No. 1 of 1872

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st December 1871, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 25 OF 1871.

A Bill to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act): It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of sec. 2, Act XII of 1870.

1. Instead of the second paragraph of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Act not to apply to ships-of-war, &c.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any ship-of-war or transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or to any ship-of-war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State, or to any steam vessel employed in the conveyance of public mails, under a contract, to places beyond the coasts of British India or Ceylon."

Or to steam vessels conveying public mails.

Amendment of sec. 4.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"Native Passenger Ship."

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa, which may depart or proceed on any voyage from a port or place in British India or in the said dominions to any port or place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, or which may arrive at any port or place within British India or the said dominions from any port or place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, having on board more than thirty such passengers."

Addition to section 12.

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that, in the case of ste[illegible] the officer aforesaid may, if under th[illegible] stances of the case he thinks fit, reduce [illegible] to be appropriated to passengers in t[illegible] decks under the requirements of the [illegible] a space containing at the least nine su[illegible] fifty-four cubical feet of space for [illegible] passenger on board."

Addition to section 21.

4. After section twenty-one of [illegible] the following [illegible] be added:—

"Provided also that, in the [illegible] ships provided with a condens[illegible]

authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than three gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board."

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

5. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is (1) to remove a doubt which has been expressed as to the applicability of chapters 1, 2, and 4 of Act XII of 1870 to steam vessels; (2) to define with more precision the meaning of the expression "Sea-going Steam Vessel" in section 2; and (3) to provide, in the case of steam vessels, some relaxation of the rules contained in sections twelve and twenty-one, as to space and water, which have been represented to be unnecessarily strict.

F. S. CHAPMAN.

The 8th December 1871.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr.-Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making laws and Regulations on the 21st December 1871:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations to which the Bill to legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the further papers noted in the margin.

2. The unanimous opinion of the Local Governments being unfavorable to the original Bill, it was at first proposed to confine its operation to the Bráhma Sámaja, and to require persons availing themselves of its provisions to sign a declaration of membership in that sect.

3. We found, however, that this proposal was objected to by the section of the Sámaja which calls itself the Adi Bráhma Sámaja, who regard themselves as being still Hindús, and deprecate all legislation on the subject of Bráhmist marriages, as implying a doubt, which they do not feel, as to their present competence to contract valid marriages, and object to a Bill the title of which would imply that the other sections of the Bráhmists have an exclusive right to that title.

4. On the other hand, we found that the Progressive Bráhmists had no objection to declare that they were neither Hindús, Muhammadans, nor Pársís, and would be satisfied with a Bill providing a valid form of marriage for persons who prepared to make a declaration to that effect.

Translation from the *Bharut Paridurshak*, dated 1st Bysack 1278, B. S.
Two petitions from certain native inhabitants of Bengal, dated 27th May 1871.
Memorial from the Members of the Allahabad Bráhma Sámaja, dated 20th June 1871.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto do. 26th do.
Ditto ditto Berhampore, ditto do. 27th do.
Endorsement, Foreign Department, No. 1099G, dated 30th May 1871, forwarding extract, paragraph, 1 from the *Shom Prokash* of the 17th April 1871.
Memorial from Members of Rajmahal, Bráhma Sámaj, dated 6th August 1871.
Ditto ditto Mymensing, ditto (no date).
Ditto ditto Comercolly, ditto (ditto).
Ditto ditto Gya, ditto (ditto).
Ditto ditto Cawnpore, ditto (ditto).
Ditto ditto Bereilly, ditto dated 7th August 1871.
Ditto ditto Monghyr, ditto ditto 7th do.
Ditto ditto Dehra Doon, ditto ditto 7th do.
Ditto ditto Lahore, ditto ditto 7th do.
Ditto ditto Allahabad Branch, ditto ditto 6th do.
Ditto ditto Agra, ditto ditto 8th do.
Ditto ditto Rawul Pindi, ditto ditto 8th do.
Ditto ditto Bhaugulpore, ditto ditto 8th do.
Ditto ditto Toondla, ditto ditto 9th do.
Ditto ditto Lucknow, ditto ditto 10th do.
Ditto ditto Jamalpore, ditto ditto 10th do.
Ditto ditto Hazareebaugh, ditto ditto 7th do.
Ditto ditto Oosmanpore, ditto ditto (no date).
Ditto ditto Patna, ditto ditto 7th August 1871.
Ditto ditto Burrisaul, ditto ditto 11th do.
Ditto ditto Bangalore, ditto ditto 12th do.
Ditto ditto Krishnaghur, ditto ditto 14th do.
Ditto ditto Furreedpore, ditto ditto 14th do.
Ditto ditto Gournagore, ditto ditto 15th do.
Ditto ditto Baranagore, ditto ditto 16th do.
Ditto ditto Kooshtea, ditto ditto 15th do.
Ditto from certain native inhabitants of Bengal, ditto 27th do.
Ditto from Members of Chittagong Bráhma Sámaj ditto 13th do.
Ditto ditto Nowgong, ditto (no date.)
Ditto ditto Kishoregunge, ditto (ditto.)
Ditto ditto Bogra, ditto ditto 20th Aug. 1871.
Ditto ditto Sylhet, ditto ditto 27th do.
Ditto ditto BombayPrarthona, ditto (no date.)
Ditto ditto Mangalore, ditto ditto 17th Aug. 1871.
Ditto ditto Gowhattee, ditto ditto 20th do.
Ditto ditto Kaligacha, ditto ditto 19th do.
Ditto ditto Cachar, ditto ditto 21st do.
Ditto ditto Cuttack, ditto (on date).
Ditto ditto Burdwan, ditto ditto 25th August 1871.
Ditto ditto Seledah, ditto ditto 23rd do.
N[illegible] Hon'ble J. F. Stephen ditto 29th do.
[illegible] Members of Brahmanbariah Bráhma Sámaj (no date).
[illegible] ditto Kalighat, ditto ditto
[illegible] ditto Jubulpore, ditto ditto 4th September 1871.
[illegible] ditto Howrah, ditto ditto 6th do.
[illegible] ditto Gowalpara, ditto ditto 3rd do.
[illegible] ditto Konnaghur, ditto ditto 11th do.
[illegible] Brahmas of Dacca ditto 14th Sept. 1871.
[illegible]bers of Beaulea Bráhma Sámaj ditto 16th do.
[illegible]itto Seebsaugor, ditto ditto (no date).
[illegible]tto Chinsurah, ditto ditto 3rd September 1871.
[illegible]to Baripore, ditto (no date).
[illegible]b Chunder Sen, No. 140, dated 28th November 1871, forwarding [illegible]áhma Sámaj of India in reply to objections advanced against the Bill.
[illegible]bers of Bráhma Sámaj in Great Britain (no date).
[illegible]o Southern India Bráhma Sámaj, dated 1st December 1871.

5. We have therefore confined the Bill to persons who, not being either Christians or Jews, do not profess or have renounced, or have been excluded from, the Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion. We provide that the parties to any marriage under the Act must at the time be unmarried; that the man must be eighteen years of age, the woman fourteen, and that if she be under eighteen, the parent or guardian must consent; and that they must not be connected in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which, by the law to which either of them is subject, would render a marriage between them illegal.

6. We have provided that persons marrying under the Act shall not be permitted to marry another person during the lifetime of the wife or husband, whatever form of religion they may, at the time of such second marriage, profess; (2) that the Indian Divorce Act shall apply to marriages under the Act; (3) that the issue of marriages under the Act shall be subject to the English law of consanguinity and affinity; and (4) that the Indian Succession Act shall apply to all persons marrying under the Act and the issue of such marriages.

7. In section 15, we provide that nothing in the Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any marriage not solemnized under the Act, or of any mode of marriage other than the one provided in the Act.

8. We have provided, in section 16, that all marriages contracted before the passing of the Act between persons, who might have married under the Act had it been in existence, may be registered within a year, and shall thereupon be as valid from the date of the marriage as though contracted under the Act.

9. We recommend that the Bill and report be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that, subject to the foregoing amendments, the Bill be passed.

J. F. STEPHEN.
J. STRACHEY.
F. R. COCKERELL.
I. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.

The 21st December 1871.

A BILL TO PROVIDE A FORM OF MARRIAGE IN CERTAIN CASES.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a form of marriage for persons who are neither Christians nor Jews, and who do not profess, or who have renounced or been excluded from the communion of the Hindú, Muhammadan, Parsí, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion, and to legalize certain marriages the validity of which is doubtful: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Conditions upon which marriages under Act may be celebrated.

1. Marriages may be celebrated under this Act between persons who are neither Christians nor Jews, and who have renounced or have been excluded from the communion of, or who do not profess either the Hindú or the Muhammadan, or the Parsí, or the Buddhist, or the Sikh, or the Jaina religion, upon the following conditions:—

(1)—Each party must at the time of the marriage be unmarried.

(2)—The man must have completed his age of eighteen years, and the woman her age of fourteen years according to the Gregorian calendar.

(3)—The woman must, if she has not completed her age of eighteen years, have obtained the consent of her father or guardian to the marriage, unless she be a widow.

(4)—The parties must not be related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity, which would, according to any law to which either of them is subject, render a marriage between them illegal; but no such law or custom other than one relating to consanguinity or affinity shall prevent them from marrying.

Appointment of Marriage Registrars.

2. The Local Government may appoint one or more Registrars under this Act, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, for any portion of the territory subject to its administration. The officer so appointed shall be called Registrar of Marriages under Act XXXIV of 1871, and is hereinafter referred to as the Registrar; the portion of territory for which any such officer is appointed shall be deemed his district.

One of the parties to intended marriage to give notice to Marriage Registrar.

3. When a marriage is intended to be solemnized under this Act, one of the parties must give notice in writing to the Registrar before whom it is to be solemnized.

The Registrar to whom such notice is given must be the Registrar of a district within which one at least of the parties to the marriage has resided for five days before such notice is given.

Such notice may be in the form given in the first Schedule to this Act.

Notice to be filed and copy entered in the Marriage Notice Book.

4. The Marriage Registrar shall file all such notices and keep them with the records of his office, and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of any such notice in a book to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Government, to be called the "Marriage

Notice Book under Act XXXIV of 1871," and such book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

Objection to marriage.

5. Five days after notice of an intended marriage has been given under section three, such marriage may be solemnized unless it has been previously objected to in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Any person may object to any such marriage on the ground that it would contravene some one or more of the condition prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section one.

The nature of the objection made shall be recorded in writing by the Registrar in the register, and shall, if necessary, be read over and explained to the person making the objection, and shall be signed by him or on his behalf.

Procedure on receipt of objection.

6. On receipt of such objection the Registrar shall not proceed to solemnize the marriage until the lapse of five days from the receipt of such objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or if there be no such such Court open at the time, until the laspe of five days from the opening of such Court.

Objector may file suit.

The person objecting to the intended marriage may file a suit in any Civil Court having local jurisdiction (other than a Court of Small Causes) for a declaratory decree, declaring that such marriage would contravene some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section one.

Certificate of filing of suit to be lodged with Registrar.

7. The officer before whom such suit is filed shall thereupon give the person presenting it a certificate to the effect that such suit has been filed. If such certificate be lodged with the Registrar within five days from the receipt of notice of objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or if there be no such Court open at the time within five days of the opening of such Court, the marriage shall not be solemnized till the decision of such Court has been given, and the period allowed by law for appeals from such decision has elapsed; or, if there be an appeal from such decision, till the decision of the Appellate Court has been given.

If such certificate be not lodged in the manner and within the period prescribed in the last preceding paragraph, such marriage may be solemnized.

If the decision of such Court be that the marriage in question would contravene any one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section one, the marriage shall not be solemnized.

Court may fine when objection not reasonable.

8. Any Court, in which any such suit as is referred to in the last preceding section is filed, may, if it shall appear to it that the objection was not reasonable and *bonâ fide*, inflict a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees on the person objecting, and award it, or any part of it, to the parties to the intended marriage.

Declaration by parties and witnesses.

9. Before the marriage is solemnized, the parties and three witnesses shall, in the presence of the Registrar, sign a declaration in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act. If the woman has not completed her age of eighteen years, the declaration shall also be signed by her father or guardian, and in every case it shall be countersigned by the Registrar.

Marriage how to be solemnized.

10. The marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of the Registrar and of the three witnesses who signed the declaration. It may be solemnized in any form, provided that each party says to the other, in the presence and hearing of the Registrar and witnesses, 'I, A, take thee, B, to be my lawful wife (*or* husband).'

Place where marriage may be solemnized.

11. The marriage may be celebrated either at the office of the Registrar, or at such other place, within reasonable distance of the office of the Registrar, as the parties desire. Provided that the Local Government may prescribe the conditions under which such marriages may be solemnized at places other than the Registrar's office and the additional fees to be paid thereupon.

Form of certificate,

12. When the marriage has beem solemnized the Registrar shall enter a certificate thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and to be called the "Marriage Certificate Book" under Act XXXIV of, 1871, in the form given in the third schedule to this Act, and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and the three witnesses.

Fees.

13. The Local Government shall prescribe the fees to be paid to the Registrar for the duties to be discharged by him under this Act.

The Registrar may, if he think fit, demand payment of any such fee before solemnization of the marriage or performance of any other duty in respect of which it is payable.

The Marriage Certificate Book shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be admissible as evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of a fee to be fixed by the Local Government for each such extracts.

Penalty on married person marrying again under Act.

14. Every person who, being at the time married, procures a marriage of himself to be solemnized under this Act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section four hundred and ninety-four, or section four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code, as the case may be; and the marriage so solemnized is void.

Punishment of bigamy.

15. Every person married under this Act who, during the life-time of his or her wife or husband, contracts any other marriage, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section

four hundred and ninety-four and four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife, whatever may be the religion which he or she professed at the time or such second marriage.

Indian Divorce Act to apply.

16. The Indian Divorce Act shall apply to all marriages contracted under this Act, and any such marriage may be declared null or dissolved in the manner therein provided, and for the causes therein mentioned, or on the ground that it contravenes some one or more of conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section one.

Certain provisions of law of England to apply to issue of marriages under Act.

17. The issue of marriages solemnized under this Act shall be deemed to be subject to the law of England for the time being as to the prohibition of marriages by reason of consanguinity and affinity.

Indian Succession Act to apply.

18. The Indian Succession Act shall apply to all persons marrying under this Act and to the issue of such marriages.

Saving of marriages solemnized otherwise than under Act.

19. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the validity of any marriage not solemnized under its provisions, nor shall this Act be deemed directly or indirectly to affect the validity of any mode of contracting marriage, but if the validity of any such mode shall hereafter come into question before any Court, such question shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed.

Registry of marriages contracted before passing of Act.

20. All persons who have heretofore contracted marriages according to any form whatever, which if they had been contracted after the passing of this Act, might have been solemnized under this provisions, may at any time, previous to the 30th day of December 1872, have such marriages registered under this Act, and such marriages shall thereupon be deemed to be and to have been as valid as if they had been contracted and solemnized under this Act. Persons who register marriages under this section must, on such registry, sign a declaration in the form given in the fourth Schedule to this Act.

Penalty for signing declarations or certificates containing false statements.

21. Every person making, signing or attesting any declaration or certificate prescribed by this Act, containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section one hundred and ninety nine of the Indian Penal Code.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 3).

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To a Registrar of Marriages under Act XXXIV of 1871 for the District [of]

I hereby give you notice that a marriage under Act XXXIV of 1871 is intended to be had, within three calendar months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say) :—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Age.	Dwelling place.	Length of residence.
A B	*Unmarried.*	*Landowner.*	*Of full age.*	.....	*23 days.*
C D	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	.....	.....

Witness my hand, this day of *seventy-one.*

(*Signed*) *JAMES SMITH.*

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 9).

Declaration to be made by the Bridegroom.

I, *A B*, hereby declare as follows :—

1. I am at the present time unmarried :

2. I do not profess the Hindú, Muhámmadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion, and I am neither a Christian nor a Jew :

3. I have completed my age of eighteen years :

4. I am not related to *C D* [*the Bride*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law, to which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, render a marriage between us illegal :

5. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

(Signed) *A B (the bridegroom).*

Declaration to be made by the Bride :—

I, *C D*, hereby declare as follows :—

1. I am at the present time unmarried :

2. I do not profess the Hindú, Muhámmadan, Parsí, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion, and I am neither a Christian nor a Jew :

3. I have completed my age of fourteen years :

4. I am not related to *A B* [*the bridegroom*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, render a marriage between us illegal.

[*And when the bride has not completed her age of eighteen years :*]

5. The consent of *M N*, my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*], has been given to a marriage between myself and *A B*, and has not been revoked.

6. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either known or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D*:

G H,
I J, } *(three witnesses).*
K L,

[*And when the bride has not completed her age of eighteen years:*]

Signed in my presence and with my consent by the above *A B* and *C D*:

M N, the father [*or* guardian] of the abovenamed *C D*.

(Countersigned) *E F*,

Registrar of Marriages under Act XXXIV of 1871, *for the District of*

Dated the day of 18 .

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 12).

Registrar's Certificate.

I, *E F*, certify that, on the of 18 appeared before me *A B* and *C D*, each of whom in my presence and in the presence of three credible witnessess, whose names are signed hereunder, made the declarations required by Act XXXIV of 1871, and that a marriage under the said Act was solemnized between them in my presence.

(Signed) *E F*,

Registrar of Marriages for the District of

G H,
I J, } *(three witnesses).*
K L,

Dated the day of 18 .

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 20).

Declaration to be made by the Husband.

I, *A B*, hereby declare as follows:—

1. I was at the time of my marriage to my wife C D, unmarried:

2. I did not at such time profess the Hindú, Muhammádan, Pársí, Budhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion, nor was I a Christian or a Jew:

3. I had at such time completed my age of eighteen years.

4. I am not related to *C D* [*the wife*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law, to which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, render a marriage between us illegal:

5. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

(Signed) *A B* (*the husband.*)

Declaration to be made by the wife:

I, *C D*, hereby declare as follows:—

1. I was at the time of my marriage to my husband A B, unmarried:

2. I did not at such time profess the Hindú, Muhámmadan, Parsí, Budhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion, nor was I a Christian or a Jew:

3. I had at such time completed my age of fourteen years.

4. I am not related to *A B* [*the husband*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, under marriage between us illegal.

[*And when the bride has not completed her age of eighteen years:*]

5. The consent of *M N*, my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*], had at such time been given to a marriage between myself and *A B*, and had not been revoked.

6. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D*:

G H,
I J, } *(three witnesses).*
K L,

(Countersigned) *E F.*

Registrar of Marriages under Act XXXIV of 1871 *for the District of*

Dated the day of 18 .

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr.-Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE to introduce the following Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations having been obtained on the 9th December 1871, the Bill is by order of the President hereby published for general information:—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

The *first* relating to preliminary matters;

The *second* relating to municipal authorities;

The *third* relating to municipal taxation;

The *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

The *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

The *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

The *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

The *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

The *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

The *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

The *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

The *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

The *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district."

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer."

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House."

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place."

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land."

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar."

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road."

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner."

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such land or premises in excess of the amount of the

funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings, as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hered ments, utensils, materi books, plans, maps, pap effects, securities, and "for whether derived under Acts mentioned in Schedu (A) appended to this Act, a other property, movable and immovable, of wh nature or kind soever, and all interest therei whether vested, contingent, or in remainder whi shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effe in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, t Commissioners or Committee appointed under a of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in th Act be designated the late Commissioners, or whi would have been vested in, or held in trust for, su Commissioners but for the passing of this Ac and all such estate and interest of and in the san respectively as shall then be, or would have bee in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners any of them, with all rights of way and other righ and easements now used and enjoyed by the sa Commissioners shall, on and from the date whe this Act comes into operation in such town, vested in the Commissioners under this Act a their successors; and all persons who shall the owe any money to the late Commissioners, or any person on their behalf, shall pay the sam to the Commissioners under this Act, or as the shall direct: and all monies which shall be the due, and owing by, or recoverable from, th late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or recoverable from, the Commissioners; and a contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenant and securities made or entered into before this A comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or b or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of then or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners and all rights of action and suit arising out contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and ma be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circum stances will admit, in favor of, by, against, an with reference to the Commissioners under this A in such manner as the same would have taken effec and might have been proceeded on and enforced i favor of, by, against, and with reference to th said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this A had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other pro ceeding whatsoever, com menced or carried on eith by or against the late Co missioners previously to the coming into operatio of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, o prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall con tinue and take effect both in favor of and agains the Commissioners, in the same manner in a respects as the same would have continued an taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners or any of them, if this Act had not been passed and all decrees and orders made, and all fines an penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, pre viously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, an proceeded for, and all administrative proceeding commenced previously to the coming into opera tion of this Act shall and may be continued, pro ceeded with, and completed in such or the like man ner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commis sioners under this Act being, in reference to th matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted fo the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ' ," and in such name

so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining such compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be

29. erformed, provided such rules be in all respects onsistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanc-

tioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copi have been so hung up and deposited, and that ta copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is ope to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amende as herein is provided, ever assessment, as settled unde Section 34 or Section 3 shall be valid for three years, and until a ne assessment shall be made. In case the occu pant of any property included in any assessmen

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

shall be changed before a ne assessment be made, the ne occupant shall be liable i respect of such property for any portion of th amount so assessed which shall have become payabl during his occupation; and after notification t such person, the Magistrate may cause his nam to be substituted in the said list for the name o the former occupant.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any as sessment is valid, as provide in Section 37 of th Act, shall be about to expir notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead o requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committe to prepare a new assessment, or to revise an amend the assessment then in force, to adopt th said assessment as the assessment for the yea next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made an published before the expir tion of the first thr months of any year, f which no assessment val under the provisions of Section 37 shall in force, the assessment which was in force at t close of the preceding year shall be deemed to b the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an asses ment shall have been adop ed under Section 38, shall have taken effect f the current year under the last preceding se tion, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provid in Section 36 for giving public notice th copies of the list of assessment have been hu up and deposited, give public notice that m assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the c rent year, but it shall not be necessary to hang fresh copies of such list; and every person who assessment may be so continued shall be at liber to appeal against such assessment as if it were new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assess by any Commissioners, whom the Magistrate h not been appointed a me ber, and who shall be dissatisfied with his asse ment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any pr perty, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a mee ing; and in case such Commissioners shall n grant the prayer of such appeal, such Comm sioners shall submit the decision of the matter the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after maki such inquiries as he may deem necessary, examination of the appellant on oath or soler affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the asse ment or amend the same. In case the Magist

nfirm the assessment, he may order that the ppellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may ave been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such ases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken o any assessment, nor shall the liability of any erson to be assessed be questioned in any other anner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one onth from the time of the notification of the ssessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or f the notification of the substitution of the ame of an occupier under Section 37, unless he Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, hall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his ccupation of any property or his liability to e assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a eview of the assessment so far as regards himself; nd with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and inality as orders passed by the Magistrate under he said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be ubject to the same limitation of time as appeals to he Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall ispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, nd the orders passed by the Commissioners at a eeting on such appeals shall have the same ffect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the ame limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment n account of the occupation of any house which ay have been constructed, or any house or other olding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may hen be in force shall have been made, or which ay have been by mistake or accident omitted rom such assessment. Notice of the amount ssessed in accordance with such requisition shall e given to the person so assessed, who may appeal r apply against such assessment according to the rovisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one onth after the service of such notice.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Tax on houses.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect, and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signat of not less than three of the Commissioners, v shall at the same time certify under their sign tures that no valid objection has been made the valuation and assessment in the said list except in the cases in which amendments ha been made as shown therein, and subject to su amendments as may thereafter be duly made, t tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax f the whole year for which t assessment shall be mad

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

Provided always that t Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any tin amend the said lists by inserting therein t name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property liable to t tax, after giving notice to such person as m be interested in the making of the amendment, a day not being less than fifteen days from t date of the service of such notice, when suc amendment is to be made, or by striking out an property not liable to the tax, or reducing t amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cas in which any property is inserted as liable to t tax, the amendment shall be considered to ha been made at the expiration of fifteen days fro the time when the person interested first receive notice thereof; and any person interested in su amendment may appeal to the said Commissione by application in writing left at their office thre days before the day fixed in the notice of suc amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare ne lists, or to determine the ra of the tax every year, but t Commissioners may ado the valuation and assessment contained in the lis for the preceding year (with such alteration may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as t valuation and assessment for the year following Provided that public notice of such valuation an assessment shall be given in the manner prescribe in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed und this Act shall be heard an determined by not less tha three Commissioners and their adjudicatio and the assessment by the Commissioners of an tax when no appeal is ma as hereinbefore provided, sh be final; and no person sh contest any assessment in any other manner t by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Assessment when to be final.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vaca for sixty or more consec tive days during any yea the Commissioners sh remit so much of the tax of that year as may proportionate to the number of days the said hous may have remained unoccupied; provided that t owner of such house, or his agent, shall hav given to the Commissioners notice in writing e the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of ta to be remitted shall be calculated from the dat of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a ta on carriages, horses, an elephants shall be imposed any Municipality, the Co

ssioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding 29. rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, h tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, elephants kept within the limits of such place; thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. vided that this section shall not apply to, or lude, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or gons; cavalry horses or horses of the unted police; horses belonging to officers ng regimental duty, at the rate of one horse each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants onging to the Government; vehicles and rses kept for sale, and not used for any other rpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any num- s of days in a quarter tes liability to the tax the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any arter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that arter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages er repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire in any defined place, ough owned by per- s not residing therein, le to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the ns to be charged for such carriage, horse, or phant shall be recoverable from the person in ose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may com- nd with livery stable- ers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons ping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain to be paid for the carriages and horses so t by such person, in lieu of the rates specified he schedule.

of persons liable to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept he Commissioners, and to be open to the ction of any person interested therein, a of the persons liable to the payment of the description of the carriages and animals in t of which they are liable, and the amount he tax thereon.

urns may be required rpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may to all persons supposed to be liable to the ent of the tax, a schedule to be filled up h such information respecting the carriages nimals kept by them as the Commissioners judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. schedule shall be filled up in writing, and ed and dated and returned to the office of the missioners by every person to whom it is whether or not liable to the payment of the

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so, made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person,

to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew t same from year to year so long as he shall des to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class mun pality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, s determine under which the classes mentioned in Schedule (D) to this annexed every person to whom a license may granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners a meeting shall from time to time declare wh are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or pub markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first d of September in every ye the Chairman shall prepa a list of the persons licens under this Act, which shall state the profession, trade, or calling of ea of the persons therein named, the class unc which he is assessed, and the sum paid by hi in respect of his license, and such list shall filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and open to public inspection at all reasonable times

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three mon have elapsed from the d of the date of the said noti cation, any person within t said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, calling without having duly taken out a license required by Section 69, he shall be liable, conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty n exceeding three times the amount which, in t judgment of such Magistrate, would have b payable by such person in respect of a license d taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section to take out a license, w shall, without reasona excuse, neglect or refuse produce and show his lice when required so to do by an officer duly empow ed in writing by the Commissioners to make s requisition shall, on conviction before a Ma trate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determ that a tax shall be levie any Municipality on cessions and any p ceremonies not exclusively religious, such d mination shall be duly notified, and from date of such notification no person shall org or conduct a procession or public ceremony within limits of such Municipality without first tak out a license from the Commissioners. Lice under this section shall be granted at the follow rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

9. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining license, shall be liable, on conviction before a gistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times amount of the license fee payable in respect of under the next preceding section. Any e officer above the grade of constable may call the conductor or organizer of a procession to uce his license, and if the license be not pro-d, he shall report the circumstances to the missioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he able to ascertain the name and address of the nizer of the procession. In the case of proces-s connected with marriage or betrothal the est adult male relative, or the guardians of the e and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, , unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to organized or conducted the procession.

Penalty for organising ssion without license.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Com-ioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieute-t-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide e collection and realization of such duties, for ties for non-payment, and for exempting all gh traffic from taxation, and for refunding the evied on duty-paid goods which are taken out e municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the tenant-Governor to modify and to approve rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall vied on any article at a rate exceeding two per m on the average value of such article. The and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when ly approved, be published in such Municipality ch manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may t.

ties on articles enter-Municipal limits.

. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the of any Municipality, the Commissioners prepare and submit a schedule of rates for vy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit w for the collection and realization of such d for penalties for non-payment. It shall be for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and rove such rates and bye-laws, provided that dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an in every rupee of the price for which such may be sold.

rt dues on sale of

2. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to ut for any term not exceeding three years, the ion of duties or dues under the two next ing sections. Such lease shall be subject in pects to the rates and bye-laws passed under d sections.

to lease the same.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

3. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

ble of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

By-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that nothing in

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

Proviso.

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credite the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the perty as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall t with issue a notice in writing that, after expiration of two days, exclusiv of Sunday, will sell at such place as they may state i notice the property by auction. Provided th at any time before the sale has actually begun person whose property has been seized shall te to the Commissioners, or other officer appoi by them, the amount of all the expenses incu and of the toll payable by him, the Commissio shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the pas of troops on their ma or of military or Gov ment stores, or of mili or police officers on duty, or of any per or property in their custody, or of conserva carts or other such vehicles belonging to Commissioners; but no other exemption f payment of the tolls levied under this Act s be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissio to compound with pers living outside the Munici limits for a sum to be annually or half-yearly, lieu of all tolls pay under the provisions of this Act in respect carriages, carts, or animals entering the m cipal limits; and the Commissioners shall licenses for such carriages, carts, or anim and while such licenses shall remain in f such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exe from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering municipal limits. Provided always that such c position shall include all the carriages, carts, animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the la authority of the toll-col tors, all police officers s be bound to assist the collectors when required; and for that pur shall have the same power which they have i exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons pointed or duly au rized to collect the under this Act, who shall levy or de any toll, and also every person who shall lawfully and extortionately demand or any other or higher toll than the toll, or under colour of this Act, seize c any property, knowing such seizure and to be unlawful, or in any manner unla extort money or any valuable thing from person under colour of this Act, shall be d to have committed the offence of cheating o tortion, as the case may be, and shall be liab such punishment as is prescribed for those off respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized taken at any toll-ga station, legibly writte painted in English and figures, and in the vernacular langua languages of the district, shall be put u conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be excuted and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Payment on account of Police.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

116. The Commissioners shall consider an pass at a meeting, a state ment or estimate showin the probable receipts, and th expenditure which it is proposed by the Commi sioners to incur during the year commencing on t first day of April then next, and the items respect of which it is proposed to incur su expenditure, and may also consider and pass supplemental estimate providing for any modific tions which they may deem it advisable to ma in the distribution of the amount to be raised the official year then current for the purposes this Act.

Estimates to be published.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for ar Municipality which sha have been passed under th provisions of the next pr ceding Section, and if necessary, translatio thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the di trict and of the Magistrate, and at some convenie place within such Municipality. During fourte days after such estimates shall have been so lodge in the said offices, of which due notice shall b

ublicly given, such estimates and translations in he vernacular of the district shall be open to nspection at all reasonable times and seasons by ny rate-payer of such town who may desire to nspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of District and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid to the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been paid, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Infmation of births to be oren within one month. giv

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable toa penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

Person giving information to sign the register.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Strength of the force.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next fore going section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Alteration therein.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Appointment of police.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month for the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, if being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Police to be paid monthly.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry into the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying the house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for night-soil.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping the cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conveniency.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., at the direction of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a hou within the limits of a Municipality, keeps or allo to be kept for more th twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some pr per receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the ro of such house, or in or upon the roof of any o house, or in any yard or ground attached to, a occupied by the occupier of such house, shall liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier any house, building, or la within any Municipalit whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liab to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for eve day after conviction for such offence during whi the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Co missioners to grant to su persons and for such per as they think fit, licenses keep privies for public accommodation, subject such conditions as may be necessary for the pres vation of public health and decency. Any s person holding such license, and failing to obse the conditions prescribed in such license, shall liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. vided that it shall be lawful for the Commission at any time, on giving one month's notic writing, to cancel any license granted under section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or perm his servants to throw or any earth, dirt, or ot filth, rubbish, or night into any sewer not specially appropriated for purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offe

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by Commissioners, bathes any public stream, cha water-course, tank, rese spring, or well, or in any other manner foul water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not e ing ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or kee any cattle, sheep, or suffers the stall, pen, c in which they are kep near any road or public way, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or negl employ proper means to remove the filth the shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three for every day after conviction for such o during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provid maintain, in sufficien bers and in proper tions, common privies and urinals, and sha the same to be kept in proper order and daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Mnnicipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, and if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materails or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or whole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has no beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have the remedies against the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

ulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

80. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for the following purposes, namely, for melt- llow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap , oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory ace of business from which offensive or un- some smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without se uses any such premises for such purpose, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred es, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for day after the conviction for such offence, g which the said offence is continued.

alty for establishing in offensive and dan- trades within limits ed by the Commis- ers.

1. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant- nor of Bengal, without a license from the missioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, se, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, ps in any burial or burning ground made ed without such license, shall be liable to a t exceeding two hundred Rupees.

burial or burning henceforth to be without leave of ment, or of Com- ers.

2. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be erous to the health of persons living in eighbourhood thereof, and also that a suit- place for interment or burning, as the ay be, exists within a convenient distance available, the Commissioners, with the sanc- f the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previ- obtained, may, by notification to be affixed e conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a not being less than two months, for the of such burial or burning ground, and er, after the time so appointed, buries or or causes or permits to be buried or burned, rpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not g one hundred Rupees.

issioners may order burial or burn- aces to be closed.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been or the vaccination or inoculation with the of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of ion shall be prohibited with effect from e as may be notified by the Lieutenant- or at the time of the extension of this to such Municipality.

n of this chap-

Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to vario- ter, or to any matter, article, or thing im- pregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

for inoculating ise producing

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

Mode of procedure.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Power to close unlicensed places.

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193 Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, to determine any lease or tenure which such pe may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONER MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners.

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieute Governor to direct tha two or more Commiss of any Municipality it exercise within the limits of such Municipali b powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or a the offences under the following provisions of Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sen of Parts IX and X, and the rules and by which which may be framed under any Section of Act, and also in respect of all offences nam by the Penal Code which may be triable unde Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate trate of the first class. When such direction have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the person accused of an offence, or liable to a pe under or in persuance of the above-mentioned visions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench less than two Commissioners sitting tog With respect to any matter which may, undt section, be transferred to the jurisdiction Commissioners, the powers, duties, and aut of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided the Commissioners, or a bench of the C sioners, refuse or omit to act under this the Magistrate may, with the sanction Commissioner of the Division, resume for such as he may seem fit the functions transferred Commissioners under this section. It sha competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to an modify, or recall any direction notified under section. In case of difference of opinion bet the members of a bench of Commissioners opinion of the majority shall prevail; wher numbers are equally divided, the opinion senior Commissioner shall prevail. The prov of this section shall not be held to affec appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate district, under Chapter XXX of the Code minal Procedure, or the powers of supe vested in the Magistrate of the district by 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commiss at a meeting to ma laws for regulati rotation in which, place at which, the Commissioners shal decide cases under the next foregoing secti to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries and other servants who may be appointed Commissioners to serve in the courts of be Commissioners sitting under the next pr section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lie Governor to exte provisions of this a next succeeding Par place not being a I or II Class Municipal it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-G to delegate the power of extending provisions to such officers as he

After such extension shall have been notified Magistrate of the district may by a writing der his hand and seal appoint not less three and more than five persons to be a punchayet in place. Provided that no punchayet shall be pointed for any place in which there shall be less sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate in personal communication with some of the nts of such town, have explained to them the al duties of a punchayet.

er to make unions of

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places uate within one mile of some house in each of thers, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate rm such places into a union, and for the pur- of this part such union shall be deemed to village.

tion of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may time to time prescribe for any place, instead pointing such punchayet under section 201 of Act. The Magistrate of the district shall power to accept resignations and to fill up cies in punchayets either by election or by ntment. Every member of a punchayet hold office until a successor be elected or ted. But no person shall be eligible for ership of the punchayet of any place, unless resident in such place, or the proprietor or r of land therein or his local agent, provided such proprietor or local agent shall not be le for membership unless he be resident n one mile from some part of such place.

er to appoint pun- on application of rs.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing d by them apply to the Magistrate of the ct for the appointment of a punchayet in place or places, it shall be lawful for him to nt a punchayet under this Part in such place ces without regard to the number of houses n contained, and all the provisions of this hall apply to such punchayet and to such or places.

of Municipalities.

It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal hall be the limits of any Municipality con- under this Part. But in any case where declaration is made, the limits of a Muni- under this Part shall be taken to be the ries of the area of the village or villages constitute such Municipality.

pal taxation.

It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose the limits of such Municipality the tax ed at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, ed that the average annual tax on each g shall not exceed one rupee.

of assessment.

The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the pun- subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the abovementioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he many deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties :

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arres person, such chowkeedar s forthwith take the perso arrested to the police sta within the limits of which such village is sit provided that if the arrest is made at night person shall be so taken, as soon as convenie the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a ge control over the chowke and every member o punchayet who may or be informed of the commission withi village of any offence specified in the final se of this Part shall forthwith cause the same reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in c of the police station within the limits of the village may be situate, and on failure o chowkeedar, such member shall himself report same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, monpe month, the full amount ned salary from the memb the punchayet appointo collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month not be paid in full to chowkeedar on or befor 15th of the month foll such chowkeedar may to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the chayet within ten days to show cause why should not pay the amount due to such cho dar, and the Magistrate after hearing the an chayet shall pass such order as he may deeder directing the punchayet or any member tbbet to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing ers traint of the property of the punchayet or her member thereof to the amount of the arrear to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet fo appointment and dismiss chowkeedars and for f the number of chowke to be appointed and th of their pay, and for making and levying assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, be exercised by the Magistrate or any p whom the Magistrate may by any writing his hand authorise on that behalf, in case th chayet shall, for fifteen days after a notic the Magistrate to exercise such powers or them, refuse or neglect to exercise the sam the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire in matter concerning the due observance of t visions of this part in any village whenev adult tax-payers may make a representation effect that the punchayet's proceedings r supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to once in every quarte conspicuous place in village, or in each village of their circuit, a count of the receipts and expenditure o quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax of the village may, if the accounts are no lished, or if they are dissatisfied with such ac make a representation to the Magistrat shall be bound to supervise the same.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and thereupon be deemed to be duly served. Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons or notice of demand, shall be deemed to be duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Service of notice.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of the Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full compensation for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may sue instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to, Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarter assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been du made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities A 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, t undersigned Magistrate of , t several persons whose names are included the said assessment are hereby required to p the quarterly instalments set opposite to th names with regularity to the Tax Collector other person appointed by the Magistrate receive the same, the first payment on the fi day of ( ) and every subsequent on or before the first day of ( ) day of ( ), and the first day (default thereof, any arrear that may be due realized by distraint and sale of the persona of the defaulter, or of any goods and which may be found on the premises in of which such defaulter is assessed, a other proceedings adopted for the recovery same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTI

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephant

For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...

For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...

For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...

For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs 2

For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ... 0

For every horse ... 2

For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ... 0

For every elephant ... 6

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's riages the wheels of which do not exceed twe four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Calling

CLASS I.

Every Joint-Stock Company ... ...

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ... ... Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar. Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	50

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight. Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	25
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard-room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ... ... Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ... ... Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ... Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	25

CLASS IV.

Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging-house-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III. ... keeper of a permanent stall at a public market or in a chouk ... Poddar or Money-changer ... Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	12

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III.... ... ... Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	4

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be charged only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 ,, 10 ,, ...	1	0
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	1	8
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	2	0
20 ,, 25 ,, ...	2	8
25 ,, 30 ,, ...	3	0
30 ,, 35 ,, ...	3	8
35 ,, 40 ,, ...	4	0
40 ,, 45 ,, ...	4	8
45 ,, 50 ,, ...	5	0
50 ,, 60 ,, ...	6	0
60 ,, 80 ,, ...	7	8
80 ,, 100 ,, ...	9	0
Above 100 ,, ...	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

The following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Law and Regulations is by order of the President hereby published for general information :—

A Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorised to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eight-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Establishment of reserve fund.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, to be by them held as trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also from time to time be invested by the Trustees in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th December 1871.—Major Robert Stewart, on furlough, to be Deputy Commissioner of Durrung

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Kirkwood Comber to be Deputy Commissioner of Goalparah.

Major William Henry Joseph Lance to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, during the absence, on leave, of Major Boyce William Dunlop Morton, or until further orders. Major Lance will officiate in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

The 28th December 1871.—Mr. Edward Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Arrareah, in Purneah.

Moulvie Warris Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Arrareah, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Purneah.

Mr. Robert Home Renny, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Districts of Goalparah and Rungpore, and also with those of a Collector under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825 in those Districts.

Mr. John George Charles, Assistant to the Magistrates and Collectors of Bhaugulpore and Purneah, and to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The 29th December 1871.—Baboo Hurinath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, on leave, is transferred to Rajshahye.

The Reverend Chundronath Banerjee, B.A., of the London Missionary Society, is licensed, under Clause 4, Section 6, Part I., Act V. of 1865, to solemnize marriages between persons professing the Christian religion, and under Section 47, Part V. of the same Act, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

The 30th December 1871.—Moulvie Abdool Ghuffoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, recently transferred from Monghyr to the Dacca Division, is posted to Sylhet.

The Collector of Midnapore is authorized to exercise the powers and perform the duties of a Revenue Superintendent of Canals in the District of Howrah, as described in the Notification of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of this Government, No. 103, dated the 23rd October 1869, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd November following.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 27th December 1871.—Major Boyce William Dunlop Morton, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, for one month, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date in February next, on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 29th December 1871.—Mr. John Revans Hallett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasore, for ten days, from the 11th January 1872, under Section XXIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28th December 1871.—The services of Mr. Kavic Miller Barbour, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Shahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

The 30th December 1871.—Baboo Gourdas Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having joined his appointment at Howrah on the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 27th September last is cancelled.

The Reverend William Crawford Bromehead, Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, reported his arrival at Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant on his return from furlough.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 27th December 1871.—The following list of successful candidates who have passed the examination held in August 1871 for admission as revenue agents is published for general information :—

Districts.

Doomka ...	1. Anunt Lal Ghose. 2. Kuladnund Singh. 3. Sitanath Dutt.
Maunbhoom ...	Ramkulpo Chuckerbutty.
Shahabad ...	1. Adit Sahai. 2. Kalika Pershad. 3. Rambeas Lall. 4. Deonath Sahai. 5. Sheik Elahee Buksh. 6. Ramsoonder Lall. 7. Wahid Buksh. 8. Mohomed Kassim. 9. Ramkissen Lall. 10. Sheik Lutuf Ally.
Bancoorah ...	1. Horee Lal Dobey. 2. Jadub Chunder Sein. 3. Haradhun Banerjee.
Rungpore ...	1. Greesh Chunder Ghose. 2. Proshunno Chunder Roy.
Rajshahye ...	1. Gopinath Bhomik. 2. Krishna Gobind Dass.
Julpigoree ...	1. Ramguttee Ghose. 2. Gour Soonder Sircar.
Pubna ...	1. Chunder Kant Mookerjee. 2. Mohim Chunder Lahiry. 3. Prosonno Coomar Moitra.
Gya ...	1. Durgae Lall. 2. Ramsurun Lall. 3. Lall Behary Lall. 4. Thakoor Pershad. 5. Sreekissen Lall. 6. Husnut Toheid.
Burdwan ...	Atol Biharee Chowdry.
Moorshedabad ...	Shonatone Ghose.
Jessore ...	Rukiny Mookerjea Roy Chowdharie.
Sylhet ...	1. Dyal Krishna Dutt. 2. Procash Chunder Sonna. 3. Taraproshad Dhur.
Beerbhoom ...	Beni Madhub Sircar.
Tirhoot ...	1. Bankey Behari Lal. 2. Bhagwat Pershad. 3. Shew Pargash Narayan. 4. Jibu Lal. 5. Zahur-ul Ehsan. 6. Mahammad Hassen Khan. 7. Abdul Wahid. 8. Abdul Rohim. 9. Majid Buksh. 10. Abdool Hye. 11. Reaz-ul Haq. 12. Mahammad Jan. 13. Kali Sahai. 14. Ibrahim Husen. 15. Deanat Husen. 16. Matuckdhari Lall. 17. Mir Enaeb Ali. 18. Irsal Buksh. 19. Bishundeb Narayan. 20. Indrajit Sahai. 21. Rambullabh Sahai. 22. Rownak Lall
Bhaugulpore ...	1. Bundeh Ally. 2. Abdool Huq. 3. Ibnool Hossein. 4. Futteh Bahadoor.
Midnapore ...	Nobogopal Roy.
Mymensingh ...	Ramnath Biswas.
Tipperah ...	1. Ram Ratun Deb. 2. Taranath Chuckerbutty. 3. Madhub Chunder Mazumdar.
Backergunge ...	1. Harinath Bose. 2. Rajkumar Ghose. 3. Mohima Chunder Chattapadhyay.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 5737.—Fort William, the 28th December 1871.—*Notification.—Public.*—Mr. W. H. M. Gun, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 17th ultimo.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

The 22nd December 1871.

CIRCULAR.

To—

No. 3264.—I am directed to request that attention may be called to the requirements of the Notification of this Department, No. 1865, dated 15th March 1870, published on page 194 of the *Gazette of India* of 19th March 1870 (copy of which is subjoined for facility of reference.)

2. It is believed that in some places suitors are permitted to make up the requisite value of Court Fees Stamps by an aggregation of small values, and that by

the discount paid on these under the present system of sale, some loss of revenue is being incurred.

3. A document stamped otherwise than in accordance with the Notification referred to is not properly stamped within the meaning of Section 28 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

4. With reference to the two Notifications No. 106, dated 22nd April 1870, and No. 568, dated 31st January 1871 (copies appended), which permitted the use of adhesive stamps alone under certain circumstances, I am directed to request that, if the Government of see no objection, a rule may be made and published under Section 27 (*b*) of the Court Fees Act, 1870, prescribing that in cases where adhesive stamps alone are used to denote, any fee chargeable under the Act, the stamp used shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required; and that if there be no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the margin shall be made up by stamps similarly selected.

No. 1865, dated 15th March 1870.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India,
FINANCIAL DEPT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions :—

(1). When the exact amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act can be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, such fee shall be denoted accordingly. When the exact amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, the next lower available Bi-color Stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional Stamps, which may be either Bi-color or Adhesive.

(2). The Bi-color Stamps referred to in this Notification are the red and black printed Stamps, and the Adhesive Stamps are those across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.

(3). Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

No. 106, dated 22nd April 1870.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India,
FINANCIAL DEPT.

Under the provisions of Section 26 of the Court Fees Act No. VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the fees referred to in Section 3 of the above-mentioned Act may be denoted by adhesive stamps of the same kind as hitherto have been in use in the Courts therein mentioned.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1154.—*Fort William, the* 29*th December* 1871.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Comber, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd December 1871.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29*th December* 1871.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new Sub-district in the district of Tipperah, comprising the thannahs of Jaggannath Diggi, Chhagulnya, and Lakhsham, with head-quarters at Chandagawn.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 1J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 27*th December* 1871.—Major Robert Stewart, on furlough, who has been, under separate orders of this date, appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, to be also Subordinate Judge of that District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Kirkwood Comber, who has been, under separate orders of this date, appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Goalparah, to be also Subordinate Judge of that District.

Major William Henry Joseph Lance to officiate as Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court of Darjeeling, during the absence, on leave, of Major Boyce William Dunlop Morton, or until further orders. Major Lance is vested with the powers of a Moonsiff in Darjeeling.

The 28*th December* 1871.—Baboo Surbessur Mozoomdar to officiate as Moonsiff of Mydargunge, in Mymensing, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gour Chunder Das, or until further orders.

The 30*th December* 1871.—The Reverend William Wilkinson to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Arrah.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinagepore.

Baboo Shurut Chunder Banerjee, M.A. and B.L., to officiate as Moonsiff of Goalparah, with effect from the 1st instant, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Puddolochun Das, or until further orders.

Moulvie Haziq to officiate as Moonsiff of Nowadah, in Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvie Mahomed Natiq, or until further orders.

Baboo Shibpersad Chuckerbutty to officiate as Moonsiff of Golaghat, in Assam, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Anund Coomar Surbadhicaree, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 8*th December* 1871.—It is hereby notified under Section 14, Act XI. of 1865, that the sittings of the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Kooshtea, Goalundo, Pubna, and Chooadangah, will take place in each of the Courts on the dates mentioned below :—

Kooshtea,	from	1st to 13th	of every month.
Goalundo,	,,	14th to 18th	,, ,,
Pubna,	,,	19th to 23rd	,, ,,
Chooadangah,	,,	24th to the end	of the month.

The 19*th December* 1871.—Baboo Kedarnath Banerjee, Officiating Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court of Cuttack, having joined his appointment on the 9th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th June last is cancelled.

The 28*th December* 1871.—Mr. Alfred Erskine Chapman Bolst, of the Bengal Police, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 24th instant on his return from leave to Europe.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st December 1871.—In modification of the Notification of the 27th May 1861 in respect of Kusbah Mokama, it is hereby declared that Mokama will, from the date of this Notification, form a separate union in sub-division Barrh, Zillah Patna, under Act XX of 1856, within the following boundaries:—

On the north by the river Ganges; on the east by the lands of Mouzah Chintamanchak and Shahbegpur; on the south by the lands of Chintamanchak and by the telegraph wire; and on the west by the lands of Mouzah Chatterpura.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd January 1872.—In amendment of the Notifications in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th February, 5th April, 3rd May, and 29th August 1871, pages 365, 832, 1053, and 1644 respectively, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to postpone till further orders the date on which the provisions of Act XIV. of 1868 (an Act for the prevention of certain contagious diseases) will take effect in the town of Howrah.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 5735.—*Fort William, the* 28*th December* 1871.—*Notification.*—*Public.*—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Poornoo Chunder Chuckerbutty, doing duty in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 3403.—*Fort William, the* 29*th December* 1871.—*Leave and Allowances.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Judicial Despatch No. 43, dated 11th October 1871), the following amended Notification is substituted for the Notification of this Department, No. 2985, dated the 26th August 1870:

The following regulations are published for general information under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:

Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 *&* 25 *Victoria, cap.* 104, *section* 6, *respecting the salaries, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces; and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and Judicial Officers.*

No. 1.

SALARIES.

I.—The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall receive as pay Rupees 72,000 per annum, and each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge Rupees 50,000 per annum, such pay being payable only in India.

II.—A Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of any of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, shall receive as pay Rupees 60,000 per annum, and each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge Rupees 45,000 per annum, such pay being payable only in India.

No. 2.

FURLOUGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also period spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

Furlough.

II.—One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II:

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under Rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

N. B.—The words "furlough or extraordinary leave" in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave:

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and-a-half.

IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rupees 833-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by, the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is

longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue:

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

N. B.—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 24th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court even though, under Rule XXIII, he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N. B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868, for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV.—The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Barrister-Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.
Recorders in Burmah.
First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns.
Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Modifications above indicated.

A.—The allowances of these officers while on furlough on subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B.—The privilege leave of the officer last-named shall be regulated by the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

N. B.—The rule in Notification No. 2526, dated 7th August 1869, as to length of service for pension, is not re-published here as it does not refer to leave.

No. 3.

RETIRING PENSIONS.

I.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and-a-half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

II.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

III.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and-a-half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

IV.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

V. A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

VI.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

VII.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

VIII.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

IX.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

X.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

XI.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

XII.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-Western Provinces be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

XIII.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

No. 4.

EXPENSES OF EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from England, there shall be allowed to a Chief Justice the sum of £1,000; to a Puisne Judge £800. But such allowance shall not be made to any person appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Puisne Judge who, having been in India, may be, at the time of his said appointment, in the United Kingdom with the intention of returning to India.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1137 *of* 1871.—The services of Assistant Surgeon T. Robinson, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 399.

The 11*th December* 1871.

In supersession of the rules referred to in Notification No. 243 of the 9th August 1870 by this Department, the following draft of rules having reference to the undermentioned four navigable channels in the Backergunge District, *viz.*:—

1. The River Damoodah, connecting Rivers Balessur and Kotcha and Kaleegunga.
2. The Cowcolly River, from its junction with the Kotcha and Kalleegunga Rivers, up to the place where the Jhallokati Bharani Khall rises.
3. The Jhallokati Bharani Khall, from its junction with the River Cowcolly to its opening into the River Jhallokati.
4. Bhandaria Done, from its junction with the Jangalia River up to the place where the Khatakhally begins on the south, known in its several channels as Augaria, Joobkhali, Galooa, Churkhally, Kanoodass Khati, and Bhandaria,—

is published for information under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the *Canals Act* (V of 1864, B.L.C).

1. Every vessel, not being a steamer or flat for which a fixed rate of toll has been provided, on entering any of the above navigable channels, shall be liable to measurement by the officer in charge of the toll station, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, not being a steamer or flat as aforesaid, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurement:—

(*a*)—The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water-line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

(*b*)—The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet, and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c*)—In calculating the amount of toll to be levied, any fraction of 100 maunds, less than 50 maunds, is to be omitted.

3. No timber, bamboos or grass will be admitted, except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft. There shall be no restriction as to the size of rafts, but the supervisor of tolls may order a raft to be lessened and divided into two or more rafts, when its size is such as to impede the navigation of the channels.

4. Every vessel entering any of the channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid. Toll paid at the first station clears the passage through any tolls met afterwards on the same voyage.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Any person infringing any of the above rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI of the Canals Act, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for *any one* offence.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 416.

The 26*th December* 1871.

Notification.—Conductor W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, joined the Ramghur Division on the 11th December 1871, before noon.

No. 417.

Leave of Absence.—M. C. H. Ringwood, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Upper Assam Division, is allowed privilege leave from the 1st to the 20th October 1871, under Sections 16 and 20 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 418.

Baboo Bindolall Mitter, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Northen Cuttack Division, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20 of the above Regulations.

No. 419.

Appointment.—Mr. C. F. Stevens is appointed to officiate as Accountant, Fourth Grade, in the Lower Assam Division, as a temporary measure.

No. 420.

The 29*th December* 1871.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, has been allowed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on Medical Certificate.

No. 421.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information:—

No. 1126 *of the* 20*th December* 1871.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 293. *London, the* 22*nd November* 1871.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz*:—

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Davies.

* * * *

Sub-Conductor W. J. Herdman.

No. 422.

The 30*th December* 1871.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 485 *of the* 22*nd December* 1871.—Major J. D. Swayne, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, First Grade,

Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, in that Province, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, or until further orders.

No. 1.

The 2nd January 1872.

Transfers.—Baboo Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Dum-Dum Division, is transferred from the General to the Irrigation Branch.

No. 2.

Mr. H. D. Pearsall, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinapore Division, is transferred from the General to the Irrigation Branch.

No. 3.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Notification.—In supersession of the Notification, Revenue and General Departments, dated 1st March 1870, and published at page 421 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, the following Declaration under section 6, Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, is published for general information :—

Whereas it appears to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for enlargement of the Cemetery at Dacca, at Naraindeea, in the city of Dacca, it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, a plot of land, measuring more or less 4 beegahs 8 cottahs and 15 doors, bounded on the north and east by a garden land of Lootfally Meeah ; on the south by the old Cemetery ; and on the west by the public road, is required within the aforesaid Naraindeea in city of Dacca.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 304.

The 2nd January 1872.

Mr. P. B. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Patna Division, availed himself of the special leave granted to him on the forenoon of the 18th December 1871.

No. 305.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Coondoo, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on the forenoon of the 13th December 1871.

No. 306.

Transfer.—Mr. A. Monies, Apprentice Engineer, from the Cossye Division to the Hidgellee Division.

No. 307.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 492 *of the* 29*th December* 1871.—Mr. R. Read, Junior, is appointed to the Public Works Department, temporarily as a Supervisor of the First Grade, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 308.

Posting.—Mr R. Read, Junior, Temporary Supervisor, First Grade, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

No. 309.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 491 *of the* 29*th December* 1871.—Mr. G. H. T. Mayer is appointed to the Public Works Department temporarily as a Supervisor of the First Grade, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 310.

Posting.—Mr. G. H. T. Mayer, Temporary Supervisor, First Grade, is posted to the Soane Circle.

IRRIGATION.

No. 311.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for constructing a waste weir leading into the Salundee River, and an embankment on the right bank of the River Salundee, it is hereby notified under the provisions of section 4 of Act X of 1870, that for the above purposes a strip of land 6 miles long and of an average width of 90 feet, measuring more or less 63$\frac{1}{6}$ acres, is likely to be required.

This strip commences at Kaopoor and ends at Randea, both in Pergunnah Randea Oorgrpurrah.

No. 312.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a weir across the River Pattia, it is hereby notified under section 4 of Act X of 1870, that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 66$\frac{1}{5}$ acres, bounded on the north by Mouzah Jokodea, on the south by Mouzah Streemuntpore, and on the east and west by the River Pattia, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Jokodea and Streemuntpore, both situated in Killah Mudpoor.

No. 313.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for constructing two weirs, one across the Burha, and one across tho Byturnee River, in the villages of Moolapal, Rorya, Mal Anandpore, and Jugunath Prosath, Pergunnahs Shairgur and Jajepore, it is hereby notified under section 4 of Act X of 1870, that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 170 acres 7,766 square feet, of which 23 acres 2,362 square feet are cultivated, 28 acres 2,312 square feet waste, and 119 acres 3,092 square feet river bed, bounded on the north by the Calcutta Road and Byturnee River ; on the east by the cultivated lands of Mouzahs Tikorah and Jugunath Prosath ; on the south by the Rivers Byturnee and Burha, and the land between them ; and on the west by the cultivated lands of Mouzahs Rorya and Moolapal, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Moolapal, Rorya, Mal Anandpore, and Jugunath Prosath.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

BABOO PURAN CHUNDER NEOGEE, Deputy Collector, having taken charge of the Bhaugulpore treasury on the 7th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMEER HOSSEIN,
Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commr.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 11th December 1871.

Notification.

MR. LAURENCE BARLOW ROBERTS, Deputy Collector, having received charge of the treasury at Doomka on the 11th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMEER HOSSEIN,
Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commr.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 13th December 1871.

Notice.

B[illegible]o BHOOBUN MOHUN RAHA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Furreedpore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 7th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO OKHOY COOMAR SEN has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 16th December 1871.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORT DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.

JULPIGOOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

Notification.

BABOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

BURDWAN COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 30th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO HURROMOHUN ROY, of the Cuttack Collectorate, to be Money Order Agent at that Station, *vice* Baboo Gouree Sunkur Roy resigned.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Accountant-General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1871.

Opium Notification.

No. 730C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the provision of 1869-70 and 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th January 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Total Chests.
Behar Opium ...	345	1,655	2,000
Benares ,, ...	623	952	1,575
Total Chests ...	968	2,607	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th January 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th January 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the ensuing year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Feb. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 4th Mar. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 6th May ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	22,000	17,325	39,325

By order of the Member in charge,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th November 1871.

Opium Notification.

No. 1C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th February 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th February respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th February 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th February 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	4th Mar. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	3rd Aprl. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	6th May ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	6th June ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	4th July ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	5th Aug. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday,	1st Oct. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	6th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Dec. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	...	20,000	15,750	35,750

By order of the Member in charge.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 782C.

WITH reference to the advertisement issued from this office under date the 31st October 1870, it is hereby notified that 25 chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 4th December 1871, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th January 1872, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of 3,575 chests advertized for that day.

2. The conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By order of the Member in charge,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th December 1871.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Eighteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১৮ জানুআরি বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে। সন ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Táraprasanna Sen	... Presidency College.
2	Prasannakumar Lahiri	... Ditto.
3	Sarveswar Bhattacharyya	... Ditto.
4	T. A. Rambart	... Teacher, Mussoorie School.
5	Nagendranáth Ghosh	... Presidency College.
6	W. C. Horst	... Mussoorie School.
	Baradaprasad Ghosh	... Kishnaghur College.
8	Purnachandra Datta	... Presidency College.
	H. M. Percival	... Dacca College.
10	Ramlál Datta	... Hooghly College.
11	Kshetramohan Mukhopadhyay	... Presidency College.
12	Nistaran Bandyopadhyay	... Ditto.
13	Rámaprasanna Ghosh	... Ditto.
14	Navinchandra Dás	.. Ditto.
	Narendranáth Sarkar	. Ditto.
16	Anandagopál Guin	. . Kishnaghur College.
	Adityachandra Sen	... Presidency College.
18	Bhagaván Dás	... Bareilly College.
19	Rámnarayan Datta	. Hooghly College.
20	Prayagnáth	.. Patna College.
21	Apurvákrishna Ghosh	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Nagendrakrishna Ghosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
23	Tripuracharan Bandyopádhyay	... Presidency College.
	Umanáth Ghoshal	... Kishnaghur College.
25	Rajkumár Sen	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
26	Adityakumár Chattopádhyay	... Presidency College.
27	Harimohan Sur	... Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Ahmed Hosen Khan	... Bareilly College.
	Bandyopádhyay, Krishnachandra	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Maheschandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Navinkrishna	... Ditto.
	Basu, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Banawarilal	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Pramathanáth	... Presidency College.
	„ Prandhan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Presidency College.
10	Bhattacharyya, Jaganmohan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Kedarnáth	... Hooghly College.
	„ Makundachandra	.. Kishnaghur College.
	„ Nakuleswar	... Sanskrit College.
	Chakravarti, Bisveswar	.. Kishnaghur College.
	„ Girischandra	... Berhampore College
	Chandra, Dinanáth	... Hooghly College.
	Chattopádhyay, Bhagavaticharan	... Cuttack School.
	„ Bipracharan	... Ditto.
	„ Manmathanáth	... Presidency College.
20	„ Pramathanáth	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Purnáchandra	... Ditto.
	Dás, Balaram	... Cuttack School.
	„ Hemchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Manmohan	... Presidency College.
	Datta, Lalvihári	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Manmohan	... Presidency College.
	David, H.	... Joynarain's College.

	Dé, Amvikacharan	... Saugor High School.
30	„ Devsankar	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Jugalkisor	... Hooghly College.
	„ Kálikumár	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Paresnáth	... Presidency College.
	Dhár, Gokulchandra	.. Ditto.
	Durgaprasad	... Patna College.
	Ezad Baksh	... Hooghly College.
	Fazl Rusul	.. Bareilly College.
	Fry, J.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Gaindunlál	... Bareilly College.
40	Gangopádhyay, Piyarilál	.. Kishnaghur College.
	„ Rajaninath	.. Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	.. Presidency College.
	Goswami, Saratchandra	.. Ditto.
	Guha, Saradaprasanna	... Ditto.
	Guptá, Navinkrishna	... Sanskrit College.
	Hajra, Aghorchandra	... Presidency College.
	Krishnadás	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Lahiri, Jadavchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Krishnalál	... Joynarain's College.
50	Manickchandra	... Gowhatty High School.
	Matilál, Surendranáth	... Presidency College.
	Mizazilál	... Agra College.
	Mukhopádhyay, Benadvihári	... Presidency College.
	„ Harendranáth	. Kishnaghur College.
	„ Jogendranáth	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogendranáth	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Karunasindhu	... Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Ditto.
	„ Manmathanáth	... Hooghly College.
60	Nandkisor	... Delhi College.
	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	... Presidency College.
	Pál, Haridás	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Nanigopál	... Presidency College.
	Pundit Ramnarayan Tunkhwah	.. Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Suryyanarayan	.. Ditto.
	Patnaek, Chaturbhuj	... Cuttack High School.
	Prayagsing	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Ray, Jogeschandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Kedarnath, I.	... Ditto.
70	„ Madusudan	... Cuttack High School.
	Rout, J. S.	Ditto.
	Saha, Sivnath	. Presidency College.
	Sanyal, Kedarnath	... Berhampore College.
	Sarkar, Natavar	.. Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Sarma, Kasinath	.. Gowhatty High School.
	„ Navinchandra	... Presidency College.
	Sen, Rajanikanta	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Banawarilal	... Hooghly College.
80	„ Harimohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Matilal	... Ditto.
	Smith, H.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sriram	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Tiwari, Dindayal	... Presidency College.
85	Vindheswariprasad	... Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhyat, Saradakumar	... Patna College.
Baksi, Bankavihari	... Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Jayram	... Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
„ Kedarnath	... Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	... Berhampore College.
„ Srinath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Umeschandra	... Patna College.

	Basu, Brajalal	... Hooghly College.
10	„ Mahimchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Pulinvihari	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Upendranath	.. Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Bhaduri, Hiralal	... Joynarain's College, Benares.
	Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	.. Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Banamali	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Benimadhav	... Presidency College.
	„ Harinath	... Patna College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Makshadaprasad	... Cathedral Mission College.
20	„ Srinath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Chel, Rasvihari	... Presidency College.
	Dán, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
	Dás, Biswambhar	... Presidency College.
	„ Khiradchandra	... Chittagong High School.
	Datta, Girischandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Mathura	... Bareilly College.
	„ Nilkantha	... Patna College.
	„ Rajendramohan	... Dacca College.
	Dayaram	... Lahore College.
30	De, Rajendralal	... Presidency College.
	Dhar, Netralal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Edwards, C. N.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Ganesilal	... Delhi College.
	Ghosh, Haridas	... Hooghly College.
	„ Kalikisor	... Dacca College.
	„ Lalvihari	... Hooghly College.
	„ Nivarankumar	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Serampore College.
	„ Ramanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
40	„ Sasibhushan	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... Hooghly College.
	Guha, Basantakumar	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Gupta. Asutosh	.. Hooghly College.
	Kar, Haridas	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Lahiri, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
	Majumdar, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Lalitchandra	... Dacca College.
	Mallik, Lakshminarayan	... Kishnaghur College.
	Mitra, Binadvihari	... Presidency College.
50	Mohanlal, I.	... Agra College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Amritalal	... Ditto.
	„ Amvikacharan	... Serampore College.
	„ Bholanath	... Patna College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalidas	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Kumadinikanta	... Dacca College.
60	„ Panchanan	... Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Ramgopal	... Hooghly College.
	„ Sitanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	. Sanskrit College.
	Nág, Rakhaldas	... Hooghly College.
	Nakhray, Ganpatrao	... Saugor High School.
	Niogi, Govindachandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Páin, Radharaman	... Presidency College.
	Pálit, Umeschandra	... Hooghly College.
70	Pandit, Moharajnarayan	... Delhi College.
	Perroux, C. E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Prasadilal	... Bareilly College.
	Ray, Avinaschandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Benimadhav	.. Hooghly College.
	„ Brajanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Girischandra	... Cathedral Mission College.

	Ray, Kalinath	.. Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Lala Pitam	. Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Manmohan	... Berhampore College.
80	„ Matilal	... Hooghly College.
	„ Ramlal	... Serampore College.
	„ Revatiraman	... Dacca College.
	Ray Chaudhuri, Prabhaschandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	Samajpati, Gopalchandra	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Bholanath	... Hooghly College.
	„ Ramdas	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sasidhar	... Gowhatty High School.
	Sen, Kálikumar	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sheori, Lachman Rao	... Saugor High School.
	Sinha, Kánáilál	... Patna College.
	„ Radhikaprasad	... Serampore College.
92	Young, W.	... Teacher.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Hakám	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Aiyer, T. A. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Akhileswarprasad	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Annylál	... Hurdui Zillah School.
	Ash, Matilál	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Baktavarlál	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavaticharan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Ganeschandra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
10	„ Girijápada	... Howrah School.
	„ Krishnachandra	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Hare School.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Howrah School.
	„ Matilál	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Nandagopál	... Hare School.
	„ Rákhaldás	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bansgopal	... Fyzabad High School.
	Basu, Anantakumár	... Hindu School.
	„ Annadaprasad	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
20	„ Baradadás	... Hare School.
	„ Devendranáth	... Hindu School.
	„ Durgadás	... Ditto.
	„ Harakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Ishwarchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Ditto.
	„ Narendranáth	... Hindu School.
	„ Narendranáth	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Pramathanáth	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
30	Bhattacharyya, Chandrasekhar (I)	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Haraprasad	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Jogendranáth (Senior)	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Biswas, Mahendranáth	... Hare School.
	Boilard, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Brijvallabh	... Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Campbell, R. L.	... Mussoorie School.
	Chakravarti, Navakumár	... Pogose School.
	Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Gurudás	... Sanskrit College.
40	„ Kedarnáth	... Andool School.
	„ Kuschandra	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Paresnáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra (Senior)	... Konnugger School.
	Chiodetto, A.	... St. Xavier's College.

	Dás, Rajkisan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranáth	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Táraprasanna	... Commillah School.
	Datta, Bhagavánchandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... Oriental Seminary.
50	„ Dvijadás	... Pogose School.
	„ Khiradkumar	... Hindu School.
	„ Maheschandra	... Hare School.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Mirzapore Mission School.
	„ Manmathanáth	... Hare School.
	„ Purnáchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Panchkari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Hindu School.
	Dhar, Mathuranáth	... Furreedpore School.
	Dharmananda	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
60	Durgaprasad	... Saugor High School.
	Ewing, H.	... La Martiniere College.
	Ganesprasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Gangopádhyáy, Hariprasad	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralál	... Barrackpore School.
	Genoe, C. A. C.	... Mussoorie School.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Chandidás	.. Hindu School.
	„ Ganeschandra	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Gnanendrachandra	... Hindu School.
70	„ Jadavchandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jadunáth	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Kálipada	... Hindu School.
	„ Priyanáth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Hindu School.
	„ Syamapada	... Ooterparah School.
	Gupta, Bipinvihári	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralál	... Hare School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Sanskrit College.
	Gyaprasad	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
80	Háldár, Nitáicharan	.. Hindu School.
	Hunter, J. A.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Ishvardás	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Janakiprasad	... Lukhimpore School.
	Lachmandás	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Lachmanprasad	... Hurdui Zillah School.
	Mack, E. J.	... Colombo Academy.
	Maitra, Kasináth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Majumdár, Chandicharan	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Misra, Ramsankar	... Ditto.
90	Mitra, Amvikacharan	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Girindranáth	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Mádhavchandra	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Hindu School.
	Mohammed Hosen	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Monies, W.	... Mussoorie School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bámápada	... Dushghura Aided School.
	„ Bihárilál (No. 2)	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
100	„ Haridás	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hirálál	... Kandi School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hare School.
	„ Kisarimohan	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Hare School.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Pramathanáth	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Rasvihári	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Tulsidás	... Howrah School.
	Murphy, J. B. C.	... Mussoorie School.
110	Nán, Hiralal	.. Hare School.
	Nandi, Bipracharan	... Pogose School.

	Neville, G.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	O'Donel, H.	Doveton College.
	Orr, P. P.	La Martiniere College.
	Pál, Rájchandra	Sylhet Government School.
	Pálit, Priyanáth	Hindu School.
	Pandit, Bishwambharnáth	Delhi Zillah School.
	Parmanand	Agra Collegiate School.
	Purvis, G. C.	Doveton College.
120	Rajak, Bihárilál	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Ray, Rangalal	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Shastivar	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Syamaprasad	Hare School.
	„ Umaprasad	Ditto.
	Ronaldson, E.	Doveton College.
	Rudra, Madhusudan	Ooterparah School.
	Sarkar, Bipinvihari	Hare School.
	„ Nagendranáth	Ditto.
	Sarkies, J. M.	Doveton College.
130	Sen, Adharlál	Hindu School.
	„ Amvikacharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bamacharan	Ditto.
	„ Gadadhar	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Kalimohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Navakrishna	Burrisal Aided School.
	„ Rajkrishna	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Trigunacharan	Hare School.
	Shah, Mohommed Azam	Bhagulpore School.
	Sheo Lál	Delhi Zillah School.
140	Sil, Kánáilál	Hindu School.
	Sinha, Brajeschandra	Kandi School.
	„ Rasiklal	Hare School.
	Syed Fyzuddin Hosen	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Khyrat Ahmed	Gya School.
	Tarapdar, Chandrákisar	Mymensing School.
	Toozs, R.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Townsend, J.	St. Xavier's College.
148	Trivedi, Mahendranath	Hooghly Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Alim	Queen's College, Benares.
	Acharyya, Akshaykumar	Hindu School.
	Adhikári, Brajalál	Bauleah School.
	Adya, Kálidás	Hare School.
	Amed Beg	St. Stephen's College.
	Alvis, A. W.	St. Thomas College.
	Angelo, J.	Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
	Asgar Ali Ahmed	Dacca Brahmo School.
	Ashraf Hosen	Calcutta Mudrissa.
10	Azimuddin Khan	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Bágchi, Bijaygovinda	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Baksiram Sing	Fyzabad High School.
	Balmokund	Lahore Collegiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornáth	Serampore College.
	„ Amvikacharan	Sodepore School.
	„ Asutosh	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Benimadhav	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Bhairavimohan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Bholanáth	Hare School.
20	„ Brajendranáth	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Gopal Chandra	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Haricharan	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Jaganmohan	Allahabad Zillah School.
	„ Madhavchandra	Howrah School.
	„ Nanilál	Burrisa Aided School.
	„ Párvaticharan	Howrah School.
	„ Satischandra	Serampore College.

	Bandyopadhyay, Sivchandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Suryyakánta	... Dacca Collegiate School.
30	Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhare	... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	Barál, Maniklál	... Hare School.
	„ Nilmani	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Barhamdeonarayn	... Mozufferpore School.
	Basu, Amarchandra	... Hare School.
	„ Amritalál	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Atulkrishna	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... Hare School.
	„ Chandramohan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Harachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
40	„ Kedarnáth	... Konnugger School.
	„ Mahendralál	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahendramohan	... Garden Reach School.
	„ Matilál	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
	„ Nilmani	... Bhastarah School.
	„ Rádhikanáth	... Barripore School.
	„ Rájanikánta	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Thakurdás	... Joynarain's College.
	Bhaduri, Prankrishna	... Malda School.
	Bhagavan Sing	... St. Stephen's College.
50	Bhanja, Jogendrachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bhatta, Dwarkánáth	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Baikunthanáth	... Jessore School.
	„ Bhavadev	.. Furreedpore School.
	„ Bisveswar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Harimohan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	.. Baraset School.
	„ Jogendranáth (Junior)	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Ditto.
60	„ Mahinimohan	... Jonye Training School.
	„ Matilál	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Rajanikánta	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Rámnáth	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Bhunya, Gurudás	... Midnapore School.
	Bhuramal	... Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Birjvallabh	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Birjviharilál	... Ditto.
	Bisvas, Priyakrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bisveswar Dyal	... Oonao Zillah School.
70	Bowers, W. H.	... Bengal Academy.
	Brahma, Sivprasad	... Cuttack School.
	Budhkarn	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Chakravarti, Basantakumár	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	„ Bhutnáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Damodar	... Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	„ Durganáth	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
	„ Gaganchandra	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Harachandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Kalipada	... Ditto.
80	„ Pranchandra	... Konnugger School.
	„ Rameschandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Ramraman	... Serampore College.
	„ Sitalprasad	.. South Baharoo School.
	„ Sudhindrachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Chandra, Bipinvihari	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Dwarkanáth	... Badla Aided School.
	Changdar, Napharchandrā	... Midnapore School.
	Charat Sing Chahachu	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhayacharan	... Fyzabad High School.
90	„ Bagalacharan	... Howrah School.
	„ Baradaprasad	... Culna Moharaja's School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Binadvihari	... Maldah School.
	„ Dwarkanáth	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Gopal Lál	... Hindu School.

	Chattopadhyay, Jaykrishna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendranáth	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Jogendranáth	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
	„ Jwalaprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
100	„ Kesavchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution..
	„ Raghunáth	... Burdwan Maharajah's School
	„ Saratchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Suryyakumár	... Muragatcha School.
	„ Taradás	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Tarapada	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Chaudhuri, Amritalál	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Annadaprasad	... Monghyr School.
110	„ Apurvakrishna	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Maldah School.
	„ Matilál	... St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	„ Purnachandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Connor, J. A.	... Calcutta Boys' School.
	Damodardás	.. Agra Collegiate School.
	Damodardás	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Dan, Purnachandra	.. Konnuggur School.
	Dás, Amarnáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bihárilál	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
120	„ Dharmadhar	.. Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Govindaprasad	... Mymensing School.
	„ Harináth	... Commillah School.
	„ Indrakumár	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Madanmohan	... Sylhet Government School.
	„ Radhavinad	... Kandi School.
	„ Rameschandra	... Midnapore School.
	„ Sitamohan	... Sylhet Government School.
	„ Sitanáth	... Ditto.
	„ Tarakchandra	... Ranaghat School.
130	Datta, Bhagavaticharan	... Badla Aided School.
	„ Bhuvaneswar	... Cuttack School.
	„ Chandicharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Chandrakánta	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Dinanáth	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Dinanáth	.. Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Girijabhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopaldás	. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Haricharan	... Mymensing School.
	„ Hridaynarayan	... Amptah School.
140	„ Kedarnáth	... Bagnan School.
	„ Nrisinhakumar	... Burrisa Aided School.
	„ Phanidhar	... Debroogurh School.
	„ Sasibhusan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Upendrakumar	.. South Baharoo School.
	Daulatram	... Umritsur Mission School.
	De, Chandrasekhar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Dwarkánáth	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Devidin	.. Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Deviprasad	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
150	Dhan Sing	... Delhi Zillah School.
	Dhar, Bholanáth	... Hindu School.
	„ Bihárilál	... Pogose School.
	„ Kshetralál	... Hindu School.
	Dinesprasad	... Bhaugulpore School.
	Durgaprasad	.. Agra Collegiate School.
	Elisha	... Nagpore F. C. Institution
	Enaet Hosen	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Erasmus, J. C.	... St. John's College.
	Gajadharprasad	.. Bareilly Collegiate School.
160	Gangopadhyay, Apurvachandra	.. Hare School.
	„ Devendranáth	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jadunáth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore
	„ Phanibhushan	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.

	Gangopadhyay, Upendranáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Amritachandra	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Basantakumár	... Sulkea School.
	„ Durgadás	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Haranáth	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Heramvachandra	... Hindu School.
170	„ Jogeschandra	... Kandee School.
	„ Kamikhyanáth	.. Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kasináth	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Khiradchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Khudiram	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Kshetragopál	... Saugor High School.
	„ Mahendralál	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Paresnáth	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Ramgopál	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Ramkalpa	... Luckhimpore School.
180	„ Saradaprasad	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Hare School.
	„ Sitanáth	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Syamacharan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Ghoshal, Nagendranáth	... Soorool School.
	Gilbert, W. R.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Golam, Kaioom	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Rahaman	... Garden Reach School.
	Goonewardene, W. S. J.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Gosvami, Prasaddás	... Serampore College.
190	Gridharilál, I.	... Delhi Zillah School.
	Grossman, A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Guha, Manmohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Pogose School.
	Gulab Sing	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Gupta, Bipinvihári	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Girindrakumár	... Hazaribaugh School.
	„ Gurucharan Dás	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Radhaprasanna	... Culna Maharaja's School.
	Hafiz Ali	... Saugor High School.
200	Haldar, Purnachandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Tinkari	... Howrah School.
	Haraprasad	... Luckhimpore School.
	Harising	... Roy Bareilly School.
	Hoyle, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Jagannáthprasad	... Joynarain's College.
	Jana, Ramraksha	... Midnapore School.
	Jansz, R.	... Colombo Academy.
	Jaynáthpati	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Jeffereis, C. R.	... St. Xavier's College.
210	John, G. M.	... Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Jones, Charles	... St. Xavier's School.
	Karmakar, Lakshmanchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Kasirám	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kedárnáth	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Kisanlál	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kundanlál	... St. Stephen's College.
	Kundu, Bhagavaticharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinvihári	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Napharchandra	... Ditto.
220	Kunjvihárilál	... Allahabad Zillah School.
	Lachminarayan	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Leonard, H.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	Lilley, H.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Lissant, G.	... La Martiniere College.
	Lister, A.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	Lumsden, E. R.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Madanmohanlál	... Shahjehanpore School.
	Mahadeoprasad	... Fyzabad High School.
	Mahapatra, Ramkrishna	... Cuttack School.
230	Mahtab Ahmed	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Máiti, Krishnachandra	... Cuttack School

	Maitra, Vishnuchandra	... St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	Majumdár, Janakináth	... Dinagepore School.
	„ Kalidás	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Naranarayán	... Purneah School.
	„ Nilkanta	... Midnapore School.
	„ Priyagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Makhanlál, Joel	... St. John's College.
240	Makundalál	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Manaharlál	... Ditto ditto.
	Manirám	... Gowhatty High School.
	Matilál	.. St. John's College.
	Matthew, C.	.. Bishop's School, Simla.
	Mendies, J M.	.. Bengal Academy.
	Milne, T. A.	... Doveton College.
	Mitra, Ganeschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Khagendranáth	... Hare School.
250	„ Krishnakumar	... Mymensing School.
	„ Narayanprasad	... Cuttack School.
	„ Nityagopal	.. General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... South Baharoo School.
	Mohammed, Azim	... Sultanpore School.
	„ Hosen	... St. Stephen's College.
	„ Isaq	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Serajal Haq	... Monghyr School.
	Moula Baksh	... Hurdui Zillah School.
260	Muin-ud-din Ahmed	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Amvikacharan	... Arrah School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Brajendranath	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Bullagurh School.
	„ Haripurna	... St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	„ Jaygopal	... Jeypore Moharajah's College.
	„ Kalimohan	... Badla Aided School.
	„ Kamikshyanath	... Jonye Training School.
270	„ Kantichandra	... Hare School.
	„ Nanimadhav	... Bullagurh Aided School.
	„ Nilkamal	... Pogose School.
	„ Prasannachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Radhikaprasad	... Hare School.
	„ Rajkrishna	.. St. Peter's C. M. S. School Allahabad.
	„ Rajkumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Rishivar	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
280	„ Trailokshyanath	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Nag, Revatikanta	... Pogose School.
	Nandi, Mahendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Nolan, T.	... St. Peter's College.
	Owen, M.	.. Doveton College.
	Pal, Adharlal	... Seal's Free College.
	„ Kalicharan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Nilamvar	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Sitalchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
290	„ Tulsicharan	... Hindu School.
	Palit, Saratchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Pandit, Alopiprasad	... Delhi Zillah School.
	Pannalal	... St. Stephen's College.
	Pragdas	... St. John's College.
	Prukait, Purnachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Radhakisan	... Shahjehanpore School.
	Radhilal	... Victoria College.
	Raghunathprasad	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Rajjanlal	... Allygurh Zillah School.

300	Ramanugrahanarayan	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Ramdas	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ramgopal	... Allahabad Zillah School.
	Ramjimal	... St. John's College.
	Ramsundarlal	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
	Ray, Asutosh	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Benidas	... Nizamut School.
	„ Bhairavchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Baraset School.
	„ Brajavallabh	... Mihirpore School.
310	„ Chandrakanta	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Gnanadaprasad	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	„ Gopalkrishna	... Maldah School.
	„ Haricharan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Rowile School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Pogose School.
	„ Makundanath	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Mathuraprasad	... Gazeepore Mission School.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
320	Raza Hosen	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Rockwell, J. W.	... Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
	Rodrigues, J. F.	. Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Saha, Gopivallabh	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Sahay, Bhavani	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Rughuvir	... Oonao Zillah School.
	Samarekoon, J. K. B.	. St. Thomas' College.
	Sankar, Dyal	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Sanyal, Jogeschandra	... Private Student.
	Sarkar, Baradaprasad	... Bancoorah School.
330	„ Gangagovinda	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Govardhan	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Jagadisvar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal	... Jonye Training School.
	„ Matilal	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Rajendralal	... Konnungger School.
	„ Suryyakumar	... Serampore College.
	Sarkies, J. C.	... St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sarma, Parusram	... Debroogurh School.
	Saudagarlal	... Delhi Zillah School.
340	Scheerder, M. O. C.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sen, Achyutananda	... Mymensing School.
	„ Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
	„ Akshaykumar	... Sulkea School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Govindachandra	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Kamalkrishna	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Lalmohan	... Hindu School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Noakhally School.
350	„ Srikanta	... Santosh Jahnovi School.
	„ Umeshchandra	... Burrisaul School.
	Seneviratne, A.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Set, Manilal	... Hare School.
	Sexton, C.	. . St. Peter's College.
	Sinha, Gaurisankar	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Beersingha A. S. School.
	Sirimanne, D. W.	... St. Thomas' College
360	Smith, J. C.	... Mussooree School.
	Srimani, Sasibhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Stephens, M.	... Armenian Philanthropic Academy
	Sukla Tularam	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
	Surjandas	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Syed Ryazat Hosen	... Bhagulpore School.
	Thakurprasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Thakurprasad	... Arrah School.

	Tiwari, Ramnarayan	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	„ Shéunarayan	... Hurdui Zillah School.
370	Vishnuchandra	... Queen's College, Benares.
371	Wajeb-ud-din	... Bauleah School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz, Khaja	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Abdul Haq	... Mozufferpore School.
	Abdur Rahim Khan	... Sulkea School.
	Ácháryya, Kedaresvar	... Dighapatia School.
	Adhikari, Chandra Kanta	... Pubna School.
	Ahmad Ulla	... Chittagong High School.
	Ali Hossain	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Anantarámchandra Chapekar	... Teacher.
	Arshad Ali	... Govinda Chandra's School, Patna.
10	Bagchi, Maheschandra	... Howrah School.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Santipore English School (old).
	„ Upendranath	.. Hindu School.
	Balwant Rao	... Saugor High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhusan	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Durgacharan	... Allahabad Mission School.
	„ Girischandra	.. Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Howrah School.
	„ Hirálál	... Cossipore School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Baraset School.
20	„ Kalinath	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Kedarnath	.. Mirzapore Zillah School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ootterparah School.
	Barál, Bhuvanmohan	.. Jessore School.
	Barát, Upendranath	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Barma, Gopalchandra	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Basak, Radhikamohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Basu, Asutosh	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bipinchandra	... Cossipore School.
	„ Dinanath	... Jessore School.
30	„ Dwarkanath	... Noral School.
	„ Gopalchandra	.. Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Grindranath	... Hare School.
	„ Haramohan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Jivandhan	... Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	... Howrah School.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Noral School.
	„ Rajendrakumar	... Mymensing School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Burrisal School.
	„ Sivchandra	... South Baharoo School.
40	„ Umeschandra	... Ootterparah School.
	Baúl Girijakanta	... Mymensing School.
	Bechulal	... Barabanki School.
	Benimadhov	... Bullorampore School.
	Bhaduri, Chandranath	... Howrah School.
	„ Nilratan	... Furreedpore School.
	Bhar, Chandrakanta	... Hare School.
	Bhattacharyya, Baradagovinda	.. Beauleah School.
	„ Kailaschandra	Serampore College.
	„ Sasibhusan	... General Assembly's Institution.
50	„ Trailokyanath	.. Kandi School.
	Bhawániprasad	. Joynarian's College.
	Biharilál	. Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Bishi, Krishnachandra	.. Beauleah School.
	Bisvás, Isanchandra	Seal's Free College.
	„ Navadwipchandra	.. Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Baraset School.
	Brindavan	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Chadalál	. St. John's College, Agra.
	Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	.. Allygurh Zillah School.

60	Chakravarti, Bhuvanchandra	... Intally Institution.
	„ Jadunath	... Mirzapore Mission School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Kishnaghur A, V. School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Bhowanipore Institution.
	„ Rajmohan	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	Chandra, Akshaykumar	... Hare School.
	Chattopadhyay, Dinanath	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Haridas	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Harinath	... Bansbariah F. C. Mission School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Oonao Zillah School.
70	„ Kaliprasanna	... Pogose School.
	„ Kisarchandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Mathurmohan	... Bullagurh Aided School.
	„ Rupnarayan	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Cuttack School.
	„ Saratchandra (junior)	... Konnugger School.
	„ Srinath	... Bancoorah School.
	Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Chandranath	... Beauleah School.
	„ Isvarchandra	... Beauleah School.
80	„ Jánakináth	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jaynarayan	... Kucheakole Rajgram School.
	„ Khiradchandra	... Ootterparah School.
	„ Madhavchandra	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Makundalàl	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Bhowanipore Institution.
	„ Rádhikánáth	... Okersa School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Commillah School.
	Das, Amritalál	... Hare School.
	„ Khemkaran	... Allygurh Zillah School.
90	„ Krishnakumar	... Chittagong High School.
	„ Lakshmikanta	... Gowhatty High School.
	„ Madhavkrishna	... Calcutta Seminary.
	„ Ramlál	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... Pogose School.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
	„ Anantálal	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Baradaprasad	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Hemnath	... Hare School.
100	„ Kamalkrishna	... Noral School.
	„ Murarimohan	... Mymensing School.
	„ Ramanath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Davis, C.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	De, Premchand	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	Deorám	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Dev, Prakaschandra	... Sylhet Government School.
	Deviprasad	... Roy Bareilly School.
	Dhar, Rasiklal	... Hindu School.
110	Dulichand	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Francis, D.	... Teacher.
	Ganes Ramchandra Gadgil	... Nagpore Free Church Institution.
	Gangaprasad	... Gobindachandra's School, Patna.
	Gangopádhyáy, Haricharan	... Pogose School.
	„ Kantichandra	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
	„ Saradacharan	... Joynarian's College, Benares.
	„ Syamlal	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Banavarilal	... Bancoorah School.
120	„ Brajamohan	... Jessore School.
	„ Chikanlal	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Dinanath	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Cuttack School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendrakumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Rakhalchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.

	Ghoshál, Annadaprasad	... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Piyarimohan	... Pogose School.
130	„ Saratchandra	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	Habibar Rahman	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Hajrá, Govindajivan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Háldár, Nandalal	... Sanskrit College.
	Hickson, J. A.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Kalimuddin Ahmed	... Intally Institution.
	Karmakár, Chandranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Keelan, R.	... La Martiniere College.
	Khurshed Ali	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Kirpárám	... Lahore Collegiate School.
140	Lachman Rao Praker	... Saugor High School.
	Laha, Umácharan	... Bancoorah School.
	Lahiri, Purnachandra	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Saradamohan	... Beauleah School.
	Lal, Hariharcharan	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Hazari	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	„ Sohan	... Moradabad School.
	„ Sundar	... Ditto ditto.
	Mahadeo Rao Pulnaitker	... Saugor High School.
	Maitra, Kailáschandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
150	Majumdar, Avinaschandra	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	„ Kedarnath	... Ootterparah School.
	„ Trailokyanath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Mallik, Lakshminarayan	... Hare School.
	Manguram	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Manna, Umácharan	... Jonye Training School.
	Misra, Harinárayan	... Kandi School.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	... South Baharoo School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
160	Mofakharar Rahman	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Mozharul Haq	... Ditto ditto.
	Mukhopádhyáy, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Chandranath	... Joynarain's College.
	„ Durgadas	.. Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Girindrachandra	... Santipore English School (old).
	„ Jaminikumar	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	„ Jognesvar	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Narottam	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Parvaticharan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
170	„ Piyarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Pogose School.
	„ Rajmohan	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Ramnath	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Srikumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Syamacharan	... Ooterparah School.
	Mulhar Rao	... Sehore High School.
	Nag, Tinkari	... Seebpore Aided School.
	Nandi, Mahendranath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
180	Nath, Biswambhar (II)	... Delhi Zillah School.
	„ Chandrakumár	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Niogi, Avinaschandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Pal, Bidhubhushan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Paladhi, Haricharan	... Ilsoba Mondly School.
	Palit, Isanchandra	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Krishnadhan	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Pandit, Kasinath Thakur	... Saugor High School.
	„ Pirthunath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Pereira, J. E. R.	... Colombo Academy.
190	Phagunprasad	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Pitamvar	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Prasad, Lakshmi	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Raghuvardás, Kaith	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Ramchand Rao Devasker	... Saugor High School.

	Ramsevak	... L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.
	Rámsing	... Umritsur Mission School.
	Ráy, Benimádhav	.. Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Furreedpore School.
	„ Gaurchandra	... Bhagulpore School.
200	„ Haranchandra	... Baraset School.
	„ Hemantakumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jadunath	... Pooree School.
	„ Priyanath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Ramanáth	... Howrah School.
	„ Syámacharan	... Kuchiakol Rajgram School.
	Rollo, A. D.	... Bengal Academy.
	Rooke, C. M. S.	... Doveton College.
	Rulliaram	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Saha, Batekrishna	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
210	„ Kunjavihari	... Santipore English School (old).
	Sahay, Jagdam (I)	... Patna Normal School.
	„ Ramesvar	... Mozufferpore School.
	Sanyal, Nrityagopal	... Bogra School.
	„ Tarinikanta	... Serajgunge School.
	Sarkar, Bhuvanchandra	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Krishnachandra	... Hindu School.
	Sen, Annadánanda	... Furreedpore School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Mymensing School.
220	„ Kedarnath	... Calcutta Training Institution.
	„ Makhanlal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Mathuranath	... Balasore School.
	„ Nandalal	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	... Moteehari School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Ramesvar	... Teacher.
	„ Sirischandra	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	Sheikh, Abed-ul Rahman	... Patna Normal School.
	„ Azizar Rahman	... Gowhatty High School.
230	„ Belait Hossain	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Hossain Baksh	... Bhagulpore School.
	Shewdursan	... Teacher.
	Sil, Binadvihari	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Gosaindás	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Sing, Ator	... Amritsar Mission School.
	„ Chhajju	... Umballa Mission School.
	„ Gurdit	... Umritsur Mission School.
	„ Jodh	... Rawul Pindee Mission School.
	„ Sankar	... Moradabad School.
240	„ Shere	... Umritsur Mission School.
	„ Zalim	... Fyzabad High School.
	Sinha, Chunilal	... Midnapore L. M. School.
	„ Ravinandan	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Som, Sureschandra	... Hare School.
	Srikrishna Appaji Pandhe	... Nagpore Free Church Institution.
	Syud, Abdusslam	... Doveton College.
247	Tukárámvishnu Gosávi	... Nagpore Free Church Institution.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 27th December 1871.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Jan.	13th ...	10 Crates, T B C	... Indian Empire.
„	13th ...	2 Cases, [S]	... City of Madrid.
„	13th ...	1 Cask, [J S]	.. Ditto.
„	13th ...	1 Package, Whitney Brothers & Co.	... Glenartney.
„	13th ...	1 Box, N N S S	... Ditto.
„	13th ...	1 Cask, G G, 71	... Hindostan.
„	13th ...	7 Bundles of Iron, no mark	... Gainsborough.
„	13th ...	1 Case Oil Painting, no mark	... Hindostan.
„	20th ...	2 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Sir H. Lawrence.
„	20th ...	1 Case, G. Ferris, Esq., care of A. Rogers, Esq., Fancy Lane.	Golconda.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 2nd January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE
UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1871.				
Dec.	18th ...	9 Cases, [A. D. & Co.]	... Order	... Singapore.
„	18th ...	1 Case, [C. P. & Co.]	... „	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Sample, [D] F C	... „	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Sample, addressed	... D. Dutt, Nephew	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	3 Cases, F A	... Colvin, Cowie & Co.	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Case, addressed	... C. A. Elliot, Esq.	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Parcel, [G H] B B	... Order	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	3 Cases, [L B H]	... C. Lazarus & Co.	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Parcel, [J T S C P H]	... Order	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Case, K G	... „	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Case, [K N D] S F	... „	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Case, [P] B	... „	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Sample, addressed	... Babu R. Pyne	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Case, S & M M	... Order	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	2 Casks, [T]	... Tukvar & Co.	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	32 Cases, G E	... Order	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	2 Packages, [36] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Star of Albion.
„	21st ...	3 Cases, addressed	... W. H. Alexander	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	1 Case, [13] E D J	... Order	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	20 Cases, E G	... „	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	149 Cases, [F. & Co.]	... „	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	50 Cases, [F G]	... „	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	3 Casks, [33] L C J	... „	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	6 Cases, [78] L C J	... „	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	1 Case, [29] L C J	... „	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	4 Casks, [M C C]	... Walsh, Loveet & Co.	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	4 Cases, [M S M L] A B	... Order	... Ditto.
„	21st ...	11 Crates, N C D	... „	... Ditto.
„	18th ...	1 Case, O E	... „	... City of Oxford.
„	18th ...	2 Cases, addressed	... Revd. J. Roberts	... Ditto.
„	22nd ...	2 Cases, B+D D	... Order	... Hereford.
„	22nd ...	9 Packages, J G B	... „	... Ditto.
„	22nd ...	1 Case, K P M C	... „	... Ditto.
„	22nd ...	3 Cases, N. H. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„	22nd ...	907 Cakes Spelter, E D W	... „	... Ditto.
„	22nd ..	1,422 Cakes of Spelter	... „	... Ditto.
„	22nd ...	5 Cases, S W D	... „	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1052—1)

Notification.

UNDER the provisions of Section 54 of Act V. of 1870, the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta hereby declare that the following are the public Landing and Bathing Ghâts on the east bank of the River Hooghly, in the Town of Calcutta, between Aheereetollah Ghât on the North and Chandpaul Ghât on the South:—

Landing Ghâts.	*Bathing Ghâts.*
Aheereetollah Ghât.	Aheereetollah Ghât.
Nimtollah Ghât.	Manick Bose's Ghât.
Prossono Coomar Tagore's Ghât.	Nimtollah Ghât.
Golab Ghât.	Prossono Coomar Tagore's Ghât.
Nawab or Juggurnath Ghât.	Nawab or Juggurnath Ghât.
Meerbahar Ghât.	Burra Bazar Ghât.
Durmahatta Ghât.	Mullick's Ghât.
Armenian Ghât.	New Ghât north of No. 1 Jetty.
Koilah Ghât.	Bankshall Ghât.
Police Ghât.	
Colvin's Ghât.	
Chandpaul Ghât.	

By order of the Commissioners,

W. D. BRUCE,
Vice-Chairman.

(1049—1)

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 30th December 1871.

Alnutt, J. L.
Alexander, Mrs.
Anderson, R. T. S.
Almon, S.
Andre, J. E.
Banerjee, P. C.
Bonus, Major J.
Brown, Mrs. F. R.
Baliol, H.
Beletty, N.
Bidwell, R. B.
Becher, E. H.
Belthaser, J. M. T.
Clarkson, Mrs. R. O.
Campbell, S.
Campbell, E. G.
D'Anselme, Mrs. E. S.
Don, Mrs. J. D.
DeBarros, R. A.
Dyer, J.
Donlevy, H.
David, Mrs. A.
Editor and Publisher, "Calcutta Currier."
Elkins, D. A.
Flemiry, T.
Ford, J.
Fakir Jemalooddeen.
Forbes, T. T.
Gale, M. H. L.
Groom, Major C.
Hay, Mrs.
Hughes, P.
Hatton, A.
Hutchinson, Dr. C. W.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Jones, Mrs. J. H. M.
Jhacho, Mrs. G. W.
Lopies, Mrs. J.
Lynch, Mrs. M. A.
Lall Behary Dey & Co.
Miller, Mrs.
Missell, A.
Middleton, Mrs. E.
Mitchell, Mrs. A.
Moore, C. H.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Molinero, E.
Martindale, H.
McCheyne, R. & Co.
Maude, Lieut. E. (R.N.)
Nicholetts, A.
Nixon, P. N.
Norton, T.
Payne, Mrs.
Pereira, J.
Pemberton, J.
Poulson, M.
Pereira. Miss E.
Quill, Mrs. J.
Roberts, J. S.
Rowett, Mrs. J. Q.
Rowett, J. Q.
Rigby and Co.
Rooke, C. M. T.
Smith, Rev. W. O'B.
Sims, F.
Smalley, Lieut.-Colonel E.
Swift, J.
Seaton, A.
Shuts, J. M.
Saunter, R. P.
Sutherland, Dr.
Stacey, J.
Smythe, S. A. M.
Smith, A. A.
Thomas, Capt. F. H.
Thomas, W. C.
Thompson, Mrs. M.
Thomson, J. M.
Thomson, W.
White, J.
Wade, O.
Wellstead, Mrs.
Williams, W. G.
Wadehouse, Sir P.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 2nd January 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Hong-Kong, China and Japan.	6 P.M.	3rd Jan.	*Sumatra.*
Chittagong and Akyab ..	6 „	3rd „	*Penang.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.	6 „	3rd „	*Oriental.*
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Telleecherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay.	6 „	8th „	*Burmah.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 5th January 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 4th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

N.B.—No letters, newspapers, books or pattern packets, are sent to Aden, Suez or Europe, or places *viâ* Europe, by Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers from Calcutta; the route to such places being *viâ* Bombay.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1871.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of waste lands, estimated to consist of about 334 acres 2 roods, and 24 poles, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Kalain, Mouzah Digabeer, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Province of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 20th day of January 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

BOUNDARIES.

East—Lands of Pattah 27, belonging to Sabil Mahomed and others, Bhyrub Bari, Junamer Mookam and Khas lands.

West—Lands of Pattah 34, belonging to Asu Myan and others, and Khas lands of Mouzah Bhoirubpore.

North—Khas lands and Panchpir Mukam.

South—Settled lands of Mr. Davidson in Pattah No. 39.

O. G. R. McWILLIAM,
Offg. Depy. Commissioner.

CACHAR DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th October 1871.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers, any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
4398	A/84 47836	100	Punchcowrie Shah.
	,, 93950	100	
	,, 99875	100	
4400	A/90 22252	100	A. Burke.
	,, 30295	100	
	,, 32599	100	
	,, 32666	100	
	,, 32350	100	
	,, 23058	100	
	,, 29944	100	
	,, 28744	100	
	,, 10301	100	
	,, 36184	100	
	,, 36185	100	
	,, 32463	100	
	,, 00892	100	
4402	A/90 32406	100	Ramjee Doss.
4403	A/69 16341	10	H. Bassett.
	A/77 01417	10	
	A/78 82599	10	
	A/79 63846	10	
	A/95 49604	10	
	A/95 43066	10	
	,, 89033	10	
	A/96 89740	10	
	,, 57581	10	
	,, 59611	10	
	,, 08204	10	
	A/97 98743	10	
	A/98 15661	10	
4404	A/85 50571	50	Sub-Condtr. J. Beatty.
4406	A/70 46208	100	Udoyto Kabaus.
4408	A/90 35619	100	The Manager, Beerbhoom Coal Co.
4416	A/90 17790	100	T. Malcolm.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4395	A/70 56408	100	Messr. Cooke and Kelvey.
4396	A/84 98683	100	Bairagi Naik.
4397	A/96 91090	10	Gobindchunder Sen.
4399	A/79 42296	10	J. Wright.
	A/94 36154	20	
4401	A/88 78912	10	Girdhary Lall.
4409	A/80 20019	10	Sreenauth Bose.
4410	A/81 02089	20	H. Woodrow.
	A/82 10318	20	
4411	A/77 64131	10	Womachundra Mookerjee.
4413	A/95 47070	10	Mohendrololl Dutt.
4414	A/90 27625	100	
	,, 17202	100	
	A/85 61543	500	Sumboochunder Mitter.

Wrongly joined.

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4407	A/93 13106	20	Messrs. Burjorgee Framgee and Co.,
	,, 13110		
4412	A/49 32008	10	Seetul Prosad, Khurg Prosad.
	,, 64953		
	A/69 45208	10	
	A/78 92750		
4415	A/48 74810	10	Berashur Mitter.
	,, 74809		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 26th December 1871.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present navigable channels for the week ending Friday, 29th December 1871.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least depth of Water		REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft	In.	
On the Entrance Shoal ..	1	6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	1	9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah	1	6	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles	1	9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	2	0	
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance	7	0	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	4	6	
Berhampore to Cutwa, 56 miles ..	3	6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	4	0	

Height on guage at Berhampore on the 31st December 1871, 6 feet 11 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 1st January 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE annual Chutia Fair will be held at Chutia, near Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, commencing on Sunday the 25th February 1872, corresponding with the 1st of Phalgun 1279 Fuslee, and continuing for fifteen succeeding days.

E. T. DALTON,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

CAMP PURULIA,
The 25th November 1871.

Notice.

THE annual Rungpore Fair will be held on the usual ground close to the Jail on the 1st February 1872, owing to the Fallacotta Fair which is to take place in January 1872. Articles sold are live-stock and manufactures of every description.

K. D. GHOSE,
Offg. Civil Surgeon.

RUNGPORE,
The 29th December 1871.

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 250, INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865,
No. 563 of 1871.

IN the matter of the Estate of John Fitzpatrick, Esquire, deceased.

Whereas an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for Probate of the Will and Codicil, dated respectively the 27th day of September 1870 and 12th day of September 1871, of John Fitzpatrick, Esquire, deceased, late of Bhaugulpore, has been made by Walter Beatson Pemberton, Esquire, of Tirhoot, and whereas Monday, the 22nd January 1872, has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 22nd day of January 1872, and show cause why the application of the said W. B. Pemberton should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court.

H. MADOCKS,
Judge.

BHAUGULPORE DISTRICT COURT,
The 23rd December 1871. (1040—3)

Notice.

AT the close of the business to be brought forward at the Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, to be held at the Town Hall on the 15th January 1872, a Special Meeting will be held for the following purposes:—

1. The Chairman to apply, under Section 15 of Act VI. of 1863 (B.C.), for twenty months' leave of absence on medical certificate, from 1st March next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. To consider an application from Mr. R. Turnbull, Secretary to the Justices of the Peace, for eighteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate, under Section 15 of Act VI. of 1863 (B.C.)

R. TURNBULL,
(1050—1) *Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.*

Notice.

MR. EDWARD CLARKE is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. H. FERGUSSON AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1872. (1045—1)

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 2nd to the 15th January 1872, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1871, (1051—1)

Re-Estate of the Hon'ble P. C. Tagore.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed as one of the Trustees to the estate of the late Hon'ble P. C. Tagore, C.S.I., by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the 15th day of May 1871, in the place and stead of Raja Jotendromohun Tagore, Bahadoor, (who has resigned to act as a Trustee), and that arrangements have been made and agreed upon between the Co-Trustees that all cheques, vouchers, receipts, contracts, deeds, documents, and zemindary affairs, shall be signed and managed by all the Co-Trustees to the above estate from the 1st day of January 1872.

BHUJENDRA BHUSHUN CHATTERJEE,
Trustee.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1871. (1047—2)

বিজ্ঞাপন।

অনারেবল ৺ প্রসন্নকুমার ঠাকুরের ষ্টেট।

সর্ব্বসাধারণের গোচরার্থে লিখিত হইতেছে যে, ফোর্ট উলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীনস্থ বাঙ্গালা প্রদেশের হাই কোর্টের (১৮৭১ সালের ১৫ই মে তারিখের) আদেশানুসারে অনারেবল ৺ প্রসন্নকুমার ঠাকুর সি, এস, আই, মহাশয়ের সমুদয় বিষয়ের তত্ত্বাবধায়ক রাজা যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর বাহাদুর ট্রষ্টীর কর্ম্ম পরিত্যাগ করাতে, নিম্ন স্বাক্ষরকারী সেই পদে নিযুক্ত হইয়াছেন। ইনি আগামি ১৮৭২ সালের ১লা জানুআরি তারিখ হইতে উক্ত ষ্টেট সম্বন্ধীয় সমুদায় কার্য্যের তত্ত্বাবধান হেতু জমিদারী সম্পর্কীয় এবং চেক, বাউচর, রসিদ, কন্‌ট্রাক্ট ডিড, ডকিউমেণ্ট প্রভৃতি কাগজাদিতে অন্যান্য সহকারী ট্রষ্টীদিগের সহিত মিলিত হইয়া স্বাক্ষর করিবেন।

শ্রীযুত ভূজেন্দ্রভূষণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

১৮৭১ সাল ৩০এ ডিসেম্বর।

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, on Monday, the 29th day of January, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
(1048—*f. n.*) *Secretaries.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 26th December 1871.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,41,584 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, Rs. ...	3,45,53,172 12 2	5,03,95,831 0 11
General Treasury Balance at Branches, Rs.	1,58 42,658 4 9	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,00,46,914 6 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,01,951 5 6
Sundries		10,43,758 9 6
Rs. ...		9,57,30,039 13 7

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		1,03,47,635 0 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,10,94,395 4 7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,60,76,116 8 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,85,27,640 13 4
Dead Stock		12,05,373 13 1
Stamps		12,879 0 0
Balances with other Banks		4,39,055 15 4
Sundries		49,275 15 0
		5,77,52,373 8 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, Rs. ...	1,16,61,348 4 2	3,79,77,667 8 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches, Rs. ...	2,63,16,319 3 11	
Rs. ...		9,57,30,039 13 7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th December 1871.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1044—1)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 234 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Narain Dye Bibee of Mullick Street, Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, Hindoo widow, is Plaintiff, and Monmothonauth Day of Noyan Chund Dutt Street, in Simlah, in Calcutta aforesaid, Zemindar, is Defendant, dated the eighteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 6th day of January 1872, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following properties, that is to say :—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, No. 231, Chitpore Road, and the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 1 biggah 3 cottahs 4 chitta ks, and 24 square feet, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Chitpore Road, Baniatollah, Mouzah Sootanooty, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded on the North by Baniatollah Street, on the South by a public drain, on the East by Chitpore Road, and on the West by the house and premises of Ramkissen Koloo.

Also that the upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, No. 232-2, Chitpore Road, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 5 cottahs 8 chittacks and 40 feet, a little more or less, situate at Chitpore Road, in Mouzah Sootanooty, in Calcutta aforesaid, and bounded on the North by a public drain; on the South partly by the land belonging to the estate of Promothonauth Day, deceased, partly by land belonging to Hurry Mitter, and partly by land belonging to Purran Mudduck; on the East by the tenanted house belonging to Ramnarain Mookerjee; and on the West by the garden land of Hullodhur Paul.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messieurs Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 13th December 1871. (1043—1)

Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hare Street, on Thursday, February 1st, 1872, at noon, for the purpose of altering clause No. 21 of the Articles of Association, to enable two Directors in lieu of three to form a quorum.

By order,

GEORGE LOWEN,
Manager.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1871. (1053—4)

Notice

Is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between us and Mr. Joseph Moody, under the style of Jessop and Co., has been determined as from this day, and that we, the undersigned, will continue to carry on the business of engineers, brass founders, and contractors together, under the same style. All debts due from and to the old firm will be paid and received by us.

JAMES GILBERT,
ALFRED HARGRAVES GOWENLOCK.

93, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1871. (1046—1)

SELECTIONS FROM UNPUBLISHED RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE YEARS

1748 to 1767 inclusive.

RELATING MAINLY TO THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF BENGAL.

With a Map of Calcutta in 1784.

BY THE REV. J. LONG,

Member of the Government Record Commission.

CALCUTTA:

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Corrected up to 1st October 1871.

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WASTE LAND RULES.

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OF THE YEARS

1816 to 1823 inclusive.

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA UPWARDS OF

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY HUGH DAVID SANDEMAN, C.S.,

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission.

Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II. III, and IV., at Rs. 5 each, are still available.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

The 30th October 1871.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 3, 1872.

No. 1 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 30th December 1871.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
J. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Advocate-General.*
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
and
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.

JUSTICES' BORROWING POWERS.

MR. BERNARD said, that on the occasion when he asked for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the town, he explained that the funded debt of the corporation had already reached the sum of 113 lakhs of rupees, and that they wished to borrow 30 lakhs more for extending the drainage system to the northern portion of the town, and other works of permanent improvement. The Bill had been favorably received, and referred to a select committee; and the report of that committee had been before the Council for some time. His Honor the President, when explaining his reasons for not desiring to suspend the rules of the Council, stated that it

might be desirable to impose a statutory obligation on the Justices to maintain a sinking fund for the liquidation of these loans; and in order to carry out that view, he (MR. BERNARD) asked leave to move the amending sections which had been circulated amongst the members of the Council. The object of these sections was to provide that the whole of the 85 lakhs of rupees, a portion of which the corporation had borrowed, and a portion of which they proposed to borrow for drainage and such like improvements, should be paid off within a period of thirty years. The rest of the funded debt he did not intend to provide for: it consisted mainly of the 55 lakhs of rupees for the water-works, which was money advanced by the Government of India on specific conditions; one of which conditions was that a sinking fund should be maintained for the repayment of the loan within thirty years, so that the repayment of the water-works loan was sufficiently provided for, and no provision was required in this Bill for the maintenance of a sinking fund on account of that loan. Possibly, if the finances of the corporation were as well managed as they were now, the Council might be quite confident that the drainage loan would be paid off within a reasonable time, and a sinking fund properly maintained. But even at the present time it was not quite clear that the drainage loan sinking fund had been properly maintained, and possibly the time may come to Calcutta, as it had come to other cities, when there would be a less effective financial control. If such a time did come, it seemed certain that nothing short of a statutory obligation would prevent the governing body from putting their hands to this fund. In the letter from the Chairman of the Justices it was explained that the Justices were maintaining a sinking fund made up of two per cent. on the capital of the loan, with a view to provide for its liquidation within thirty years. Perhaps, as the Justices had already adopted this plan, it was unnecessary for him to defend its principle; but he might be allowed to say that it seemed fair that the generation which adopted improvements of this kind—permanent improvements which were not in themselves remunerative—should arrange to pay off the cost of their construction; and it did not seem right that we who undertook these works should impose their cost on the coming generation. The Justices perhaps might have considered that it was a little dangerous to allow self-governing bodies, which must in their character be temporary, to undertake improvements of this kind without arranging to pay their cost. But whatever their reason, the fact was that the Justices had made provision for the repayment of these loans, and that their arrangements were cordially approved of by the Government of Bengal; and all that was now proposed to be done was to ask the Council to ratify that arrangement, so that there might be no chance of the sinking fund being broken up, and thus by the end of the present century the whole funded debt of the town might be paid off, and the coming generation might be left free to make improvements required by the necessities of their time. He therefore moved that the report of the Select committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, with a view to consider the amendments of which he had given notice.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 1 was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction of the following section after section 1:—

"So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of 85 lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved."

MR. SCHALCH said that with regard to this section it seemed to him that there must be some amendment. As it at present stood, the Bill would authorize the Justices to borrow money to the extent of 85 lakhs of rupees, exclusive of any sum due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Those words were introduced with a view to exclude from the amount they would be authorized to borrow the sum already borrowed for the water-supply, amounting to 50 lakhs of rupees. If, however, any portion of the additional 30 lakhs of rupees, which the Bill would authorize them to borrow for the extension of the

drainage works, were obtained from the Government, that sum would fall within the scope of the excluding clause, and we would then be allowing the Justices to borrow to the extent of another 30 lakhs of rupees, which they might proceed to borrow from debenture holders: he thought it should be specified that any sum in future borrowed from the Secretary of State should be included in the 85 lakhs of rupees to which this Bill would limit the borrowing powers of the Justices. He would therefore move that the words "exclusive of any sum borrowed from the Secretary of State for India in Council prior to the passing of these Acts" should be substituted for the exclusion clause in the Bill.

The section so worded would exclude the money borrowed from Government for the water-supply, but would include any sum which the Justices might hereafter borrow for the extension of the drainage works either from the Government or by way of debenture.

MR. DAMPIER suggested that the object the hon'ble member had in view would be better met by the insertion of the word "now" before the word "due."

MR. SCHALCH having acquiesced, Mr. Dampier's amendment was agreed to.

The section as amended was then agreed to.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction of the following section after the above:—

"The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursement in respect thereof, the sum of one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant General of the Government of Bengal, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also from time to time be invested by the Trustees in like manner and held upon the like trust."

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said that before this section was passed, he respectfully begged to draw the attention of the Council to a resolution passed by the Justices at a special general meeting, when the question of the desirability of extending Mr. Clark's drainage scheme was finally determined upon.

He believed that it was the intention of the Justices to apply to the Government for this loan, which would be guaranteed on the same terms as the loan of 50 lakhs of rupees for the water-works, under which terms the sum set apart would be five per cent. by way of interest and one per cent. towards the creation of a sinking fund for the repayment of the debt; whereas the section under comment made it obligatory on the Justices to lay aside a sum which would be equivalent to two per cent. on the total borrowing powers of the Justices as adjusted by this Bill.

[MR. SCHALCH explained that the sum to be paid by the Justices on the water-works loan was four per cent. by way of interest and two per cent. towards the creation of a sinking fund.]

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER continued: Under those circumstances the remarks which he had made would not apply. But he thought the section required amendment in another respect: it provided that a sum of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs should be set aside annually for the repayment of the debt of the municipality. That sum amounted to exactly two per cent. upon the whole amount which the Justices were authorized to borrow. He thought that it would be better to state the percentage to be set aside, because it might so happen that the additional 30 lakhs of rupees which the Justices were empowered to borrow under this Bill might not be required at once, or it might be advanced by the Secretary of State; it would be more precise if the sum to be set aside were denoted by a percentage upon the capital borrowed. He would therefore move the omission of the words "the sum of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees" in lines 5 and 6, and

the substitution for them of the words "a sum of not less than 2 per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council."

MR. WYMAN said as the hon'ble member had called attention to the resolution of the Justices, he might state that he believed that it was not likely that the whole amount of 30 lakhs of rupees required for the drainage extension works would be borrowed at once. Suppose that only $\frac{1}{4}$ of that amount was first borrowed, then the immediate effect of providing that a fixed sum should be set aside towards the sinking fund would be almost tantamount to providing a sinking fund of eight per cent. on the amount borrowed. He thought the principle of the section would be maintained by providing that a fixed sum of two per cent. on the amount borrowed from time to time should be annually laid aside, as it would not be just to the tax-payers to require a fixed yearly deposit by way of a sinking fund irrespective of the amount borrowed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that in that case it must be made quite clear that the two per cent. to be laid aside must be calculated on the amount borrowed and not on the sum that may at the time be due; for if the two per cent. was to diminish as the amount of the debt diminished, we should never get to an end at all: if we borrowed 85 lakhs of rupees, we must pay two per cent. on the sum borrowed, and maintain it at that sum until the whole debt was liquidated.

MR. SCHALCH said it was just possible that before going into the market the Justices might obtain from the Government of India the sum which they required for the drainage works on the same terms as that upon which they had obtained the loan for the water-works, viz. a payment of four per cent. by way of interest and two per cent. towards the sinking fund. If such an arrangement should be made, provision would have already been thereby made for the liquidation of the debt, and it would not be necessary to make provision by the section under discussion for a double sinking fund.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he did not think that under the circumstances stated it would be providing for a double sinking fund. In the form in which the section now stood, supposing there were an agreement with the Government, the payment to the Government would come under the head of a loan falling due within the year: the only question would be, in a case where the amount due was greater than the sinking fund, if 5 or 6 lakhs were due and only 2 lakhs were available, they might be obliged to pay off the sum due; but he did not see how there would be any double sinking fund.

MR. SCHALCH said, supposing the Justices had to pay year by year a certain sum; suppose they borrowed 10 lakhs of rupees from the Government on account of the drainage extension works, having already borrowed 50 lakhs on debentures; when they borrowed 10 lakhs they would have 50 + 10 = 60 lakhs, two per cent. upon which would be a little over 1 lakh. Out of that sum a portion would be the sinking fund upon the 10 lakhs borrowed from the Government; in ten years the two per cent. fund would accumulate to something over 10 lakhs, and that sum would go into the common fund. The result would be that they would have a balance of 4 or 5 lakhs out of the sinking fund on the Government loan. Now, as the common fund would be appropriated to pay off the first set of debentures which were held by the public, it would follow that payment made on account of a sinking fund in liquidation of the Government debt, would be absorbed in paying the debt due to the public; a result which might probably lead to Government refusing loans to the municipality to their palpable detriment.

With regard to the loan from the Government for the water-supply, he believed that, as stated by him, two per cent of the interest paid to the Government was credited by the latter to a sinking fund, and not to an annual repayment of the loan: for he had heard that there had been a dispute between the Justices and the Bank of Bengal as to what charges they were to pay on the money which was deposited towards the sinking fund. The Bank desired to charge their usual rate, alleging that the money belonged to the Justices and not to

Government; and he understood that the question was decided in favor of the Justices. If he was correct in that view, that the two per cent. did not go annually as a repayment, but that it went to the formation of a sinking fund, then the Bill would provide for a double sinking fund. As he was not quite sure as to how the matter stood, he would suggest the postponement of the clause.

His Honor the President said that his impression was that the whole of the 6 per cent. was paid to Government, of which two per cent. was credited as a repayment. He thought that as, under the rules, the Bill could not be passed at once, and as the hon'ble member was not prepared to submit an amendment, it would be the most convenient course to allow the section to pass, with the understanding that if it appeared to him necessary that the section should be amended, he would have the opportunity of proposing an amendment before the Bill was finally passed.

Mr. Schalch said that even if that were done, there was no provision in the Bill whereby the provision of this section, regarding a sinking fund, could be enforced. He believed the only mode would be by the issue of a mandamus from the High Court. But that was a very expensive course, and one not desirable. The other day the Justices, he believed, did pass a resolution for the formation of a sinking fund. He was at home at the time; but his impression was that a whole year was allowed to pass before the resolution was carried into effect.

Baboo Digumber Mitter said that the resolution to which the hon'ble member referred was passed in 1866, and there was already a payment of 3 lakhs towards the sinking fund; there might have been some delay, but he believed it was unavoidable.

Mr. Bernard said, it appeared to him that there was no doubt the Bill, as it now stood, was open to the exception taken by the hon'ble member on his right, that it did not provide any means for compelling the Justices to make payments towards the sinking fund. It seemed to him that some special means of enforcing the obligation could be easily provided; but he was not sure the Council would consider it necessary to do so. If the Justices did not carry out the provisions of this Bill, the matter could again be brought before the Council. Last year the corporation of Bombay declined or failed to provide the cost of their Town Police, and the Government came to the Council and moved it to pass a Bill to authorise the Government to raise taxes to pay off the balance. Something of the kind could be done here if necessary, but he did not think any such occasion would arise, for the Council might trust to the Justices fulfilling a statutory obligation.

The Advocate-General said that he thought the words of the section imported a sufficient obligation on the Justices to set aside a certain sum for a sinking fund; that was an obligation that could be enforced by due course of law. At present the Council was very much in the dark as to the conditions of the loan from Government and the terms under which the sinking fund for the liquidation of that loan was formed. It did not even seem to be ascertained whether the Secretary of State was prepared to advance new funds, and if he did so, and made the same terms as before, no legal provision would be necessary. But with regard to those loans which were obtained from the public at large, it was very necessary to have some statutory obligation to compel the Justices to set aside a part of their income to meet their debts. At present we did not know whether the general public were going to lend the money or the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State was to advance the money, as he had already made arrangement with the Justices in regard to prior loans, for the establishment of a sinking fund, and we did not hear there has been any complaint on the part of the Secretary of State that those terms had not been carried out, it did not appear to him necessary to have recourse to legislation on the subject. If, however, the lenders were to be the general public, no doubt the time had come for some law requiring the Justices to set aside a sufficient sum for the liquidation of their debts. But

as regards the question whether the words of the section were sufficient to oblige the Justices to set apart a sufficient sum, he thought that the provision in the Bill was sufficient as it stood. He did not think it would be necessary to do anything more than was provided in the Bill.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER'S motion was then agreed to, and corresponding amendments were made in lines 10 and 15 of the section.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction of the following section after the above:—

"It shall be the duty of the trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid."

The section was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD moved the insertion of the following section after the above:—

"The trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Justices, showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. No suit shall be brought against the said trustees, or either of them, in respect of any thing done or purporting or professing or omitted to be done in pursuance of this Act."

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission of the words "no suit shall be brought against the said trustees, or either of them, in respect of anything done or purporting or professing or omitted to be done in pursuance of this Act." He said that either a legal obligation was intended to be imposed by the Act or it was not. If it was intended to be imposed, then there was no reason why the whole incidents of that obligation should not follow according to due course of law; if a legal obligation was not intended to be imposed, then there was no necessity for these provisions in the Act. Then as regards the words in question, it was difficult to understand what was intended, because no suit could ordinarily be brought against the trustees. The suit would be against the Justices by a debenture-holder when the debentures had fallen due, and the obligation might be enforced by attachment or otherwise against the trustees. There did not seem to be any reason why that should not follow on the right to sue the Justices on the debentures. The words, as they stood, were far too general in any case. He would rather leave a debenture-holder to sue in the ordinary way; there was no doubt that if the trustees committed a breach of trust they would be liable for their acts. It appeared to him that the only possible way in which a difficulty might arise, would be supposing a debenture-holder sued in advance of the others; then according to the rule of law the first judgment-creditor might swallow up everything, for his judgment must be satisfied in the first instance, and the others would only get what might be left rateably. It therefore might be desirable, in some possible state of things, to provide for an equitable distribution of the whole fund; when such a time came, which was hardly possible, it would be for the legislature to provide a remedy, but at the present time he thought such a contingency was too remote to be taken into consideration.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that looking to the rules by which the proceedings of the Council were governed, if after the settlement of the clauses of a Bill they differed materially upon any important point from the form in which it was read in Council and published, it might be again published as amended and reconsidered after such time as the Council might order. If the clauses were settled by the Council as amended by the select committee, the Bill might at once be passed.

He understood that this rule applied to the case in hand, the clauses of the Bill before the Council having been very materially altered. The latter part

of the 8th clause of the rule from which he had read, "otherwise the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting but shall be brought forward again at a future meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment" particularly applied, and the discussion would be adjourned to the next week and the Bill would in the meantime be republished, and he hoped the hon'ble member would be prepared to submit in a definite form any amendments which he might consider necessary.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that as some hon'ble members were not in possession of the Bill which the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bernard) intended to read in Council, he would beg to move that the consideration of the Bill be postponed.

MR. BERNARD said that a motion stood in his name to move that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities be read in Council. But the Bill was a long one, and unfortunately it had not been possible to complete the revised copy in time to place it in the hands of hon'ble members. Therefore it seemed undesirable to move that the Bill should be laid upon the table or to make any detailed remarks upon it. He therefore did not intend to make the motion which stood in his name. He hoped that the Bill would be circulated by Monday next, and published, with the Hon'ble President's permission, in the Gazette on Wednesday next, and at the next meeting of the Council he hoped to make the motion which stood in his name in the list of business for to-day.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that if the Bill was in the hands of the members on Monday next, and it was proposed to consider the Bill at the next sitting of the Council, the time allowed would be so short that it would hardly be possible to give that attention to the subject which its importance deserved. He therefore thought that a fortnight's time should be allowed before it was moved to read the Bill in Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he thought he might take upon himself to assure the hon'ble member that the discussion upon the Bill would not be hurried or precipitated in any manner whatever. Supposing the Bill should not be in the hands of hon'ble members in sufficient time, it was not his intention to precipitate the discussion of the measure. The object of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was to enter into the whole question, and to explain his views and the views of the Government in regard to this Bill. He hoped hon'ble members would agree with him in thinking that it was very desirable that the Bill should not be placed before the Council in a nude state, but that they should be put in possession of such explanations in regard to the intentions of the Government and the character and purposes of the Bill as the hon'ble member desired to submit. It appeared to be the most convenient course that, as the Bill would be immediately circulated, the hon'ble member should explain his views, and then that the debate should be adjourned to a convenient day, in order that hon'ble members, having duly considered not only the Bill but also the explanations that would be offered, might be in a position to explain their views on the subject.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said that after the explanation that had been given if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would be ready at the next meeting of the Council to make his statement, and if the debate were then adjourned, ample time would be given for the consideration of the Bill. By the rules of the Council, when a motion was made for a Bill to be read in Council, advantage was taken for a full discussion of the principles upon which the Bill was based. As there was no doubt that the Bill now before the Council was of a nature that would demand the fullest and freest discussion, and that the whole question of local self-government and municipal institutions would have to be taken into consideration, it was very desirable that a week should elapse between the hon'ble member's motion and the discussion of the principles of the Bill. But it appeared to him that if the rules were strictly enforced, the Bill must be referred to a select committee at the same time that the Bill was read in Council. If however, the rules admitted of the course proposed to be followed, then there

could be no objection to proceed with the Bill as suggested; otherwise he thought that a longer period should elapse between the circulation of the Bill and its discussion upon the motion that it be read in Council.

His Honor the President said that there could be no manner of doubt that under the rules the President had ample power to adjourn a discussion from time to time, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Bill was of such importance that the fullest opportunities should be afforded for its consideration and discussion.

Through an omission on His Honor's part, he had omitted to inform the Council that a petition of the Trades' Association of this great city had been received with the view of inducing us to proceed with the Bill for extending the borrowing powers of the municipality as quickly as possible; the petition wound up with this prayer,—"The Committee therefore trust that His Honor will be pleased to suspend the standing orders, in order that the Bill be passed into law at once."

He must tell the committee of the Association that under the peculiar circumstances he was not willing to take upon himself the responsibility of suspending the rules of the Council in regard to a Bill of such importance. He was quite ready and willing that the Bill should proceed through its several stages as quickly as the rules would admit. In regard to the portion of the Bill lately introduced, which was a provision in respect to the repayment of advances, and so a provision on the rule of caution only, he was not anxious that we should spend too much time over it; but His Honor did not think that it would be desirable that he should suspend the rules in order to hasten the progress of the Bill.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 6th January 1872.

Protection for the Port Improvement Commissioners from liability in certain cases.

From H. L. Dampier, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,—(No. 1, dated Fort William, the 1st January 1872.)

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, and for an expression of their opinion on the subject, the accompanying copies of the correspondence noted on the margin, regarding an application made by the Port Improvement Commissioners to be protected as the Government was, under section 61, Act XXII of 1855, from liabilities arising from any act or default of their servants, or from any damage or injury to vessels within the limits of the port proper.

1. From Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, No. 1810, dated the 6th November 1871.
2. To Advocate-General, No. 3493, dated the 22nd November.
3. From Advocate-General, dated the 9th December 1871.

2. It will be seen that the Advocate-General recommends the enactment of a temporary protecting law in favor of the Commissioners, chiefly on the ground that they had not a perfect option in the selection of their present servants, and have had to take over the block of the port, possibly with defects undiscovered. Under recent interpretations, as pointed out by the Advocate-General, the English law does not protect trustees of harbours, &c., from claims on account of the acts of their servants. But as a matter of equity, the Advocate-General considers that a law should be passed protecting the Commissioners, temporarily, until they have had an opportunity of ascertaining whether the materials and servants taken over from the Government are good and trustworthy.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to point out that the question is one of insurance; the greater the liability which may be imposed on the Port Commissioners, the heavier must be the dues imposed. His Honor would be glad to be favored with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce as to whether, on the whole, they consider that it would be for the interest of the whole community that the proposed protection should or should not be given to the Commissioners by legislation; and if it should be given at all, whether the immunity should be temporary only or permanent.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 11th to 17th Dec 1871.	Rain from 18th to 24th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 1st January 1871		Remarks.
				Inches	Up to date	
		Inches	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	56·28	24th Dec 1871	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	0 16	50 39	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Not received	69 29	17th Dec 1871	
	Jajpore ...	ditto	ditto	89 12	ditto.	
	Kendrapurah ...	ditto	ditto	48 30	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore ...	ditto	ditto	50 03	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	41 76	19th Nov. 1871	
	Baiasore ...	Nil	Nil	63 86	24th Dec 1871	
	Bhuddruck ...	Not received	Not received	52 98	10th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Pooree ...	Nil	ditto	55 32	17th Dec. 1871	
	Khoordah ...	ditto	ditto	56 42	ditto.	
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh Jail ...	ditto	0 43	56 09	24th Dec 1871	
	Burhee ...	ditto	Not received	49 02	17th Dec 1871	
	Puchumba ...	ditto	0 13	57 05	24th Dec. 1871	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	0 14	61 57	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	Not received	Not received	51 56	10th Dec 1871	
	Purulia ...	Nil	0 08	61 28	24th Dec 1871	
	Gobindpore ...	Not received	Not received	3 91	10th Dec 1871	From 12th June.
	Chyebassa ...	Nil	0·16	58 58	24th Dec. 1871	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	0 14	59 46	ditto.	
	Dinapore Jail ...	ditto	0 42	58 50	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	0 21	54 13	ditto	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Bara ...	ditto	0 20	37 84	ditto.	
	Gya ...	ditto	0 76	48 73	ditto.	
	Sheighotty ...	ditto	0 50	16 67	ditto	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	0 88	54 78	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	1 07	40·40	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	ditto	Nil	59 53	ditto	Not received 20th Nov. to 3rd Dec.
	Bettiah ...	ditto	Not received	61 93	17th Dec. 1871	From 5th June.
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	75·67	24th Dec 1871	
	Sewan ...	Not received	0 63	84 24	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not received	77 02	17th Dec. 1871	
	Durbhangah ...	Not received	Nil	78 70	24th Dec 1871	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Seetamaree ...	Nil	ditto	63 89	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	52 98	ditto ..	Not recorded 6th to 19th March, and not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Mudhubani ...	ditto	ditto	60 61	ditto ..	From 1st April
	Hajipore ...	ditto	0 45	51 37	ditto .	From 22nd May, and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Arrah ...	ditto	0 50	61·39	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	ditto	0 80	73 28	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	Not received	0 55	53 10	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Bhubhooah ...	Nil	Not received	61 37	17th Dec. 1871	
	Benares ...	ditto	1 25	56 38	24th Dec. 1871	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	ditto	Nil	37 62	ditto	Not received 20th Nov. to 3rd Dec.
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	Not received	56 23	17th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	49 24	ditto	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Soopool ...	ditto	Nil	32 29	24th Dec. 1871	From 14th Aug, and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	58 02	ditto	
	Jamooie ...	Not received	Not received	47 37	3rd Dec. 1871	
	Begooserai ...	ditto	ditto	41 39	10th Dec. 1871	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	0 09	56 61	24th Dec. 1871	
	Jamtara ...	Not received	Not received	62 53	26th Nov. 1871	From 13th February
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	74 40	10th Dec 1871	From 12th February
	Pakour ...	Nil	Nil	50 27	24th Dec. 1871.	From 21st May
	Purneah ...	ditto	Not received	80 33	17th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Kishengunge ...	Not received	ditto	65 82	3rd Dec 1871	From 13th June
	Arrareah ...	ditto	ditto	77 06	26th Nov. 1871	From 26th June.
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah ..	Nil	Nil	72 51	24th Dec. 1871	
	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	85 16	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	Not received	92 99	17th Dec. 1871	
	Dinagepore ...	ditto	ditto	70 41	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	ditto	Nil	61 69	24th Dec. 1871	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	ditto	59 07	ditto	
	Jungipore ...	ditto	ditto	63 15	ditto	
	Lalbagh ...	ditto	ditto	62 49	ditto	From 16th January
	Jamooakandi ...	Not received	Not received	64 86	29th Oct. 1871	From 17th April, and not received 18th to 24th Sept
	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	71 52	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Serajgunge ...	ditto	ditto	76 96	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	ditto	ditto	94 15	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	67 31	17th Dec. 1871	From 22nd January.
	Titalya ...	ditto	Nil	81 68	24th Dec. 1871	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	ditto	ditto	68 35	ditto	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	Not received	69 72	17th Dec 1871	
	Culna ...	Not received	ditto	64 21	10th Dec 1871	
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	ditto	65 20	17th Dec 1871	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	0 18	61 58	24th Dec. 1871	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	Nil	54 88	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	61 61	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	79 99	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	ditto	55 41	ditto	From 20th Mar.
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	67 37	10th Dec. 1871	From 21st April.
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	93 36	24th Dec. 1871	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	Not received	72 02	17th Dec 1871	
	Contai { Dy. Colln.'s Office .	ditto	Nil	87 15	24th Dec 1871	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not received	Not received	100 62	19th Nov. 1871	
	Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	62 05	24th Dec. 1871	From 6th February.
	Tumlook ...	Not received	Not received	70 78	5th Nov 1871	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 11th to 17th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 18th to 24th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 1st January 1871. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1871. Up to date.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	Not received	Not received	60·55	10th Dec. 1871	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	75·11	3rd Dec. 1871.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	58·00	10th Dec. 1871	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	63·21	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	91·35	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	81·35	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	83 10	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	Not received	79·65	17th Dec. 1871	From 16th February.
	Jenidah	Not received	ditto	92·62	10th Dec. 1871	From 6th March.
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	61·03	ditto ...	From 3rd April.
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	41·81	ditto ...	ditto.
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	80·78	ditto ..	ditto.
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	109 70	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	93 31	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	ditto	96 39	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	97·63	ditto ...	Not received 6th to 12th Nov.
	Barrackpore	ditto	Not received	84·52	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	70·51	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	69·26	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	73·78	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	74·56	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	89 99	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	93·80	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	86·74	3rd Dec. 1871	
	Dacca { Jail	Nil	Nil	81·90	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	93·04	ditto	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Dowlat Khan	Not received	Not received	113·26	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Perozepore	Nil	ditto	92·45	17th Dec. 1871	
	Madaripore	ditto	Nil	79·70	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	Not received	92 16	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Goalundo	ditto	Nil	59·33	21th Dec. 1871	From 5th June.
	Mymensing	ditto	Not received	111·04	17th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th Nov. to 3rd Dec.
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	78·08	ditto.	
	Atteah	ditto	ditto	103·65	ditto ...	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Kishoregunge	ditto	Nil	117 71	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Sylhet	Not received	ditto	144·09	ditto .	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Cachar	Nil	Not received	91 37	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Hylakandy	Not received	ditto	92·45	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Kojah	Nil	ditto	104·93	17th Dec. 1871.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	102 78	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	107·17	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	163·60	3rd Dec. 1871.	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	98·78	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	132 83	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	97·43	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	111 32	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Akyab	Nil	Nil	200·10	24th Dec. 1871.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	12·54	ditto ...	From 22nd September.
	Buxa	ditto	0·04	167·55	ditto.	
	Goalparah	ditto	Not received	85·69	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Dhoobree	Not received	ditto	67·53	26th Nov. 1871	Not recorded 27th Feb. to 5th Mar.
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	107 54	17th Dec. 1871	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	124 99	15th Nov. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	117·10	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	192·51	30th Nov. 1871	
	Falacottah	ditto	ditto	43·97	6th Aug. 1871	Not recorded since 6th Aug.
	Julpigooree	Nil	Nil	91·80	24th Dec. 1871	
	Boda	Not received	Not received	64·08	19th Nov. 1871.	
Assam.	Tezpore	Nil	ditto	82·88	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	127·41	ditto.	
	Mungledye	ditto	ditto	67 39	ditto ..	From 30th Jan.
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	80·27	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	Nil	56·02	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Seebsangor	ditto	Not received	119·22	17th Dec 1871	
	Jorehaut	Not received	ditto	92 88	10th Dec. 1871	From 22nd February, and not received 13th to 19th Nov.
	Golaghat	0·20	ditto	106·18	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Nazeerah	0· 6	ditto	112 17	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·40	ditto	108·95	ditto ...	Not received 30th Oct. to 5th Nov.
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	94·00	10th Dec. 1871	Not received 11th to 24th Sept. and 16th to 22nd Oct.
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	69·71	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Cherrapoonjee	Not received	ditto	314·15	3rd Dec. 1871.	From 18th February.
	Jaowai	ditto	ditto	120·60	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Nil	ditto	57·48	17th Dec. 1871	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1871.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th December 1871.

Stations.	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Dec.											
Calcutta.	24th	10	30·075	30·094	72·6	65 4	64	S S E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 960	29 978	76·0	69 0	68	S W	...	...	CK	
	25th	10	30·068	30 087	71·	66 5	77	N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 948	29·966	76·3	68 9	66	W N W	...	...	K	
	26th	10	30·118	30·137	69·7	63·0	65	N W	...	...	C	
		16	29·975	29 994	74·5	64·5	55	N W	...	...	.....	b
	27th	10	30 110	30·129	69 2	62·5	67	N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·987	30·006	74 3	64·0	53	N W	...	...	.....	b
	28th	10	30·171	30 190	65·	60	73	N N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	30 053	30·072	72·5	60 5	45	N by W	...	..	.....	b
	29th	10	30·169	30·188	64·7	58·1	63	N by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	30·043	30·061	71 8	61 0	49	N W	...	...	.....	b
	30th	10	30·129	30 148	68 0	61·6	69	N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·994	30·013	74 4	62 0	45	N W	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	24th	10	30 087	30·093	76	70	72	S	2·3*	...	K	b
		16	29·994	30·000	80	71	62	S	4·9*	...	K	b
	25th	10	30·076	30·082	73	70	86	N N W	5 7*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·964	29 970	80	72	66	N N W	6·8*	...	KS	b
	26th	10	30·122	30·128	70	65	75	N E	8·7*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·998	30 004	76	66	56	N	10·7*	...	KS	b, m
	27th	10	30 101	30·107	70	64	70	N E	4 5*	...	.....	b
		16	30 005	30·011	76	67	60	N	9 1*	...	.....	b
	28th	10	30 163	30·169	67	61	69	N	12 2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	30 048	30 054	73	63	54	N	18 3*	...	.....	b, m
	29th	10	30 183	30·189	67	60	64	N N W	5 9*	...	.....	b
		16	30·050	30·056	72	63	58	N	8·2*	...	.....	b
	30th	10	30 146	30·152	69	64	74	N W	3·7*	...	.....	b, m
		16	30 012	30 018	77	66	53	N W	4 3*	...	.....	b
Chittagong.	24th	10	30 004	30 094	74	67	67	N N E	3 4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29 900	29·994	76	67	60	W N W	7·0*	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29 976	30·071	72	65	66	N N E	4·6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·878	29·972	77	68	60	W N W	6 7*	...	.....	b, m
	26th	10	29 999	30·094	70	65	75	N N E	4 5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·865	29 959	77	67	56	W	7·6*	...	.....	b
	27th	10	30·014	30·108	76	70	72	N N E	5·2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·900	29·994	76	66	56	N W	5·0*	...	.....	b, m
	28th	10	30 020	30·115	67	62	74	N	4 2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·933	30·027	76	65	52	N W	4·9*	...	.....	b, m
	29th	10	30 032	30 127	70	63	65	N N W	4 8*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29 966	30·061	72	64	62	W	5·3*	...	.....	b, m
	30th	10	30·038	30 135	61	60	94	N N E	5·3*	...	.....	b, f
		16	29 908	30·003	72	65	66	N W	5·7*	...	.....	b, m
Madras.	23rd	10	29·988	30·018	84	73	56	E by N	4*	...	.....	b
		16	29·871	29·901	80	71	62	S E	5*	...	.....	bc
	24th	10	30·014	30·044	82	73	63	S E	3*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 916	29 946	81	73	66	E	7*	...	.....	b
	25th	10	30 019	30 049	80	73	70	N E	3*	...	.....	
		16	29·911	29 941	82	73	63	N E by E	8*	...	.....	bc
	26th	10	30 052	30·082	84	74	60	N E	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·921	29·951	82	71	55	N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	27th	10	30 054	30 084	75	72	85	E S E	7*	0 05	.....	bc
		16	29·934	29 964	82	71	55	N E by N	15*	...	.....	bc
	28th	10	30 046	30·076	83	71	52	N E	16*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·993	29·969	82	69	48	N E by N	16*	...	.....	bc
	29th	10	30 079	30·109	83	72	56	N E	15*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·977	30 007	82	72	59	N E	13*	...	.....	
Cuttack.	23rd	10	29·947	30·030	78	67	53	S E	1·2*	...	C, S	fair
		16	29·846	29 929	79	68	54	S E	3·5*	...	N, CK	g
	24th	10	29·994	30 077	77	71	73	E S E	8*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·813	29·925	83	71	52	W	2·3*	...	KS	cloudy
	25th	10	30·014	30·097	77	72	77	N E	6*	...	K, CK	fair
		16	29·863	29 945	84	70	46	N W	2·5*	...	KS	fair
	26th	10	30 026	30 109	76	67	60	N E	1·3*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·896	29·979	82	68	45	N	3·4*	...	.....	b, fair
	27th	10	30·047	30·131	75	66	59	N N E	7*	...	C	fair
		16	29·919	·002	82	67	42	N	2·2*	...	.....	fair
	28th	10	30·082	·166	70	60	52	N E	1·3*	...	.....	fair
		16	29 951	·034	79	63	36	E N E	5 8*	...	.....	b, fair
	29th	10	30·117	·201	71	59	44	N E	2 2*	...	.....	b, fair
		16	29 974	30 057	80	64	37	E S E	2·4*	...	.....	b, fair
Akyab.	24th	10	30·058	30·080	71	66	75	N E	1	...	CK	b
		16	29 942	29·964	76	68	64	N W	1	...	CK, K	b
	25th	10	30·038	30·060	71	65	70	N	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·907	29 929	78	69	61	W	1	...	.....	b
	26th	10	30·017	30·039	71	67	80	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·917	29 939	77	68	60	W	1	...	K	b
	27th	10	30·038	30·060	70	66	79	N	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·930	29·952	77	68	60	W	1	...	.....	b
	28th	10	30·056	30·078	71	67	80	E N E	1	...	C	b
		16	29·967	29 989	78	70	65	W	1	...	C	b
	29th	10	30 111	30·133	69	65	79	E N E	1	...	C	b
		16	29·987	30 009	77	68	60	W	1	...	.....	o, b
	30th	10	30 086	30·108	67	64	84	E N E	1	...	C, K	b
		16	29·942	29 964	75	67	63	W	1	...	C, CS	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1871.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st December 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Dec.	22nd	29 998	77·5	63·2	134·0	69 9	64·5	60 2	0 73	S E & E S E	...	57·4	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M.
	23rd	·984	78·2	62 2	138 5	69·8	64·4	60·1	·73	E S E & S S E	...	61 2	...	...	Clear cumuli and cirro-cumuli.
	24th	30 003	77·7	63·0	135·0	70·3	65 5	61·7	·75	S S E & S W	...	37 0	...	...	Clear and cirro cumuli. Slightly foggy at 9 and 10 P.M.
	25th	·009	77 2	66 0	138 4	70·9	66·9	63·7	·79	S W & W N W	...	90 4	...	...	Cumuli and clear.
	26th	·037	75·6	63·0	133 0	68 5	63·1	58·8	·72	W N W & N W	...	132·1	.	...	Clear and cirro-strati.
	27th	·036	75·0	60·0	131·0	67·4	61·8	57·3	·71	N W	...	95·2	...	○	Clear.
	28th	·084	74 0	58 8	131·0	64 9	59·5	55·2	·72	N N E & N N W	...	180 2	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 P.M.
	29th	·100	72 7	57·0	131·5	64·2	58·6	53·6	·70	N by W & N W	...	101 0	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	30th	·056	75·4	57·8	132·0	65 7	60·1	55 6	.72	N W	...	72 7	...	...	Clear Foggy at midnight and 1 A.M. and 10 and 11 P.M.
	31st	·037	78·5	60·2	135·4	68·6	62·8	58·2	·71	N W & W N W	...	68 3	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and from 8 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	21·5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	78·5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	80 1
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of seventeen previous years	...	0 01
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st December	...	93·31
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of seventeen previous years	...	68·97

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th December 1871, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	105,827	2,10,996 8 6	19,341 7 0	669,657 10	*4,32,219 11 9	39,620 2 10	58,961 9 10
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	164 13 5	15 2 2	.....	337 10 9	30 19 1	46 1 3
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	2,166,424	29,97,254 15 10	274,748 7 6	10,607,974 0	64,28,511 1 6	589,280 3 8	864,028 11 2
Total for 24 weeks ...	2,272,251	32,08,251 8 4	294,089 14 6	11,277,631 10	68,60,730 13 3	628,900 6 6	922,990 1 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,553½	1,29,937 10 1	11,910 19 0	595,759 10	4,20,211 1 2	38,519 7 0	50,430 6 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	114 13 4	10 10 7	.....	371 6 0	34 0 10	44 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,175,734	31,80,563 3 9	291,551 12 7	11,842,477 0	84,59,017 15 9	7,75,409 19 8	1,066,961 12 3

* Rs. 10,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th December 1871, *on* 223 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P	£ s. d.	£ d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,343	14,387 12 5	1,318 17 7	62,445 10	*15,751 10 0	1,443 18 0	2,761 15 7
Or per mile of railway	.....	64 8 4	5 18 3	.....	70 10 2	6 9 6	12 7 9
For previous 23 weeks of half-year...	98,185½	2,75,409 11 4	25,245 17 10	1,013,471 10	2,74,189 5 3	25,134 0 5	50,379 18 3
Total for 24 weeks ...	1,03,528½	2,89,797 7 9	26,564 15 5	1,075,916 20	2,89,940 15 3	26,577 18 5	53,142 13 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,779	12,657 6 3	1,160 5 2	32,683 20	10,625 6 11	974 0 0	2,134 5 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	56 12 2	5 4 1	.....	47 10 4	4 7 4	9 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	86,294	2,59,499 12 7	23,787 9 7	615,277 30	1,98,066 6 3	18,156 1 9	41,943 11 4

* Rs. 1,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous weeks.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th December 1871, *on* 156½ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	26,894	18,943 14 3	1,736 10 5	71,289 3½	16,388 5 1	1,502 5 3	3,238 15 8
Or per mile of railway	172	121 0 9	11 1 11	456 0	104 11 6	9 12 0	20 13 11
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	638,221½	3,44,123 10 3	31,544 13 5	1,474,493 16¾	5,59,437 2 0	51,290 17 11	82,835 11 4
Total for 25 weeks ...	665,115½	3,63,067 8 6	33,281 3 10	1,545,782 20¼	5,75,825 7 1	52,793 3 2	86,074 7 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,500	13,887 11 8	1,273 0 10	100,603 29	25,061 13 1	2,297 6 8	3,570 7 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	208	122 10¾ 1	11 4 10	888 0	221 4 9	20 5 8	31 10 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	625,254	3,26,887 15 11	29,964 14 9	2,830,560 19	6,46,159 9 4	59,231 5 9	89,196 0 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th December 1871, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,604½	953 7 0	95 6 10	9,659 0	282 1 3	28 4 2	123 11 0
Or per mile of railway	236	34 0 10	3 8 1	349 0	10 1 2	1 0 2	4 8 3
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	49,023	7,701 5 9	770 2 9	124,952 20	4,164 15 0	396 9 10	1,166 12 7
Total for 11 weeks ...	55,627½	8,654 12 9	865 9 7	134,611 20	4,447 0 3	424 14 0	1,290 3 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,925	1,032 6 9	103 4 10	11,867 0	367 13 3	36 15 8	140 0 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	247	36 13 11	3 13 9	424 0	13 2 2	1 6 3	5 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	54,761½	9,261 12 0	926 3 6	125,340 3	3,981 15 0	398 3 11	1,324 7 5

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 3, 1872.

No. 2 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE to introduce the following Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations having been obtained on the 9th December 1871, the Bill is by order of the President hereby published for general information :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts :—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district." "Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer." "Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality." "Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House." "House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place." "Place" includes any town, villa suburb, bazaar, tract of country.

"Land." "Land" inc plantations, and

"Bazaar." "Bazaar" includes any place of trad is a collection warehouses, an where a market is held.

"Road." "Road" means any road, street, alley or pass thoroughfare which the public have a right o with such land (not being private pr covered or not by any pavemen other erection or structure, as may roadway and the main wall of any adjacent thereto; and also the road public bridge or causeway within the expression "in or near any ro any site within the place. Provide in this section shall be taken to i any easement enjoyed by any person such land at the date of the passing o

"Owner." "Owner" means the person for the receiving the re land or premise paid in money or in kind, or in ch thing in connection with which th used, whether on his own account o or trustee for any other person, or so receive the rent if such land or were let to a tenant. Provided that receiving the rent of land or premises another person shall be liable to make any this Act required to be made by the own land or premises in excess of the amour funds, or of the value of the produce to the owner which he may have in his po nor shall he be subject to any penalty prove that he has made the outlay requir extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings, as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have a common seal and use have their name, and shall thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Powers of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

Chapter 5.

General Provisions

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person incorporated or registered company, shareholder in, or member of, any company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

Part III.—Municipal Taxation.

Chapter 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed :—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy :—

Power to impose taxes.

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

Chapter 2.

Taxes on persons.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35 shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the house stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect, and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Power to enter houses, &c.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold, by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely :—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

By-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, entering town.

91. When it shall have bee

town, the Com
Lieutenant-Gove
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Governor may
and rules. The
approved, shall
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laid down in Sch

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls o

construct toll-bars,
stations, and may place
under the management
appear to them proper, o
for any period not exc
shall frame bye-laws
provided for the guidance
and all persons employe
and collection of such toll
same responsibilities as w
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tax under this Act. Pr
shall not apply to carria
licensed or registered by
vided also tha no more
shall be demande for, an
riage, cart, or animal in an
four hours from midnight t

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-
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seize any carriage or anima
chargeable, or any part of its
value to defray the toll. If
with the cost arising from such seizure a
custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of an[illegible] tax under this Act, a recei[illegible] shall be given signed by th[illegible] tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrears not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in

[illegible] or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties levied under this Act, and all other moneys which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861 or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Payment on account of Police.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commis- sioners to keep in their offic a register of all births and deaths within the Municipa- lity, and for that purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be publi- ed, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, w with the addition for the district he shall be so appoint ted, to be placed in s conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-hous e; and the Com- missioners shall cause to be printe d and published a list, containing the name and pl ace of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners s ll cause to be prepared d printed a suff cient nu ber of registe books for m g entries of all births s and deaths which may take place within the or Municipality according to the forms prescribed in S in edules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and of he pages of such book shall be numbered progre vely from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inf m himself carefully of eve birth and of every death which shall happen in his trict after the first day o September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fe or reward, the particulars required to be registere d, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every c hild born within the Munic ipality, or in case of the dea h, illness, absence, or inabi ty of the father and mo her, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her know ledge and belief, of the several particulars herel y required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable toa penalty not ex- ceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next fore going section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any out-house, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Mnnicipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or whole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Chapter 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal of blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Chapter 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

Part X.—Municipal Markets.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193 Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he many deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quart.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ... ... Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar. Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	50

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight. Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	25
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ... ... Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ... ... Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ... Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	25

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III. Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk .. Every Poddar or Money-changer ... Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	12

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III. .. .. Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	4

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

The following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is by order of the President hereby published for general information :—

A Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eight-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Establishment of reserve fund.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in an-securities guaranteed by Government in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, to be by them held as trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also from time to time be invested by the Trustees in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,

Asst Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 59R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th January 1872.—Mr. James Monro to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Edward Grey, or until further orders. Mr. Monro will officiate in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the date on which Mr. Thomas Walton may be relieved of the charge of the Pooree District.

Mr. George Stewart Park to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood, or until further orders Mr. Park will officiate in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, from the date on which Mr. Nathaniel Stuart Alexander may make over charge of the Maldah District

Mr. Francis William Rice Cowley, M.A., to officiate as a Join -Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, from the date on

which he may be relieved of the charge of the Tipperah District.

Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Edward Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Frank Bignold officiated as Collector of Stamps in Calcutta, and as Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly, as far as the Sulkeah Thannah, under Act XXI of 1856, during the absence of Mr. James Mackenzie on privilege leave.

Mr. Thomas Frank Bignold is re-appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, in the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which he joined that District.

The 6th January 1872.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensingh :—

Mr. Herbert Mosley, C.S.
„ Edward Maxwell Reily.
Baboo Surja Kant Acharjea Chowdry.
„ Rajendro Kisore Rai Chowdry.
„ Keshub Chunder Acharjea Chowdry.
„ Grija Kant Lahoory.

The 9th January 1872.—Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, B.A., Assistant Magistrate of Cox's Bazar, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate for the trial of cases under the Salt Act (No. VII B.C. of 1864) arising within the limits of that Subdivision.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 4th January 1872.—Mr. Archibald Colin Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of Burpettah, for one week, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 18th November last.

The three months' sick leave granted to Baboo Goloke Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, under orders of the 16th ultimo, is commuted to privilege leave for two months and sixteen days.

The 5th January 1872.—Mr. Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, LL.M., B.A. Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, for one month and a half, under section XIX of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. James Mackenzie, Superintendent of Abkaree and Collector of Stamps, in Calcutta, was allowed privilege leave from the 19th September to the 11th October 1871.

Mr James Cruickshank Geddes, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 24th ultimo, on his return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from the 25th idem, to enable him to join his appointment.

Baboo Kashi Kinkur Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, for three weeks, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 6th January 1872.—Mr. James Monro, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 24th ultimo, on his return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from the 25th idem, to enable him to join his appointment.

The 8th January 1872.—Mr. Harry Wallis Alexander, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 7th instant, on his return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from the 8th idem, to enable him to join his appointment at Arrah.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1872.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following result of the half-yearly examinations held in December 1871 is published for general information :—

I.—SECOND OR HIGHER STANDARD.

1. The following Officers have passed in all subjects, viz. :—

(*a*.)—*Judicial Officers.*

Mr. Charles Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A.
„ Leonard Charles Abbott.
„ Guybon Henry Damant.
„ James Pratt, M. A.
„ Charles Edward Buckland, B.A.

(*b*.)—*Police Officer.*

Mr. Rawson Hart Boddam.

2. The following Officers who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz. :—

(*a*).—*Judicial Officers.*

Mr. Alfred Augustus Wace, in Hindustani.
„ Phillip Nolan, in Hindustani.
Baboo Hurrokali Mookerjee, in Bengali and Hindustani.
Mr. John Reginald Hand, in Hindustani.
„ George Goodair Dey, in Bengali.
„ John Charles Veasey, in Hindustani.
„ William Brown Martin, in Revenue.
„ James Douglas White, in Hindustani.
„ James Fortescue Harrison, in Ooryah and Hindustani.
„ William Fiddian, B. A., in Hindustani.
„ Richard Herbert Greaves, in Hindustani.
„ Lestock Reid Forbes, in Revenue.
„ William Charles Muller, in Bengali.

(*b*)—*Police Officers.*

Mr. Frederick Angelo Dawson, in Bengali.
„ Robertson Francis Home Pughe, in Bengali.
„ H. V. H. Roberts, in Hindustani.

3. The following Officers have passed partially and are still liable to a further examination in the remainiug subjects, viz. :—

Names	Previously passed or exempted in	Passed at the examination of December 1871 in	Still subject to examination in
	(a.)—*Judicial Officers.*		
Baboo Tariny Coomar Ghose, B.A.	Judicial ...	Revenue and Bengali, ...	Hindustani.
„ Bemolanund Mookerjee.	.....	Judicial, Revenue, and Bengali.	Ditto.
Mr. Henry Giraud Cooke, C.S.	.....	Bengali and Hindustani	Revenue.
„ Francis William Badcock, C.S	.....	Bengali ...	Revenue and Hindustani.
Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee.	.....	Judicial ...	Revenue and Bengali.
„ Ram Churn Bose ...	Revenue ...	Judicial and Bengali ...	Hindustani.
„ Jadub Chunder Gossami, B.A.	.....	Judicial, Revenue, and Bengali.	Ditto.
Mr. Soorendra Nath Banerjee, B.A., C.S.	.....	Bengali ...	Revenue and Hindustani.
„ Behary Loll Gupta, C.S.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
„ James Chamberlain Williamson.	Judicial and Bengali.	Hindustani ...	Revenue.
„ John Barlow, C.S. ...	.....	Ditto ...	Revenue and Bengali.
„ Charles Archibald Samuells, C.S.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
„ James Austin Bourdillon, C.S.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
„ Cecil Ansdell Wilkins, C.S.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
„ Thomas James Murray	.....	Revenue and Bengali ...	Hindustani.
„ Henry Blunt Beames	Revenue ...	Judicial and Hindustani	Bengali.
„ Frank Hunter Barrow, C.S	.....	Bengali and Revenue ...	Hindustani.
„ H. R. Reily ..	.....	Judicial and Revenue ...	Bengali and Hindustani.
„ Charles Frederick Manson.	....	Bengali, Judicial, and Revenue.	Hindustani.
Capt. William Hopkinson ..	Judicial ..	Revenue and Hindustani.	Bengali.
Mr. Robert Douglas Hare ..	....	Bengali ...	Judicial, Revenue, and Hindustani.
Capt. William George Maitland.	Revenue ..	Judicial ...	Bengali and Assamese.
	(b.)—*Police Officers.*		
Baboo Mohendra Nath Hazra	Law ...	Bengali ...	Hindustani.
Mr. Walter F. Smith ..	.....	Law and Bengali ...	Ditto.
„ William Barton Savi ...	Law ...	Bengali ...	Ditto.

II.—First or Lower Standard.

1. The following Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service have passed in Bengali, viz. :—
   Mr. Francis Henry Bennet Skrine.
   „ Romesh Chunder Dutt.
2. The following Judicial Officers have passed in all subjects, viz. :—
   Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen.
   „ Saroda Proshad Chatterjee.
   „ Kashi Kinkur Sen.
3. The following Officers who had passed partially at previous examinations have now passed in the remaining subjects, viz. :—

(a.)—*Judicial Officers.*

Mr. E. R. Middleton, in Revenue.
„ H. R. Reily, in Bengali.
Lt. Leopold James Henry Grey, in Revenue.
Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose, in Revenue.

(b.)—*Police Officers.*

Mr. Patrick Scanlan, in Bengali.
„ C. E. Gouldsbury, in Hindustani.

4. The following Judicial Officers having passed partially by the first or lower standard, are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz. :—

Names.	Previously passed in	Passed at the examination of December 1871 in	Still liable to examination in
Mr. W. Charles Loraine ..	.....	Revenue	Judicial and Bengali.
Lieut. William Alexander Holcombe .. .	.....	Bengali	Judicial and Revenue.
Lieut. William Alexander Lawrence	.....	Judicial and Revenne ...	Vernacular.
Baboo Kalinath Bose ..	....	Revenue	Judicial and Bengali.

The following Assistants in the Opium Department, who had previously passed in the Opium Laws, have now passed in the remaining subject—Hindustani :—

Mr. Bedford M. Allen.
„ John Fawcus.
„ William Driberg Ridsdale.

The following Assistant in the Opium Department has passed in Hindustani, and is still liable to a further examination in the Opium Laws, viz. :—

Mr. Henry Nugent Snell.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th January 1872.—The following appointments of Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents in the Benares and Behar Opium Agencies, who have passed the prescribed examinations, are hereby notified, viz. :—

To be Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents of the First Grade, on Rs. 300.

Mr. Francis Cambell Cooke, on leave.
„ William Blundell.
„ John Fynes Clinton.
„ William Francis.
„ William Driberg Ridsdale.
„ James David Sayce.
„ Henry Mathews.
„ Charles Lynch Harrison.
„ Neville Thoresby Ryves.
„ James A. Flyter.
„ Richardson Walter Nicholson.

To be Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents of the First Grade, on Rs. 250.

Mr. Henry Jesse Lloyd.
„ Alexander Francis Mackenzie.
„ Peter John Luard.
„ Alfred Ripley Bean.
„ Walter Cracroft.
„ Charles E. S. Innes.
„ John Nathaniel Cosserat.

To be Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents of the Second Grade, on Rs. 200.

Mr. Harold F. Drummond.
„ Charles Paterson.
„ John Rea Mawson.
„ Ernest Frederick Joseph Porcelli.
„ Amyand Elliot.
„ Stewart Douglas Jackson.
„ Henry Edmund Wintle.
„ Herbert Hastings.

To be temporary Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents on Rs. 200.

Mr. Richard Alexander Hewitt Russell.
„ Alexander Courtenay Bryson.

H. L DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1872.—In continuation of the Notification of this Government, dated the 3rd October last, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the following date, it is hereby notified that the preliminary examination in English and the Vernacular, prescribed in rules 5, 7, 8 and 9 of the rules for the examination of candidates who have been permitted to appear at the ensuing examinations for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, the Police, and the Opium Departments, will take place on Thursday, the 25th of January 1872.

2. The examination will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, and will be held at the Bengal Office.

3. On the results of the above examinations being known, those who have passed will be duly authorized to present themselves at the further examinations in the remaining subjects, which will take place in surveying and engineering on the 5th February and succeeding days, and in Law on the 16th February.

4. For the convenience of candidates employed at a distance from Calcutta, a second supplementary examination in the same subjects (viz. the preliminary examination in English and the Vernacular) will be held at the Bengal Office on Saturday, the 3rd of February, at 11 o'clock, immediately before the examination in the other subjects. No candidate will be admitted to this supplementary examination who has not been excused from appearing at the first examination on Thursday, the 25th of January.

5. Applications to appear at the supplementary examination by candidates who have not already been authorized to do so, should be made to the Secretary to Government, Appointment Department, on or before the 18th January.

6. Candidates for the preliminary examination on the 25th January, who have been informed that their applications have been accepted, and that they have been admitted to the examination, should present themselves at the Bengal Office, Appointment Department, between the hours of 2 P.M. and 4 P.M., on the 24th instant, when their certificates will be scrutinized and final sanction to appear at the examination given.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th January 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of section V of the Indian Registration Act (VIII. of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form the following sub districts in the District of Sylhet:—

1. A new sub-district, with head-quarters at Phenchugunge, shall comprise the thannahs of Lata, Hingajeah, and Rajnuggur.

2. The thannahs of Noakhali, Luskurpore, Luskerpasha, Abidabad, and Nabigunge, shall form another sub-district, with head-quarters at Habigunge.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta proposes to proceed on a visitation tour, and will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the 20th January 1872, and visit the following stations on the dates specified opposite their names—

Kishnuggur	... ...	20th Jan. 1872.
Rampoor Haut	... ...	25th „ „
Taljhari	... ...	26th „ „
Bhaugulpore	... ...	3rd Feb. „
Patna	... ...	6th „ „
Gya	... ...	7th „ „
Hazareebaugh	... ...	10th „ „
Ranchee	... ...	14th „ „
Chyebassa	... ...	23rd „ „
Midnapore	... ...	1st Mar. „
Balasore	... ...	6th „ „
Cuttack	... ...	9th „ „
Pooree	... ...	14th „ „

and returns to Calcutta on the 20th March 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 3463.—*Fort William, the* 30*th December* 1871.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for rules 1 and 2, under section XIX, Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of taking, within three months of his return to duty, furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from taking such leave, he will be expected, if he applies for it, to explain fully his change of intention.

This rule applies generally.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1.—*Fort William, the 2nd January* 1872.—*Addendum.*—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following addition is made to clause IX of the Furlough Regulations published in G. G. O. No. 1064, dated 10th November 1868:—After the words, "intervals of six years" in the sixth line, insert the words, "*and so on up to the maximum hereafter prescribed.*"

Clause XV will hereafter be as follows:—

"XV.—If the aggregate of two years' furlough is exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the officer will vacate his appointment and be restricted to English furlough pay.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 2872.—The following statement regarding the allotment of furloughs to Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, is published for general information:—

Total number of Civilians under the orders of the Government of Bengal	245	
Twenty per cent. of this number is ...		49
Total number of officers who are absent on furlough or special leave		44
Number of furloughs now available ...		5
Twenty-one are Officers expected to return during the first half of the current year, viz.:—		
In January, Messrs. W. J. Money, C.S.I., and Makgill	2	
In February, Messrs. J. R. Muspratt, H. A. R. Alexander, Lord Ulick Browne, Irwin, Livesay, and Hurley	6	
In March, Messrs. Belli, Lawford, R. V. Cockerell, Larminie, Boxwell, and Merington	6	
In April, Messrs. C. H. Campbell, Levien, Lane, Lockwood, Brett, and T. Smith	6	
In May, Mr. Shortt	1	
	—	21
Total number of furloughs which may be expected to be available before the end of June		26

2. The following Officers are allowed furlough for the periods mentioned against their respective names, viz.:—

		Y.	M.	D.
Mr. R. P. Jenkins	...	2	0	0
„ F. B. Simson	...	2	0	0
„ F. J. Cockburn	...	2	0	0
„ J. B. Worgan	...	2	0	0
„ J. D Maclean	...	2	0	0
„ C. C. Quinn	...	2	0	0
„ T. M. Kirkwood	...	2	0	0
„ R. H. Pawsey	...	1	8	0
„ R. M. Towers	...	2	0	0
„ G. K. Webster	...	2	0	0
„ T. E. Coxhead	...	2	0	0
„ G. M. Currie	...	2	0	0
„ E. H. Ruddock	...	2	0	0
„ A. Weekes	...	2	0	0
„ E. W. Molony	...	0	6	0
„ H. Beverley	...	2	0	0

3. Ten furloughs therefore remain unallotted.

4 Each Officer should make a special application for subsidiary leave, and stating when he wishes to be relieved of his duties, if he has not already done so.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th December 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the south of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, comprising the thannahs of Bistopore and Acheepore, with head-quarters at Bistopore. This notification shall take effect on and from the 1st February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 30J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 3rd January 1872.—Mr. William Victor Bertlesen to officiate in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th ultimo, the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the District Police of Rungpore.

The 5th January 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Huri Narain Banerjee to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Kandee, in Moorshedabad.

The 6th January 1872.—Mr. Donald William Dundas to be District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad.

Mr. William Louis Owen to be District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore.

Captain William Leycester Nathornal Knyvett, on furlough, to be District Superintendent of Police, Noakhally.

Mr. Alfred Erskine Chapman Bolst to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Noakhally, during the absence, on furlough, of Captain William Leycester Nathornal Knyvett, or until further orders.

Mr. Patrick Scanlan to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, till relieved by Mr. Donald William Dundas, or until further orders.

The 8th January 1872.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robinson, M.B., is appointed to the special duty of assisting the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan in supervising measures of medical relief in that district, with effect from the date on which he has taken charge.

The 9th January 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baney Madhub Tagore received medical charge of the Civil Station of Julpigoree from Dr. G Hutchinson in the afternoon of the 21st November 1871.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 6th January 1872.—Mr. Henry Slater Thompson, First Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is allowed leave of absence up to the 30th ultimo, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd idem.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th January 1872.—Under the powers vested in him by section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867, (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses) the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the extension, from the 1st February next, of the said Act to the town of Arrah, in the district of Shahabad. The limits of the town for the purposes of the Act will be the same as those for the purposes of Act III (B.C.) of 1864.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 399.

The 11th December 1871.

In supersession of the rules referred to in Notification No. 243 of the 9th August 1870 by this Department, the following draft of rules having reference to the undermentioned four navigable channels in the Backergunge District, viz :—

1. The River Damoodah, connecting Rivers Balessur and Kotcha and Kaleegunga.
2. The Cowcolly River, from its junction with the Kotcha and Kalleegunga Rivers, up to the place where the Jhallokati Bharani Khall rises.
3. The Jhallokati Bharani Khall, from its junction with the River Cowcolly to its opening into the River Jhallokati.
4. Bhandaria Done, from its junction with the Jangalia River up to the place where the Khatakhally begins on the south, known in its several channels as Augaria, Joobkhali, Galooa, Churkhally, Kanoodass Khati, and Bhandaria,—

is published for information under the provisions of sections XI and XII of the *Canals Act* (V of 1864, B.L.C).

1. Every vessel, not being a steamer or flat for which a fixed rate of toll has been provided, on entering any of the above navigable channels, shall be liable to measurement by the officer in charge of the toll station, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, not being a steamer or flat as aforesaid, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurement :—

(*a*)—The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water-line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

(*b*)—The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet, and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(c)—In calculating the amount of toll to be levied, any fraction of 100 maunds, less than 50 maunds, is to be omitted.

3. No timber, bamboos or grass will be admitted, except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft. There shall be no restriction as to the size of rafts, but the supervisor of tolls may order a raft to be lessened and divided into two or more rafts, when its size is such as to impede the navigation of the channels.

4. Every vessel entering any of the channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid. Toll paid at the first station clears the passage through any tolls met afterwards on the same voyage.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Any person infringing any of the above rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under section XI of the Canals Act, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for *any one* offence.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 4.

The 3rd January 1872.

Notifications.—Major J. D. Swayne, s.c. Officiating Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, assumed charge of the South-Western Circle on the 27th December 1871, before noon.

No. 5.

Mr. W. McCleery, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Gya Division, which he joined on the 18th December 1871, afternoon.

No. 6.

Mr. S. Mackertich, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, joined the Rajshahye Division on the 18th December 1871, before noon.

No. 7.

Baboo Poornochunder Bhuttacharjee, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Sylhet Division on the 11th November 1871, afternoon.

No. 8.

Serjeant W. Wilks, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Sylhet Division on the 11th November 1871, before noon.

No. 9.

The 5th January 1872.

Sub-Conductor W. J. Herdman, Supervisor, First Grade, is posted to the Gya Division, which he joined on the 27th December 1871, before noon.

No. 10.

Sub-Conductor D. McGregor, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, joined the Third Presidency Division on the 1st January 1872, before noon.

No. 11.

The 8th January 1872.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Work's Department, is republished for information :—

No. 3 of the 2nd January 1872.—The following Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department, No. 2876, dated Fort William, the 8th December 1871.

In continuation of the order of this Department, No 4252, dated the 26th October 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that under the order, No 1131 of the 15th June 1869, therein referred to, a Military Officer in Civil employ on a consolidated pay is entitled to the same allowance during subsidiary leave granted to him before or after furlough under section XI of the Military Furlough Regulations of 10th November 1868, as during the furlough itself; and that the allowances of a Military Officer in Civil employ on a staff salary during preparatory leave before or after furlough of any kind shall be regulated by the order of this Department, No. 3205, dated the 22nd October 1868.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No. 12.

Declaration under section 6 of Act X of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for building a General Hospital in the town of Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 50 acres, bounded on the east and north by the metalled road leading to Jobra; on the west by the metalled road leading from Jobra to Pooree Ghât; and on the south by the northern compound wall of the Munglabagh house, is required within the aforesaid town of Cuttack.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 11.

The 3rd January 1872.

Baboo Shoshee Bhoosun Ghose, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks under section 16 of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from 13th December 1871.

No. 12.

The 5th January 1872.

Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under section 16 of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from 27th December 1871.

No. 13.

The 6th January 1872.

Postings.—Baboo Kristo Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, is posted to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1871.

No. 14.

The 9th January 1872.

Mr. H. D. Pearsall, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Soane Circle.

No. 15.

Mr. J. St. Joseph, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Soane Survey Division, availed himself of the sick leave granted to him on the forenoon of the 13th December 1871.

No. 16.

Transfer.—Mr. W. McGowen, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from Sasseram to the Dehree Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1872.

No. 17.

The undermentioned passed students of the Presidency College are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, as Probationary Overseers, Second Grade, and posted to the Soane Circle :—

Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose.
" Troylokho Nath Sircar.
" Tarinee Churn Sircar.
" Preonath Ghose.

No. 18.

Erratum.—In notification No. 300 of the 20th December 1871, for "with effect from 20th December 1871," read "20th November 1871."

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
For Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notice.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 19th December 1871.—Baboo Anund Kumar Surbadhicary, Moonsiff of Golaghat, in Assam, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 20th December 1871.—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty, Moonsiff of Raojan, Zillah Chittagong, for 5 days, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

Baboo Gungagobind Surma, Moonsiff of Seebsagur, for three months, under Financial Notification No. 542, dated the 4th June 1864.

Moulvie Kazim Hossein, moonsiff of Modhoobany, Zillah Tirhoot, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules. The Moonsiff's sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the Moonsiff's office.

Baboo Keshubnath Bishee, Moonsiff of Budderguge, Zillah Rungpore, for 3 months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 21st December 1871.—Baboo Puddo Lochun Dass, Moonsiff of Gowalparah, Assam, for six months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Shitul Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Thakoorgong, Dinagepore, for three months retrospectively, from the 15th of November last.

The 27th December 1871.—Baboo Sheoshurn Lall, Moonsiff of Gondwara (now on deputation as additional Sudder Moonsiff of Purneah), for two months, in extension of leave previously granted, the whole period reckoning as sick leave under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 4th January 1872.—Baboo Gour Chunder Dass, Moonsiff of Madargunge, Zillah Mymensingh, for one month and twenty-three days, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 5th January 1872.—Baboo Nobogopal Bose, Moonsiff of Nattore, Zillah Rajshahye, for fifteen days, from 31st October 1871, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, and from 16th to 30th October last *without pay*, under Financial Notification No. 2277, dated 29th July 1869.

Baboo Umernath Pundit, Moonsiff of Dundokhorah, in Purneah (now Additional Moonsiff of Shahabad), for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of that granted to him on the 9th August last, the whole period counting as sick leave on half pay.

By order, &c.,
L. R. TOTTENHAM,
Officiating Registrar.

Notification.

High Court, Civil Side.

The 8th January 1872.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th September last (published at page 1700 of the *Calcutta Gazette*), transferring the head-quarters of the Burdwan division from Burdwan to Hooghly, it is hereby notified that the next Examination of candidates for Pleaderships of the Senior Grade in that division will be held at Hooghly and not at Burdwan as has been heretofore the case.

By order, &c.,
L. R. TOTTENHAM,
Secretary to Committee of Examiners.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

MR. COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR TREVOR JOHN CHICHILEY GRANT, having received charge of the Treasury at Monghyr on the 29th December last, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 4th January 1872.

Notification.

BABOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

BURDWAN COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 30th December 1871.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. G. GLAZIER has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJ. DIVN., CAMP ISWARDEE,
The 31st December 1871.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORT DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.

JULPIGOOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO BHOOBUN MOHUN RAHA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Furreedpore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 7th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO OKHOY COOMAR SEN has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 16th December 1871.

Opium Notification.

No. 1C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th February 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th February respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th February 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th February 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 4th Mar. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 6th May „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	20,000	15,750	35,750

By order of the Member in charge.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1872.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Government Notification dated the 12th December 1868, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th December 1868, page 2044, it is hereby notified that an examination for the Gilchrist Scholarships will be held on Monday, the 15th January, at the Presidency College, Calcutta, at 10 A.M.

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Táraprasanna Sen	Presidency College.
2	Prasannakumar Lahiri	Ditto.
3	Sarveswar Bhattacharyya	Ditto.
4	T. A. Rambart	Teacher, Mussoorie School.
5	Nagendranáth Ghosh	Presidency College.
6	W. C. Horst	Mussoorie School.
	Baradaprasad Ghosh	Kishnaghur College.
8	Purnachandra Datta	Presidency College.
	H. M. Percival	Dacca College.
10	Ramlál Datta	Hooghly College.
11	Kshetramohan Mukhopadhyay	Presidency College.
12	Nistaran Bandyopadhyay	Ditto.
13	Rámaprasanna Ghosh	Ditto.
14	Navinchandra Dás	Ditto.
	Narendranáth Sarkar	Ditto.
16	Anandagopál Guin	Kishnaghur College.
	Adityachandra Sen	Presidency College.
18	Bhagaván Dás	Bareilly College.
19	Rámnarayan Datta	Hooghly College.
20	Prayagnáth	Patna College.
21	Apurvákrishna Ghosh	Cathedral Mission College.
	Nagendrakrishna Ghosh	General Assembly's Institution.
23	Tripuracharan Bandyopádhyay	Presidency College.
	Umanáth Ghoshal	Kishnaghur College.
25	Rajkumár Sen	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
26	Adityakumár Chattopádhyay	Presidency College.
27	Harimohan Sur	Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Ahmed Hosen Khan	Bareilly College.
	Bandyopádhyay, Krishnachandra	Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Maheschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Navinkrishna	Ditto.
	Basu, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
	„ Banawarilal	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Pramathanáth	Presidency College.
	„ Prandhan	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Saradaprasad	Presidency College.
10	Bhattacharyya, Jaganmohan	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Kedarnáth	Hooghly College.
	„ Makundachandra	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Nakuleswar	Sanskrit College.
	Chakravarti, Bisveswar	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Girischandra	Berhampore College.
	Chandra, Dinanáth	Hooghly College.
	Chattopádhyay, Bhagavaticharan	Cuttack School.
	„ Bipracharan	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanáth	Presidency College.
20	„ Pramathanáth	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Dás, Balaram	Cuttack School.
	„ Hemchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Manmohan	Presidency College.
	Datta, Lalvihári	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Manmohan	Presidency College.
	David H.	Joynarain's College.

	Dé, Amvikacharan	Saugor High School.
30	„ Devsankar	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Jugalkisor	Hooghly College.
	„ Kálikumár	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Paresnáth	Presidency College.
	Dhár, Gokulchandra	Ditto.
	Durgaprasad	Patna College.
	Ezad Baksh	Hooghly College.
	Fazl Rusul	Bareilly College.
	Fry, J.	St. Thomas' College.
	Gaindunlál	Bareilly College.
40	Gangopádhyay, Piyarilál	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Rajaninath	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	Presidency College.
	Goswami, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Guha, Saradaprasanna	Ditto.
	Guptá, Navinkrishna	Sanskrit College.
	Hajra, Aghorchandra	Presidency College.
	Krishnadás	Queen's College, Benares.
	Lahiri, Jadavchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Krishnalál	Joynarain's College.
50	Manickchandra	Gowhatty High School.
	Matilál, Surendranáth	Presidency College.
	Mizazilál	Agra College.
	Mukhopádhyay, Benadvihári	Presidency College.
	„ Harendranáth	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Jogendranáth	Presidency College.
	„ Jogendranáth	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Karunasindhu	Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranáth	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanáth	Hooghly College.
60	Nandkisor	Delhi College.
	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	Presidency College.
	Pál, Haridás	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Nanigopál	Presidency College.
	Pundit Ramnarayan Tunkhwah	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Suryyanarayan	Ditto.
	Patnaek, Chaturbhuj	Cuttack High School.
	Prayagsing	Queen's College, Benares.
	Ray, Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Kedarnath, I.	Ditto.
70	„ Madusudan	Cuttack High School.
	Rout, J. S.	Ditto.
	Saha, Sivnath	Presidency College.
	Sanyal, Kedarnath	Berhampore College.
	Sarkar, Natavar	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sarma, Kasinath	Gowhatty High School.
	„ Navinchandra	Presidency College.
	Sen, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	Sinha, Banawarilal	Hooghly College.
80	„ Harimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Matilal	Ditto.
	Smith, H.	St. Xavier's College.
	Sriram	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Tiwari, Dindayal	Bareilly College.
85	Vindheswariprasad	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhyat, Saradakumar	Patna College.
Baksi, Bankavihari	Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Jayram	Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
„ Kedarnath	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	Berhampore College.
„ Srinath	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Umeschandra	Patna College.

	Basu, Brajalal	... Hooghly College.
10	„ Mahimchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Pulinvihari	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Upendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Bhaduri, Hiralal	... Joynarain's College, Benares.
	Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Banamali	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Benimadhav	... Presidency College.
	„ Harinath	.. Patna College.
	„ Mahendranath	.. Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Makshadaprasad	... Cathedral Mission College.
20	„ Srinath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Chel, Rasvihari	... Presidency College.
	Dán, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
	Dás, Biswambhar	... Presidency College.
	„ Khiradchandra	... Chittagong High School.
	Datta, Girischandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Mathura	... Bareilly College.
	„ Nilkantha	... Patna College.
	„ Rajendramohan	... Dacca College.
	Dayaram	... Lahore College.
30	De, Rajendralal	... Presidency College.
	Dhar, Netralal	.. Cathedral Mission College.
	Edwards, C. N.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Ganesilal	... Delhi College.
	Ghosh, Haridas	... Hooghly College.
	„ Kalikisor	... Dacca College.
	„ Lalvihari	... Hooghly College.
	„ Nivarankumar	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Serampore College.
	„ Ramanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
40	„ Sasibhushan	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... Hooghly College.
	Guha, Basantakumar	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Gupta, Asutosh	... Hooghly College.
	Kar, Haridas	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Lahiri, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
	Majumdar, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Lalitchandra	... Dacca College.
	Mallik, Lakshminarayan	... Kishnaghur College.
	Mitra, Binadvihari	... Presidency College.
50	Mohanlal, I.	... Agra College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Amritalal	... Ditto.
	„ Amvikacharan	... Serampore College.
	„ Bholanath	... Patna College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalidas	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Kumadinikanta	... Dacca College.
60	„ Panchanan	... Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Ramgopal	... Hooghly College.
	„ Sitanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	... Sanskrit College.
	Nág, Rakhaldas	... Hooghly College.
	Nakhray, Ganpatrao	... Saugor High School.
	Niogi, Govindachandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Páin, Radharaman	... Presidency College.
	Pálit, Umeschandra	... Hooghly College.
70	Pandit, Moharajnarayan	... Delhi College.
	Perroux, C. E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Prasadilal	... Bareilly College.
	Ray, Avinaschandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Benimadhav	... Hooghly College.
	„ Brajanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Girischandra	... Cathedral Mission College.

	Ray, Kalinath	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Lala Pitam	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Manmohan	Berhampore College.
80	„ Matilal	Hooghly College.
	„ Ramlal	Serampore College.
	„ Revatiraman	Dacca College.
	Ray Chaudhuri, Prabhaschandra	Kishnaghur College.
	Samajpati, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Bholanath	Hooghly College.
	„ Ramdas	Kishnaghur College.
	Sasidhar	Gowhatty High School.
	Sen, Kalikumar	Kishnaghur College.
	Sheori, Lachman Rao	Saugor High School.
	Sinha, Kánáilál	Patna College.
	„ Radhikaprasad	Serampore College.
92	Young, W.	Teacher.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Hakám	Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Aiyer, T. A. A.	St. Xavier's College.
	Akhileswarprasad	Patna Collegiate School.
	Annylál	Hurdui Zillah School.
	Ash, Matilál	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baktavarlál	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavaticharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Ganeschandra	Canning College, Lucknow.
10	„ Girijápada	Howrah School.
	„ Krishnachandra	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Mahendranáth	Hare School.
	„ Mahendranáth	Howrah School.
	„ Matilál	Ooterparah School.
	„ Nandagopál	Hare School.
	„ Rákhaldás	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bansgopal	Fyzabad High School.
	Basu, Anantakumár	Hindu School.
	„ Annadaprasad	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
20	„ Baradadás	Hare School.
	„ Devendranáth	Hindu School.
	„ Durgadás	Ditto.
	„ Harakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Ishwarchandra	Ditto.
	„ Mahinimohan	Ditto.
	„ Narendranáth	Hindu School.
	„ Narendranáth	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Pramathanáth	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
30	Bhattacharyya, Chandrasekhar (I)	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Haraprasad	Sanskrit College.
	„ Jogendranáth (Senior)	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Biswas, Mahendranáth	Hare School.
	Boilard, E.	St. Xavier's College.
	Brijvallabh	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Campbell, R. L.	Mussoorie School.
	Chakravarti, Navakumár	Pogose School.
	Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra	Ooterparah School.
	„ Gurudás	Sanskrit College.
40	„ Kedarnáth	Andool School.
	„ Kuschandra	Bhagulpore School.
	„ Paresnáth	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra (Senior)	Konnugger School.
	Chiodetto, A.	St. Xavier's College.

	Dás, Rajkisan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranáth	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Táraprasanna	... Commillah School.
	Datta, Bhagavánchandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... Oriental Seminary.
50	„ Dvijadás	.. Pogose School.
	„ Khiradkumar	... Hindu School.
	„ Maheschandra	... Hare School.
	„ Mahinimohan	.. Mirzapore Mission School.
	„ Manmathanáth	... Hare School.
	„ Purnáchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Panchkari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Hindu School.
	Dhar, Mathuranáth	... Furreedpore School.
	Dharmananda	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
60	Durgaprasad	... Saugor High School.
	Ewing, H.	... La Martiniere College.
	Ganesprasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Gangopádhyáy, Hariprasad	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralál	... Barrackpore School.
	Genoe, C. A. C.	... Mussoorie School.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Chandidás	... Hindu School.
	„ Ganeschandra	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Gnanendrachandra	... Hindu School.
70	„ Jadavchandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jadunáth	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Kálipada	... Hindu School.
	„ Priyanáth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Hindu School.
	„ Syamapada	... Ooterparah School.
	Gupta, Bipinvihári	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralál	... Hare School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Sanskrit College.
	Gyaprasad	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
80	Háldár, Nitáicharan	... Hindu School.
	Hunter, J. A.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Ishvardás	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Janakiprasad	... Lukhimpore School.
	Lachmandás	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Lachmanprasad	... Hurdui Zillah School.
	Mack, E. J.	... Colombo Academy.
	Maitra, Kasináth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Majumdár, Chandicharan	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Misra, Ramsankar	... Ditto.
90	Mitra, Amvikacharan	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Girindranáth	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Mádhavchandra	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Hindu School.
	Mohammed Hosen	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Monies, W.	... Mussoorie School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bámápada	... Dushghura Aided School.
	„ Bihárilál (No. 2)	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
100	„ Haridás	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hirálál	... Kandi School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hare School.
	„ Kisarimohan	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Hare School.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Pramathanáth	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Rasvihári	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Tulsidás	... Howrah School.
	Murphy, J. B. C.	... Mussoorie School.
110	Nán, Hiralal	.. Hare School.
	Nandi, Bipracharan	... Pogose School.

	Neville, G.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	O'Donel, H.	... Doveton College.
	Orr, P. P.	... La Martiniere College.
	Pál, Rájchandra	.. Sylhet Government School.
	Pálit, Priyanáth	... Hindu School.
	Pandit, Bishwambharnáth	.. Delhi Zillah School.
	Parmanand	.. Agra Collegiate School.
	Purvis, G. C.	... Doveton College.
120	Rajak, Bihárilál	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Ray, Rangalal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Shastivar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Syamaprasad	... Hare School.
	„ Umaprasad	... Ditto.
	Ronaldson, E.	... Doveton College.
	Rudra, Madhusudan	... Ooterparah School.
	Sarkar, Bipinvihari	... Hare School.
	„ Nagendranáth	... Ditto.
	Sarkies, J. M.	... Doveton College.
130	Sen, Adharlál	... Hindu School.
	„ Amvikacharan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bamacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Gadadhar	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Kalimohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Navakrishna	... Burisa Aided School.
	„ Rajkrishna	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Trigunacharan	... Hare School.
	Shah, Mohommed Azam	... Bhagulpore School.
	Sheo Lál	... Delhi Zillah School.
140	Sil, Kánáilál	... Hindu School.
	Sinha, Brajeschandra	... Kandi School.
	„ Rasiklal	... Hare School.
	Syed Fyzuddin Hosen	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Khyrat Ahmed	... Gya School.
	Tarapdar, Chandrakisar	... Mymensing School.
	Toozs, R.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Townsend, J.	... St. Xavier's College.
148	Trivedi, Mahendranath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Alim	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Acharyya, Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
	Adhikári, Brajalál	... Bauleah School.
	Adya, Kálidás	... Hare School.
	Amed Beg	... St. Stephen's College.
	Alvis, A. W.	... St. Thomas College.
	Angelo, J.	... Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
	Asgar Ali Ahmed	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	Ashraf Hosen	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
10	Azimuddin Khan	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Bágchi, Bijaygovinda	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Baksiram Sing	... Fyzabad High School.
	Balmokund	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornáth	... Serampore College.
	„ Amvikacharan	.. Sodepore School.
	„ Asutosh	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Benimadhav	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Bhairavimohan	... Sanskrit College.
20	„ Bholanáth	... Hare School.
	„ Brajendranáth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Gopal Chandra	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Haricharan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Jaganmohan	... Allahabad Zillah School.
	„ Madhavchandra	... Howrah School.
	„ Nanilál	... Burrisa Aided School.
	„ Párvaticharan	... Howrah School.
	„ Satischandra	... Serampore College.

	Bandyopadhyay, Sivchandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Suryyakánta	... Dacca Collegiate School.
30	Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhare	... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	Barál, Maniklál	... Hare School.
	„ Nilmani	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Barhamdeonarayn	... Mozufferpore School.
	Basu, Amarchandra	... Hare School.
	„ Amritalál	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Atulkrishna	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... Hare School.
	„ Chandramohan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Harachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
40	„ Kedarnáth	... Konnugger School.
	„ Mahendralál	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahendramohan	... Garden Reach School.
	„ Matilál	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
	„ Nilmani	... Bhastarah School.
	„ Rádhikanáth	... Barripore School.
	„ Rájanikánta	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Thakurdás	... Joynarain's College.
	Bhaduri, Prankrishna	... Malda School.
	Bhagavan Sing	... St. Stephen's College.
50	Bhanja, Jogendrachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bhatta, Dwarkánáth	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Baikunthanáth	... Jessore School.
	„ Bhavadev	.. Furreedpore School.
	„ Bisveswar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Harimohan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Baraset School.
	„ Jogendranáth (Junior)	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahendranáth	... Ditto.
60	„ Mahinimohan	... Jonye Training School.
	„ Matilál	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Rajanikánta	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Rámnáth	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Bhunya, Gurudás	... Midnapore School.
	Bhuramal	... Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Birjvallabh	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Birjviharilál	... Ditto.
	Bisvas, Priyakrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bisveswar Dyal	... Oonao Zillah School.
70	Bowers, W. H.	... Bengal Academy.
	Brahma, Sivprasad	... Cuttack School.
	Budhkarn	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Chakravarti, Basantakumár	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	„ Bhutnáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Damodar	... Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	„ Durganáth	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
	„ Gaganchandra	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Harachandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Kalipada	... Ditto.
80	„ Pranchandra	... Konnugger School.
	„ Rameschandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Ramraman	... Serampore College.
	„ Sitalprasad	... South Baharoo School.
	„ Sudhindrachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Chandra, Bipinvihari	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Dwarkanáth	... Badla Aided School.
	Changdar, Napharchandrā	... Midnapore School.
	Charat Sing Chahachu	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhayacharan	... Fyzabad High School.
90	„ Bagalacharan	... Howrah School.
	„ Baradaprasad	... Culna Moharaja's School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Binadvihari	... Maldah School.
	„ Dwarkanáth	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Gopal Lál	... Hindu School.

	Chattopadhyay, Jaykrishna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendranáth	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Jogendranáth	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
	„ Jwalaprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
100	„ Kesavchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Raghunáth	... Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	„ Saratchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Suryyakumár	... Muragatcha School.
	„ Taradás	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Tarapada	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Chaudhuri, Amritalál	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Annadaprasad	... Monghyr School.
110	„ Apurvakrishna	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Maldah School.
	„ Matilál	... St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	„ Purnachandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Connor, J. A.	... Calcutta Boys' School.
	Damodardás	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Damodardás	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Dan, Purnachandra	... Konnuggur School.
	Dás, Amarnáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bihárilál	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
120	„ Dharmadhar	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Govindaprasad	... Mymensing School.
	„ Harináth	... Commillah School.
	„ Indrakumár	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Madanmohan	... Sylhet Government School.
	„ Radhavinad	... Kandi School.
	„ Rameschandra	... Midnapore School.
	„ Sitamohan	... Sylhet Government School.
	„ Sitanáth	... Ditto.
	„ Tarakchandra	... Ranaghat School.
130	Datta, Bhagavaticharan	... Badla Aided School.
	„ Bhuvaneswar	... Cuttack School.
	„ Chandicharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Chandrakánta	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Dinanáth	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Dinanáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Girijabhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopaldás	. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Haricharan	... Mymensing School.
	„ Hridaynarayan	... Amptah School.
140	„ Kedarnáth	... Bagnan School.
	„ Nrisinhakumar	... Burrisa Aided School.
	„ Phanidhar	... Debroogurh School.
	„ Sasibhusan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Upendrakumar	... South Baharoo School.
	Daulatram	... Umritsur Mission School.
	De, Chandrasekhar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Dwarkánáth	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Devidin	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Deviprasad	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
150	Dhan Sing	... Delhi Zillah School.
	Dhar, Bholanáth	... Hindu School.
	„ Bihárilál	... Pogose School.
	„ Kshetralál	... Hindu School.
	Dinesprasad	... Bhaugulpore School.
	Durgaprasad	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Elisha	... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	Enaet Hosen	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Erasmus, J. C.	... St. John's College.
	Gajadharprasad	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
160	Gangopadhyay, Apurvachandra	... Hare School.
	„ Devendranáth	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jadunáth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Phanibhushan	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.

	Gangopadhyay, Upendranáth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Amritachandra	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Basantakumár	... Sulkea School.
	„ Durgadás	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Haranáth	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Heramvachandra	... Hindu School.
170	„ Jogeschandra	... Kandee School.
	„ Kamikhyanáth	.. Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kasináth	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Khiradchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Khudiram	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Kshetragopál	... Saugor High School.
	„ Mahendralál	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Paresnáth	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Ramgopál	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Ramkalpa	... Luckhimpore School.
180	„ Saradaprasad	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Hare School.
	„ Sitanáth	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Syamacharan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Ghoshal, Nagendranáth	... Soorool School.
	Gilbert, W. R.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Golam, Kaioom	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Rahaman	... Garden Reach School.
	Goonewardene, W. S. J.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Gosvami, Prasaddás	... Serampore College.
190	Gridharilál, I.	.. Delhi Zillah School.
	Grossman, A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Guha, Manmohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Pogose School.
	Gulab Sing	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Gupta, Bipinvihári	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Girindrakumár	... Hazaribaugh School.
	„ Gurucharan Dás	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Radhaprasanna	... Culna Maharaja's School.
	Hafiz Ali	.. Saugor High School.
200	Haldar, Purnachandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Tinkari	... Howrah School.
	Haraprasad	... Luckhimpore School.
	Harising	... Roy Bareilly School.
	Hoyle, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Jagannáthprasad	... Joynarain's College.
	Jana, Ramraksha	... Midnapore School.
	Jansz, R.	... Colombo Academy.
	Jaynáthpati	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Jeffereis, C. R.	... St. Xavier's College.
210	John, G. M.	... Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Jones, Charles	... St. Xavier's School.
	Karmakar, Lakshmanchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Kasirám	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kedárnáth	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Kisanlál	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kundanlál	... St. Stephen's College.
	Kundu, Bhagavaticharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinvihári	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Napharchandra	... Ditto.
220	Kunjvihárilál	... Allahabad Zillah School.
	Lachminarayan	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Leonard, H.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	Lilley, H.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Lissant, G.	... La Martiniere College.
	Lister, A.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	Lumsden, E. R.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Madanmohanlál	... Shahjehanpore School.
	Mahadeoprasad	... Fyzabad High School.
	Mahapatra, Ramkrishna	... Cuttack School.
230	Mahtab Ahmed	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Máiti, Krishnachandra	... Cuttack School

	Maitra, Vishnuchandra	... St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	Majumdár, Janakináth	... Dinagepore School.
	„ Kalidás	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Naranarayan	... Purneah School.
	„ Nilkanta	... Midnapore School.
	„ Priyagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Makhanlál, Joel	... St. John's College.
240	Makundalál	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Manaharlál	... Ditto ditto.
	Manirám	... Gowhatty High School.
	Matilál	... St. John's College.
	Matthew, C.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	Mendies, J. M.	... Bengal Academy.
	Milne, T. A.	... Doveton College.
	Mitra, Ganeschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Khagendranáth	... Hare School.
250	„ Krishnakumar	... Mymensing School.
	„ Narayanprasad	... Cuttack School.
	„ Nityagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... South Baharoo School.
	Mohammed, Azim	... Sultanpore School.
	„ Hosen	... St. Stephen's College.
	„ Isaq	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Serajal Haq	... Monghyr School.
	Moula Baksh	... Hurdui Zillah School.
260	Muin-ud-din Ahmed	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Amvikacharan	... Arrah School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Brajendranath	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Bullagurh School.
	„ Haripurna	... St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	„ Jaygopal	... Jeypore Moharajah's College.
	„ Kalimohan	... Badla Aided School.
	„ Kamikshyanath	... Jonye Training School.
270	„ Kantichandra	... Hare School.
	„ Nanimadhav	... Bullagurh Aided School.
	„ Nilkamal	... Pogose School.
	„ Prasannachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Radhikaprasad	... Hare School.
	„ Rajkrishna	... St. Peter's C. M. S. School Allahabad.
	„ Rajkumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Rishivar	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
280	„ Trailokshyanath	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Nag, Revatikanta	... Pogose School.
	Nandi, Mahendrachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Nolan, T.	... St. Peter's College.
	Owen, M.	... Doveton College.
	Pal, Adharlal	... Seal's Free College.
	„ Kalicharan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Nilamvar	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Sitalchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
290	„ Tulsicharan	... Hindu School.
	Palit, Saratchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Pandit, Alopiprasad	... Delhi Zillah School.
	Pannalal	... St. Stephen's College.
	Pragdas	... St. John's College.
	Prukait, Purnachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Radhakisan	... Shahjehanpore School.
	Radhilal	... Victoria College.
	Raghunathprasad	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Rajjanlal	... Allygurh Zillah School.

300	Ramanugrahanarayan	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Ramdas	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ramgopal	... Allahabad Zillah School.
	Ramjimal	... St. John's College.
	Ramsundarlal	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
	Ray, Asutosh	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Benidas	... Nizamut School.
	„ Bhairavchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Baraset School.
	„ Brajavallabh	... Mihirpore School.
310	„ Chandrakanta	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Gnanadaprasad	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	„ Gopalkrishna	... Maldah School.
	„ Haricharan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Rowile School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Pogose School.
	„ Makundanath	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Mathuraprasad	... Gazeepore Mission School.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
320	Raza Hosen	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Rockwell, J. W.	... Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
	Rodrigues, J. F.	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Saha, Gopivallabh	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Sahay, Bhavani	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Rughuvir	... Oonao Zillah School.
	Samarekoon, J. K. B.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Sankar, Dyal	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Sanyal, Jogeschandra	... Private Student.
	Sarkar, Baradaprasad	... Bancoorah School.
330	„ Gangagovinda	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Govardhan	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Jagadisvar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal	... Jonye Training School.
	„ Matilal	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Rajendralal	... Konnugger School.
	„ Suryyakumar	... Serampore College.
	Sarkies, J. C.	... St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sarma, Parusram	... Debroogurh School.
	Saudagarlal	... Delhi Zillah School.
340	Scheerder, M. O. C.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sen, Achyutananda	... Mymensing School.
	„ Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
	„ Akshaykumar	... Sulkea School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Govindachandra	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Kamalkrishna	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Lalmohan	... Hindu School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Noakhally School.
350	„ Srikanta	... Santosh Jahnovi School.
	„ Umeshchandra	... Burrisaul School.
	Seneviratne, A.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Set, Manilal	... Hare School.
	Sexton, C.	... St. Peter's College.
	Sinha, Gaurisankar	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Beersingha A. S. School.
	Sirimanne, D. W.	... St. Thomas' College
360	Smith, J. C.	... Mussooree School.
	Srimani, Sasibhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Stephens, M.	... Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Sukla Tularam	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
	Surjandas	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Syed Ryazat Hosen	... Bhagulpore School.
	Thakurprasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Thakurprasad	... Arrah School.

	Tiwari, Ramnarayan	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	„ Sheunarayan	... Hurdui Zillah School.
370	Vishnuchandra	... Queen's College, Benares.
371	Wajeh-ud-din	... Bauleah School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz, Khaja	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Abdul Haq	... Mozufferpore School.
	Abdur Rahim Khan	... Sulkea School.
	Áchárryya, Kedaresvar	... Dighapatia School.
	Adhikari, Chandra Kanta	... Pubna School.
	Ahmad Ulla	... Chittagong High School.
	Ali Hossain	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Anantarámchandra Chapekar	... Teacher.
	Arshad Ali	... Govinda Chandra's School, Patna.
10	Bagchi, Maheschandra	... Howrah School.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Santipore English School (old).
	„ Upendranath	... Hindu School.
	Balwant Rao	... Saugor High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhusan	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Durgacharan	... Allahabad Mission School.
	„ Girischandra	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Howrah School.
	„ Hirálál	... Cossipore School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Baraset School.
20	„ Kalinath	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ootterparah School.
	Barál, Bhuvanmohan	... Jessore School.
	Barát, Upendranath	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Barma, Gopalchandra	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Basak, Radhikamohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Basu, Asutosh	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bipinchandra	... Cossipore School.
	„ Dinanath	... Jessore School.
30	„ Dwarkanath	... Noral School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Grindranath	... Hare School.
	„ Haramohan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Jivandhan	... Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	... Howrah School.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Noral School.
	„ Rajendrakumar	... Mymensing School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Burrisal School.
	„ Sivchandra	... South Baharoo School.
40	„ Umeschandra	... Ootterparah School.
	Baúl Girijakanta	... Mymensing School.
	Bechulal	... Barabanki School.
	Benimadhov	... Bullorampore School.
	Bhaduri, Chandranath	.. Howrah School.
	„ Nilratan	... Furreedpore School.
	Bhar, Chandrakanta	... Hare School.
	Bhattacharyya, Baradagovinda	... Beauleah School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Serampore College.
	„ Sasibhusan	... General Assembly's Institution.
50	„ Trailokyanath	... Kandi School.
	Bhawániprasad	... Joynarian's College.
	Biharilál	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Bishi, Krishnachandra	... Beauleah School.
	Bisvás, Isanchandra	... Seal's Free College.
	„ Navadwipchandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Baraset School.
	Brindavan	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Chadalál	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	... Allygurh Zillah School.

60	Chakravarti, Bhuvanchandra	... Intally Institution.
	„ Jadunath	... Mirzapore Mission School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Bhowanipore Institution.
	„ Rajmohan	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	Chandra, Akshaykumar	... Hare School.
	Chattopadhyay, Dinanath	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Haridas	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Harinath	... Bansbariah F. C. Mission School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Oonao Zillah School.
70	„ Kaliprasanna	... Pogose School.
	„ Kisarchandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Mathurmohan	... Bullagurh Aided School.
	„ Rupnarayan	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Cuttack School.
	„ Saratchandra (junior)	... Konnugger School.
	„ Srinath	... Bancoorah School.
	Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Chandranath	... Beauleah School.
	„ Isvarchandra	... Beauleah School.
80	„ Jánakináth	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jaynarayan	... Kucheakole Rajgram School.
	„ Khiradchandra	... Ootterparah School.
	„ Madhavchandra	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Makundalàl	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Prasannakumár	... Bhowanipore Institution.
	„ Rádhikánáth	... Okersa School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Commillah School.
	Das, Amritalál	... Hare School.
	„ Khemkaran	... Allygurh Zillah School.
90	„ Krishnakumar	... Chittagong High School.
	„ Lakshmikanta	... Gowhatty High School.
	„ Madhavkrishna	... Calcutta Seminary.
	„ Ramlál	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... Pogose School.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
	„ Anantálal	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Baradaprasad	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Hemnath	... Hare School.
100	„ Kamalkrishna	... Noral School.
	„ Murarimohan	... Mymensing School.
	„ Ramanath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Davis, C.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	De, Premchand	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	Deorám	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Dev, Prakaschandra	... Sylhet Government School.
	Deviprasad	... Roy Bareilly School.
	Dhar, Rasiklal	... Hindu School.
110	Dulichand	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Francis, D.	... Teacher.
	Ganes Ramchandra Gadgil	... Nagpore Free Church Institution.
	Gangaprasad	... Gobindachandra's School, Patna.
	Gangopádhyáy, Haricharan	... Pogose School.
	„ Kantichandra	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
	„ Saradacharan	... Joynarian's College, Benares.
	„ Syamlal	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Banavarilal	... Bancoorah School.
120	„ Brajamohan	... Jessore School.
	„ Chikanlal	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Dinanath	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Cuttack School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendrakumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Rakhalchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.

	Ghoshál, Annadaprasad	... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Piyarimohan	... Pogose School.
130	„ Saratchandra	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	Habibar Rahman	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Hajrá, Govindajivan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Háldár, Nandalal	... Sanskrit College.
	Hickson, J. A.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Kalimuddin Ahmed	... Intally Institution.
	Karmakár, Chandranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Keelan, R.	.. La Martiniere College.
	Khurshed Ali	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Kirpárám	. Lahore Collegiate School.
140	Lachman Rao Praker	... Saugor High School.
	Laha, Umácharan	... Bancoorah School.
	Lahiri, Purnachandra	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Saradamohan	... Beauleah School.
	Lal, Hariharcharan	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Hazari	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	„ Sohan	... Moradabad School.
	„ Sundar	... Ditto ditto.
	Mahadeo Rao Pulnaitker	... Saugor High School.
	Maitra, Kailáschandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
150	Majumdar, Avinaschandra	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	„ Kedarnath	... Ootterparah School.
	„ Trailokyanath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Mallik, Lakshminarayan	... Hare School.
	Manguram	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Manna, Umácharan	... Jonye Training School.
	Misra, Harinárayan	... Kandi School.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	... South Baharoo School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
160	Mofakharar Rahman	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Mozharul Haq	... Ditto ditto.
	Mukhopádhyáy, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Chandranath	... Joynarain's College.
	„ Durgadas	.. Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Girindrachandra	... Santipore English School (old).
	„ Jaminikumar	... Dacca Brahmo School.
	„ Jognesvar	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Narottam	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Parvaticharan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
170	„ Piyarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Pogose School.
	„ Rajmohan	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Ramnath	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Srikumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Syamacharan	... Ooterparah School.
	Mulhar Rao	... Sehore High School.
	Nag, Tinkari	... Seebpore Aided School.
	Nandi, Mahendranath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
180	Nath, Biswambhar (II)	... Delhi Zillah School.
	„ Chandrakumár	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Niogi, Avinaschandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Pal, Bidhubhushan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Paladhi, Haricharan	... Ilsoba Mondly School.
	Palit, Isanchandra	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Krishnadhan	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Pandit, Kasinath Thakur	... Saugor High School.
	„ Pirthunath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Pereira, J. E. R.	... Colombo Academy.
190	Phagunprasad	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Pitamvar	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Prasad, Lakshmi	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Raghuvardás, Kaith	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Ramchand Rao Devasker	... Saugor High School.

	Ramsevak	... L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.
	Rámsing	... Umritsur Mission School.
	Ráy, Benimádhav	. Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Furreedpore School.
	„ Gaurchandra	... Bhagulpore School.
200	„ Haranchandra	... Baraset School.
	„ Hemantakumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jadunath	... Pooree School.
	„ Priyanath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Ramanáth	... Howrah School.
	„ Syámacharan	.. Kuchiakol Rajgram School.
	Rollo, A. D.	... Bengal Academy.
	Rooke, C. M. S.	... Doveton College.
	Rulliaram	... Lahore Collegiate School.
	Saha, Batekrishna	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
210	„ Kunjavihari	... Santipore English School (old).
	Sahay, Jagdam (I)	... Patna Normal School.
	„ Ramesvar	... Mozufferpore School.
	Sanyal, Nrityagopal	... Bogra School.
	„ Tarinikanta	... Serajgunge School.
	Sarkar, Bhuvanchandra	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Krishnachandra	... Hindu School.
	Sen, Annadánanda	... Furreedpore School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Mymensing School.
220	„ Kedarnath	... Calcutta Training Institution.
	„ Makhanlal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Mathuranath	... Balasore School.
	„ Nandalal	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	... Moteehari School.
	„ Rajanikanta	.. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Ramesvar	... Teacher.
	„ Sirischandra	. . Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	Sheikh, Abed-ul Rahman	... Patna Normal School.
	„ Azizar Rahman	... Gowhatty High School.
230	„ Belait Hossain	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Hossain Baksh	... Bhagulpore School.
	Shewdursan	... Teacher.
	Sil, Binadvihari	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Gosaindás	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Sing, Ator	... Amritsar Mission School.
	„ Chhajju	... Umballa Mission School.
	„ Gurdit	... Umritsur Mission School.
	„ Jodh	... Rawul Pindee Mission School.
	„ Sankar	... Moradabad School.
240	„ Shere	... Umritsur Mission School.
	„ Zalim	... Fyzabad High School.
	Sinha, Chunilal	... Midnapore L. M. School.
	„ Ravinandan	.. Queen's College, Benares.
	Som, Sureschandra	... Hare School.
	Srikrishna Appaji Pandhe	... Nagpore Free Church Institution.
	Syud, Abdusslam	... Doveton College.
247	Tukárámvishnu Gosávi	... Nagpore Free Church Institution.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 27th December 1871.

SENIOR SCHOLARS, 1872.

FIRST GRADE.

Sen, Tara Prasanna ... *Presidency College.*
Lahiri, Prasanna Kumar ... *Presidency College.*
Bhattacharya, Sarvesvar ... *Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Nagendra Nath ... *Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Barada Prasad ... *Krishnaghur College.*
{Datta, Purna Chandra ... *Presideeny College.*
{Percival, H. M. ... *Dacca College.*
Datta, Ram Lal ... *Hughly College.*
Mukhopadhyay, Khetra Mohan. *Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran... *Presidency College.*

SECOND GRADE.

Ghosh, Rama Prasanna ... *Presidency College.*
{Das, Navin Chandra .. *Presidency College.*
{Sarkar, Narendra Nath ... *Presidency College.*
Sen, Aditya Chandra ... *Presidency College.*
Datta, Ram Narayan ... *Hughly College.*
Nath, Prayag ... *Patna College.*
Ghosh, Apurva Krishna ... *Cathedral Mission College.*
{Bandyopadhyay Tripura Charan ... *Presidency College.*
{Ghoshal, Uma Nath ... *Krishnaghur College.*
Chattopadhyay, Aditya Kumar ... *Presidency College.*
Sur, Hari Mohan ... *Hughly College.*
Patnáyak, Chatur Bhuj ... *Cuttack High School.*

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Sarkar, Purna Chandra ... *Cathedral Mission College.*
{Dhar, Gokul Chandra ... *Presidency College.*
{Sinha, Hari Mohan ... *Presidency College.*
Datta, Man Mohan ... *Presidency College.*
Sarkar, Natavar ... *Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyay, Mahes Chandra ... *Presidency College.*

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Bipra Charan *Cuttack High School.*
Bhattacharya, Kedar Nath... *Hughly College.*
Ráy, Madhu Sudhan ... *Cuttack High School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Gangopadhyay, Rajani Nath *Dacca College.*
Chandra, Manik ... *Gowhatti High School.*
Sarma, Kasi Nath ... *Gowhatti High School.*

PATNA CIRCLE.

Prasad, Durga ... *Patna College.*

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Harendra Nath *Krishnaghur College.*
Pal, Hari Das ... *Krishnaghur College.*
Gangopadhyay, Piyari Lal... *Krishnaghur College.*

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Sanyal, Kedar Nath ... *Berhampur College.*
Chakravarti, Giris Chandra *Berhampur College.*

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd January 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present navigable channels for the week ending Friday, 5th January 1872.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least depth of Water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.			
On the Entrance Shoal ...	1	6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	1	9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah...	2	0	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1	3	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	3	0	
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance ...	5	0	Boats drawing 4 feet can pass up and down the Bhagiruttee.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	3	9	
Berhampore to Cutwa, 56 miles ...	3	6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	4	0	

Height on guage at Berhampore on the 8th January 1872, 6 feet 8½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 8th January 1872.

Notification.

THE Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly, extending from the Mint premises on the North to Mullick's Ghât on the South, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels; and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between Tolly's Nullah on the South and Ahireetollah Ghât on the North, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf, or at the wharves extending from Ahireetollah Ghât on the North to Juggurnauth Ghât on the South, and from No. 6 Jetty on the North to Colvin's Ghât on the South.

The above order shall not be held to apply, until further notification, to inland steamers, or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, meat, and market produce. Such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. D. BRUCE,
Vice-Chairman.

The 4th January 1872. (1055—3)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Jan. 2nd ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Taylor	City of Mecca.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	... Feyyons Max ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Forbes Williams ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Parcel, [M B H B] [G]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Parcel, [H] F L	... Shaw, Jameson & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Parcel, H P S	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	3 Cases, R D	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	... Taylor Arthur, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	3 Cases, W V	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	3 Cases, W G	... „ ...	Ditto.
1871.			
Dec. 26th ...	1 Bale, R. M. & Co.	... „ ...	Asiatic.
„ 26th ...	1 Sample, [T G M]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	2 Cases, [C] S C	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th January 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1057—1)

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb. 3rd ...	1 Case, [S N H] A B	.. Victoria Cross.
„ 3rd ...	1 Box, [R M]	Arratoon Apcar.
„ 3rd ...	4 Cases, E A R	... Meinam.
„ 3rd ...	1 Box, H & Co.	... Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	1 Package, N F	... China.
„ 3rd ...	3 Baskets, V M	... Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	2 Bags, Nil	.. Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	1 Case, E E S	.. Indus.
„ 3rd ...	6 Chairs, Nil	.. Ditto.
„ 3rd ..	1 Package, Nil	.. Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863 :—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar. 6th ...	8 Packages, [S N H] A B	... Victoria Cross.
„ 6th ..	2 Cases, [S W M] A. B. & Co.	.. Ditto.
„ 6th ...	4 Cases, [M S M I] A B	... Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Keg, [S]	.. Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1960 good and broken Cakes of Spelter	... Scindia.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 31st December 1871.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	...	...	...	4	525	200	.	...	* ...	...	...	† ...	81	23075	‡ 157655	.	...	§ ...
	Chitpore	118	127325	70700	20	21100	9025	...	...	...	27	32000	394	.	...	...	30	40000	402
	Rajah's Khal		...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
	Russa	...	...	..		...	...		...	...		...	...	.	...	...		...	...
	Kidderpore	21	13925	70595	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	100		...	...	..	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	100	‖ 50	186	33200	16400	1202	614300	¶ 355400	8	22400	11300
	Chitpore	...	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	125	29600	15000	50	110175	50000	...	...	...
	Russa			...	..	..	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
	Kidderpore	1	170	75	...	...	...	6	1400	800	3	400	200	...	...	...	8	7050	3650

	Names of Chowkeys.	Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	81	45775	21425	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2650	1248	14	7325	3240
	Chitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	75100	159970	...	.	...	21	4200	1700
	Rajah's Khal	80	30200	17700	17	16100	6900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	900	350
	Russa	42	33200	15000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3875	1865	...	...	...	1	50	25

	Names of Chowkeys.	Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	22	16275	8375	8	3200	1500	10	4400	2100	33	13625	8475	817	451100	212800	11	9300	4700
	Chitpore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	Rajah's Khal	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	4	5975	3000	433	44600	22000	44	28700	14000	...	...	...	185	70775	35000	...	...	...
	Russa	..	.	...	80	2100	1825	...	...	...	...	...	...	3050	86825	85225	..	..	..
	Kidderpore	...	...	...	4	1300	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200	100	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Total number of boats.	Total maundage by canal measurement.	Total maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	19	8100	4300	8	8700	4100	5737	1194975	...
	Chitpore	...	...	...	.	...	...	2445	397825	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	..	...	...	150	3825	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...		...	...	1022	288800	...
	Russa	...	..	...	.	...	...	1122	34700	...
	Kidderpore	...	...	...		...	...	1355	199150	...

* Per bale. † Per bale. ‡ Per hide. § Per bale. ‖ Per chest. ¶ Per bale.

DHAPPA TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th January 1872.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4406	A/70 46208	100	Udoyto Kabaus.
4408	A/90 35619	100	The Manager, Beerbhoom Coal Co.
4416	A/90 17790	100	T. Malcolm.
4419	A/90 17763	100	Poornochunder Dutt.
	,, 30779	100	
	,, 30780	100	
	,, 30781	100	
	,, 01272	100	
4421	A/83 65937	50	Jodoonath Sircar.
4422	A/83 01143	50	Denonath Bose.
4423	A/66 51173	10	Meeheerloll Doss.
4424	A/86 37935	1,000	T. Beuke.
	,, 50741	1,000	
4425	A/83 66444	50	Tara Mohun Mullick.
4428	A/84 98875	100	Rajendro Narain Bose.
4433	A/95 50775	10	Mrs. Emily Hoff.
4434	A/83 45419	50	Prasaunauath Sandyal.
4437	A/84 58704	100	Rajendronarain Bose.
	A/93 40156	20	
4441	A/81 80174	20	J. P. Edmunds.
	,, 29805	20	
4442	A/93 61771	20	Gobind Chunder Bose.
	A/94 23631	20	
4443	A/84 83709	100	Ditto ditto.
	,, 54805	100	
4446	A/94 28181	20	The Chief Pay-master, E. I. R.
4447	A/90 28851	100	Gopal Chunder Burmo.
	,, 17888	100	
4448	A/63 26319	50	Prasana Chundra Ghosh.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4409	A/80 20019	10	Sreenauth Bose.
4410	A/81 02089	20	H. Woodrow.
	A/82 10318	20	
4411	A/77 64131	10	Womachundra Mookerjee.
4413	A/95 47070	10	Mohendrololl Dutt.
4414	A/90 27625	100	
	,, 17202	100	
	A/95 61543	500	Sumboochunder Mitter.
4417	A/33 99869	20	The Revd. E. Lafont.
	,, 99868	20	
4418	A/60 83436	10	Ditto ditto.
4430	A/59 64725	100	Nundo Mohun Doss.
	A/84 13449	100	
4431	A/93 63233	20	Messrs. Scallan and Co.
	,, 63223	20	
4432	A/21 49620	10	Messrs. W. H. Fize, and Co.
	A/27 34733	20	
4436	A/86 39110	1,000	Abdool Haque.
4440	A/97 85003	10	Hurry Bongs Chatterjee.
4449	A/C8 53698	50	H. S. Thompson.
	,, 53699	50	

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4407	A/93 13106	20	Messrs. Burjorgee, Framgee and Co.
	,, 13110		
4412	A/49 32008	10	Seetul Prosad, Khurg Prosad.
	,, 64953		
	A/68 45208	10	
	A/78 92750		
4415	A/48 74810	10	Berashur Mitter.
	,, 74809		
4429	A/98 00265	10	M. C. Proby.
	,, 00266		
4438	A/94 74801	20	F. Page.
	,, 74810		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 8th January 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 6th January 1872.

Ackroor Chunder Roy.
Arathoon, L. J.
Beletty, N.
Beale, Mrs. S.
Bell, R. C.
Brady, C.
Baggot, M. O. L.
Braham, F. E.
Bell, Mrs. W. E.
Briggs, Lieut-Col.
Bushell, Pro. L.
Brown, E.
Blundell, H. W.
Beverley, Mrs. W. G.
Bell, W. E.
Carlisle, Capt J. F.
Chisholm, J. W.
Cunningham, Genl. A.
Dunsford, R. C.
Donaldson, T. C.
DeSouza, A. S.
Dyer, Mrs. W. A.
D'Souza, A.
DuBordread, C.
Emelia.
Empson, Mrs. E.
Frizzle, Mrs J.
Forbes, T. T.
Fraser, A. A. H.
Fox, A.
Gomes, Mrs. M.
Gomes, S. A.
Gocool Chand and Sookdev Dass and Co.
Gregory, J M.
Holroyd, W.
Hodge, Capt. T. H
Issur Chunder Condoo and Chunder Coomar Condoo.
Jordon, V.
Johans, Miss. E.
Jones, J. V.
Jardine, W.
Johnston, Mrs. M.
Keefer, Dr. W. N.
Keating, Colonel.
Lawson, R.
Lynch, J
Lloyd & Co.
Leslie, Mrs.
Landeshut, S. W.
Mendes, Mrs. J.
March, M. and Co.
Mackenzie, D.
Muir, J. F.
McNamara, J. E.
Newbery, Capt E
Pereira, B.
Smith, Mrs. R.
Smith, S. A.
Smith, W. F.
Sutherland, Mrs.
Stoney, E.
Slater, F. T.
Snell, Miss.
Stoney, E. W.
The Manager, Adelphie Press.
Templeton, Gunner R.
The Manager Upper India Commercial Association.
Thomson, Mrs B.
Turns, W.
Tobin, T. G W.
Wilkinson, Mrs.
Williams, E J.
Watson, J. and Co.
Wodehouse, Sir P.
Wilson, Miss. E.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 8th January 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	6 P.M.	10th Jan.	*Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Hong-Kong, China, Japan and Australia.	6 „	17th „	*Surat.*
The Straits and Hong-Kong.	6 „	16th „	*Hindoostan and Glenartney.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 12th January 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 11th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

N.B.—No letters, newspapers, books or pattern packets, are sent to Aden, Suez or Europe, or places *viâ* Europe, by Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers from Calcutta; the route to such places being *viâ* Bombay.

W. H. MCGOWAN.
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (privat property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs' duty on the 1st January 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds		
Liverpool Pungah ...	15,21,548¾	99,308¼	3,91,217	20,12,074
French Kurkutch ..	19,664	.....	14,178	33,842
Italian " ...	2,766	.....	.....	2,766
Ceylon " ...	1,634	.....	.....	1,634
Madras " ...	56,310¾	.....	.....	56,310¾
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	4,05,701¼	.....	26,756	4,32,457¼
Total ...	20,07,624¾	99,308¼	4,32,151	25,39,084

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 4th January 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the several matters of Ivie Gordon, Joseph Savigny, James William Hendry Campbell, Norman Brothers, and Charles Balfour Wallis, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Official Assignee of this Court do file five several accounts of unclaimed dividends.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Rooploll Nundun, Mohendronath Nundun, and Isser Chunder Mitter, Insolvents. } On Monday, the 11th day of December last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

S. Vertannes, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alfred Albert an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 15th day of January instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

E. O. Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alfred Albert, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 3rd day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. O. Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Charles Henry Lane, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 27th day of December last, it was ordered that the first Court day in January 1873 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Trotman & Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Francis John D'Elboux, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 5th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Golam Abbas, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 25th day of November last, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

S. N. Doss, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th January 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Eighteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১৮ জানুআরি বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে। সন ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of waste lands, estimated to consist of about 334 acres 2 roods, and 24 poles, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Kalain, Mouzah Digabeer, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Province of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 20th day of January 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

BOUNDARIES.

East—Lands of Pattah 27, belonging to Sabil Mahomed and others, Bhyrub Bari, Junamer Mookam and Khas lands.

West—Lands of Pattah 34, belonging to Asu Myan and others, and Khas lands of Mouzah Bhoirubpore.

North—Khas lands and Panchpir Mukam.

South—Settled lands of Mr. Davidson in Pattah No. 39.

O. G. R. MCWILLIAM,
Offg. Depy. Commissioner.

CACHAR DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th October 1871.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE annual Rungpore Fair will be held on the usual ground close to the Jail on the 1st February 1872, owing to the Fallacotta Fair which is to take place in January 1872. Articles sold are live-stock and manufactures of every description.

K. D. GHOSE,
Offg. Civil Surgeon.

RUNGPORE,
The 29th December 1871.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্দারা সর্ব্ব সাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, ফালাকাটার মেলা জানুআরি মাসে হইবে সুতরাং রঙ্গপুরের মেলা জেলখানার নৈকট্য পূর্ব্ব স্থানে ইংরেজি ১৮৭২ সালের জানুআরি মাসের পরিবর্ত্তে ফেব্রুআরি মাসের ১ লা তারিখে আরম্ভ হইবে, এই মেলায় জীবজন্তু ও সর্ব্ব প্রকারের শিল্পোৎপন্ন দ্রব্য বিক্রীত হইবে ইতি।

K. D. GHOSE,
সিবিল সারজান।

জেলা রঙ্গপুর।
১৮৭১। ২৯ ডিসেম্বর।

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 250, INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865,

No. 563 of 1871.

IN the matter of the Estate of John Fitzpatrick, Esquire, deceased.

Whereas an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for Probate of the Will and Codicil, dated respectively the 27th day of September 1870 and 12th day of September 1871, of John Fitzpatrick, Esquire, deceased, late of Bhaugulpore, has been made by Walter Beatson Pemberton, Esquire, of Tirhoot, and whereas Monday, the 22nd January 1872, has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 22nd day of January 1872, and show cause why the application of the said W. B. Pemberton should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court.

H MADOCKS,
Judge.

BHAUGULPORE DISTRICT COURT,
The 23rd December 1871.

(1040—3)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest [illegible] of the Bank of Bengal o[illegible] [illegible]th December 1871

PARTICULARS.	3½ per Cent. Loan 1853-54.	of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 18[illegible]-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 14th July 187[illegible]	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of [illegible]	of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. Loan 1853-6[illegible]	Repayable June 1872.	Repayable June 1877.	Repayable June 1882.	Total amount.
Balance of 15th December 1871 ...	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,59,700	1,49,51,400	1,22,56,700	1,33,86,400	14,500	33,36,200	8,75,000	1,21,47,300	...	2,42,42,600	4,14,43,400	22,82,000	33,14,000	36,50,000	13,80,33,636
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th December 1871 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th December 1871 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount transferred to 4½ per cent. as per advice from Bank of England ...												63,62,700	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,62,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th December 1871 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	15,300	26,800	38,600	12,000	...	18,500	.....	43,25,600	...	.....	1,47,500	.....	.....	.....	45,84,300
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,75,000	1,49,78,200	1,22,95,300	1,33,98,400	14,500	33,54,700	8,75,000	2,28,35,600	...	2,42,42,600	4,15,90,900	22,82,000	33,14,000	36,50,000	14,89,80,636
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	.....	57,400	35,100	1,55,300	1,10,600	...	.....	.....	35,37,800	...	92,92,100	2,49,100	.....	3,000	.....	1,34,40,400
Balance on 30th December 1871 ...	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,17,600	1,49,43,100	1,21,40,000	1,32,87,800	14,500	33,54,700	8,75,000	1,92,97,800	...	1,49,50,500	4,13,41,800	22,82,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,55,40,236

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1871—Enfaced from India 1,221 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,009 lakhs.
From 1st Nov. 1871 to 15th Nov. „ ditto ditto 9 „ ditto ditto ... 16 „
From 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 3 „ ditto ditto ... 23 „
From 1st Dec. „ to 15th Dec. „ ditto ditto 10 „ ditto ditto ... 140 „
From 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 45 „ ditto ditto ... 70 „

1,288 — 1,258 lakhs.
1,258

Balance against India ... 30 lakhs.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1872.

(1058—1)

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund as at 4th Qu
year 1870-71, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 18

	In the 4th Quarter ending 30th April 1871.	
	Rs. As. P.	
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the beginning of the 4th quarter of the past and current years	34,53,210 3 11	
Receipts and credits during the 4th quarter of the past and current years	1,14,159 4 8	
Total ...	35,67,369 8 7	
DEDUCT		
Pensions paid in the quarter under review ...	64,074 13 4	
Paid fixed office establishment and contingencies ...	7,367 10 5	
Interest on Reserve Fund and Divisible Surplus passed to subscribers qualified to share therein ...	235 0 6	
Total ...	71,677 8 3	
Net balance on the 30th April of each year's 4th quarter under review on the Government books, exclusive of interest upon capital	34,95,692 0 4	
MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of subscriptions of 982 subscribers in both Funds ...	36,708 1 1	
DEDUCT		
Pensions payable	21,970 3 6	
Establishment and contingencies	2,568 7	
Interest on Reserve Fund divided among members of five years' standing	6,430 8 0	
Divisible Surplus under Resolution A dated 6th January 1866 ..	6,442 4 0	
Total ...	37,411 6 10	
Net monthly difference exclusive of interest upon capital ...	Deficit 703 5 9	Incom

	Number of subscribers for wives only.	Number of subscribers for wives and children.	Number of subscribers for children only.	Total number of subscribers.	Number of wives.
For the year 1869-70 ...	365	422	122	909	787
Ditto 1870-71 ...	388	461	133	982	849

(E. E.)

E. W. HOLLINGBERY,
G. W. MACLEOD, } *Audito*
Uncovd. Service Family Pens

Published by order of the Directors,

UNCOVD. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

G. W. KELLNER,
Secreta

(106

Notice.

a Fair will be held at Chutia, a Nagpore, commencing on Sun- bruary 1872, corresponding with n 1279 Fuslee, and continuing ing days.

E. T. DALTON,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

IA,
1871.

Notice.

IN the matter of the (English) Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1870, and in the matter of the European Assurance Company.

order made by the Vice-Chan- e above matter, dated the 17th 1871, Charles John Bunyon, of Inn, Fleet Street, in the City Pollard Pattison, of No. 20, of London, and Stephen Phil- Parliament Street, in the County appointed Provisional Official said Company, and empowered ings) to receive premiums on rance of the said Company, same to a separate account on the business of the said necessary for keeping it nd get in the outstanding nd for all or any of such and execute in the name mpany all deeds, receipts,

given that all persons in ebted to, or in possession of, pro- elonging to the said Company, are h to pay and deliver the same es Groom and William Joseph on business in co-partnership tta, under the firm or style of any, and at Bombay in the rindlay, Groom and Company, veral constituted attorneys of the Official Liquidators and of the said ted with the approval of the Court usiness of the said Company will, tice, be carried on at the office of ay and Company, No. 6, Strand, premiums on policies of assurance Company will be received and ate account, and where persons ation as to the Company are y.

day of January 1872.

C. J. BUNYON,
W. P. PATTISON,
S. P. LOW,
By their Attorney W. J. CURTOYS.

trator-General's Office.

s which have come under charge of tor-General of Bengal during the ber, November, and December 1871.

OHN, late a Tea Planter in the dis-

BARR, A., late a Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

BELL, CHARLES, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, late Chief Engineer of the Steam Tug *Court Hey*.

BRUGGEN, MRS. EMMA TERHER, late a widow, residing at No. 2, Huzzooreemull's Tank Lane, in Calcutta.

CHADWICK, JAMES THOMAS, late of Calcutta, a licensed Leadsman.

CONNELL, OWEN, late of Mooltan, a Contractor.

CORNISH, CHARLES, late a British subject, residing in Jersey.

DUBBLE, WILLIAM, late an Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

GODDARD, WILLIAM, late Steward of the United Service Club at Simla.

HARRIS, FREDERIC MILLS MALET, late a Captain in the General List of Infantry.

KELLY, G. L. A., late District Superintendent of Police at Loodiana.

LAWSON, CHARLES, late of Howrah, a Hotel-keeper.

MCDONALD, JOHN, late Superintendent of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press, Calcutta.

MILLARD, WILLIAM STALLARD, late Superintendent of the Calcutta Docking Company.

MOODIE, AFLECK, late a Barrister-at-law, and Officiating 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

MOSSEE, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Foot.

NELSON, JOHN SMITH, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot.

ORMSLEY, JAMES, late a Private in the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.

PARRY, GEORGE EDWARD, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 37th Regiment of Foot.

PEARCE, ALFRED JAMES, late Station Master, East India Railway, at Buxar.

PETERS, MRS. A. M., late widow of Captain C. E. Peters, deceased.

SAUNDERS, ROBERT POWER, late a Captain in the Royal Horse Artillery.

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, late a Conductor in the Ordnance Department.

WALKER, JOHN, late of No. 18, Kildare Terrace, Bayswater, Middlesex, formerly of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, and Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore.

WALSH, DAVID JOHN, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment.

WELD, GEORGE, late of Chunar, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps.

WOOD, WILLIAM CLAYTON, late an Assistant to Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterly, Merchants of Calcutta.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the above Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

No 2 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 6th January 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
J. GRAHAM, ESQ., ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
C. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
BABOO DEGUMBER MITTER,
and
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.

JUSTICES' BORROWING POWERS.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the members would observe that there was not on the paper any notice of motion in respect to the Bill for extending the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta. He

believed that the reason why the hon'ble member in charge had not moved further, was that a letter had been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal by Mr. Stuart Hogg, the Chairman of the Justices, begging for a postponement of this Bill for three weeks or thereabouts, in order to give the Justices an opportunity of considering the amendments which had been made in the Bill. His Honor had been somewhat surprised that the Chairman of the Municipality, who had urged so much speed in respect to this Bill, should have asked for so much delay; but at the same time he quite admitted that the principle involved in the amendments which had been made at his suggestion—the principle of establishing by law a sinking fund to compel the municipality to repay within a certain number of years the money which they borrowed—was a principle of very great importance, and His Honor for his own part was not anxious that the consideration of that question should be hurried or precipitated. He would only say that if these works ought really to be executed, it was very desirable that they should be executed quickly, and he hoped that the Justices would consider the matter, and make up their minds as soon as possible. In respect to this matter, he for one had a very strong opinion that it was absolutely necessary, in justice to those who came after us, that provision should be made to establish a sinking fund for the liquidation of sums borrowed for purposes which, though they would last to future time, would no doubt undergo a considerable amount of depreciation, and which possibly posterity would not value so much as we did. He thought that what had been told us by one or two hon'ble members of the Council was sufficient to show us the necessity of making such a provision. Although he would admit that the municipality had hitherto been in the main prudent in their arrangements without being compelled to establish such a fund, still they had seen that when difficulties arose, the operation of that fund had been suspended for a whole year when nothing was paid towards it. We also knew that the municipality of Bombay had been in difficulties of the same kind, in consequence of the law not providing the machinery for enforcing payments towards a sinking fund; and those provisions not being enforced, were set aside and not carried into effect. He therefore expressed the confident hope that while the Council would give the utmost consideration to the wishes of the Justices in regard to the shape and manner in which this proposal regarding a sinking fund should be carried out, still the principle could not be, and would not be, abandoned. He trusted that no Bill would be passed in this Council that would not contain a provision of this kind. As His Honor had stated the substance of the communication received from the Chairman of the Justices, he thought it would be unnecessary to ask the Secretary to read out the letter.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Bernard moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Municipalities in Bengal be read in Council. He said that when the Council granted leave to bring in the Bill, he had explained that the object of its provisions was rather to consolidate the existing law, than to make a new one. He would now trouble the Council with a short reference to some of the principal parts of the Bill. First, he would try to meet a possible objection that the Bill was too long and too intricate to be applicable to all the large and small municipalities in Bengal. It was indeed quite true that the Bill was a long one; but after all it was much shorter than the laws it was intended to replace. It was one Bill of 234 sections in place of eight laws containing 381 sections. The Bill was divided into parts and chapters, and each part contained a distinct subject. The Secretary to the Council had taken much pains to arrange the Bill as clearly as possible. The sixty sections in part IX of the Bill were permissive, and would not all be applied to smaller towns; and, further, in the smaller townships, parts XI, XII, and XIII, with one chapter of part III, would only apply; so that the proposed Bill would, he hoped, be less unwieldy and more easily intelligible than the old law. The Bill provided for three classes of municipalities. All cities and large towns would probably fall under classes 1 and 2, while the little rural townships would come under the third class. Any sections of the Bill, except part XII, could be extended to the first and second class

municipalities. The main distinction between the first and second class municipalities consisted in this, that in class I the annual tax on persons, according to their circumstances and property, might reach Rs. 4 a building, while in municipalities of the second class it might not exceed Rs. 2 a building. No town or place where more than half the people made their living by agriculture could be made a first or second class municipality, but such places might be created third class municipalities, wherein was allowed only one form of tax, which might not exceed an average of one rupee a year for each building.

The governing body in the first and second class municipalities were called "municipal commissioners" as heretofore; they might be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, or they might be elected under such rules as might be laid down. The number of municipal commissioners was, as at present proposed, not to exceed seven, besides the appointed or elected commissioners, who might not exceed one-third of the whole number. Thus a municipal body might consist of ten members, out of whom seven might be elected and three might be ex-officio; or it might consist of seven members, out of whom two might be ex-officio. Ordinarily, municipal commissioners would hold office for three years, but would be eligible for re-election. Thus there would be ample safeguards against the governing body of any municipality being unduly weighted with official members, and against its members holding office too long, and thus sinking too much into a groove. The Hon'ble President on a previous occasion had drawn attention to the fact that the new Bill provided for the *election* of municipal commissioners. It had sometimes been said that members of municipal committees were mere dummies, that they were nominees of the collector and of the sub-divisional officer, whose views they were bound to carry out. It was indeed true that the members of municipal committees were generally nominated by the local officers, but he (Mr. Bernard) was sure that each officer made the best possible nominations according to his lights, and that no nominee was expected to subordinate his own individual opinion to the collector's; still it would be an undoubted advantage if townspeople would elect their own representatives. The plan of holding municipal elections had indeed been tried in several parts of India, but so far as he had heard, no great success had yet been obtained, that was to say, no very large proportion of the citizens cared to vote, and there was little competition among the candidates. The men elected belonged to the higher and the monied classes, from which the nominated commissioners used to be taken. So far as he knew, the working classes had not yet returned a representative man to any Indian municipality. But cases had occurred where, after repeated annual elections, nearly 1,500 electors had gone to the poll out of a total population of 20,000 rate-paying adult males. We must not expect that keen contest, which perhaps after all was not very desirable, would occur in the Bengal towns for the election of municipal commissioners; but at any rate, some plan for electing representatives was the only substitute of frequent nominations, which might more or less affect the independence, or, at any rate, the reputed independence, of municipal commissioners. It was proposed that the chairman of a municipality should still be an official. As Indian society was now constituted, the head of a municipality must, Mr. Bernard thought, still be an official. The vice-chairman was to be elected by the commissioners from among their own body.

By chapter 2 of part II, the town roads and streets were vested in the municipal commissioners, and power was taken to vest all hospitals, rest-houses, schools, tanks, and wells, not being private property, in the commissioners. If a body of commissioners were loyal to their town, and were also fairly intelligent, it seemed to Mr. Bernard that they would, in ordinary times, be the fittest people to manage and direct public institutions intended for the benefit of the townspeople. It was not proposed to transfer to the commissioners colleges which drew their pupils from a much larger area than a mere township. Of course private schools, schools belonging to missions or to other religious bodies, would not be affected by this provision. If the Council saw fit to permit the devotion of municipal money to educational purposes, then it seemed to be a fair corollary of such an arrangement that the municipal commissioners should

have a voice in the management of their town-schools. Care was taken that no private rights should be over-ridden by action under this section, for it was provided that no such institutions should vest in the commissioners until the intention so to vest them should have been notified in the vernacular for the space of one month.

The next chapter provided for the powers of the commissioners. As in former Acts, a distinction was drawn between the powers exercised by the commissioners at a meeting and the powers exercised by the commissioners. The latter powers could be exercised in cases of emergency by the chairman and vice-chairman. It had occasionally been said that this delegation of the powers of commissioners to its officers in reality threw all the municipal power into the hands of the chairman in places where the commissioners were lazy or complaisant, or where the chairman might be overbearing. But it seemed quite impossible to avoid giving the chairman power to act on an emergency. It had, however, been provided that the chairman or vice-chairman, whenever they acted under these special powers, must report the circumstance at the next meeting of the commissioners. In this way the commissioners would have full power to challenge any measure of which they might disapprove. The duty of appointing officers and servants to work under the commissioners was left in the hands of the chairman; and in the smaller towns, at any rate, this seemed the better plan. The power of allotting salaries would be wholly with the commissioners, so that the power of the purse in this matter would be with them. Provision was made for the appointment of ward-committees, who in large towns would take up such of the municipal business as the commissioners might allot to them. It seemed best that these ward-committees should be entirely subordinate to the commissioners, and therefore no business except the assessment of the house-tax was expressly made over to these ward-committees by the Bill.

Part III of the Bill provided for the different forms of municipal taxation. Seven kinds of taxes were permissible; but it could not be too often repeated that it was by no means necessary, nor was it desirable, that *all* the forms of taxation should be applied in the same municipality. Perhaps in a rich municipality like the suburbs of Calcutta, where there were rich people of many classes, two or more forms of taxation might be adopted; for the carriage-tax would touch one class, the trades and callings license-tax would fall on an entirely different class, the house-tax would be paid by classes who would not pay either of the other taxes. But in the smaller municipalities the commissioners would not ordinarily adopt more than two forms of taxation, and wherever any general plan of town-duties was adopted, the house-tax would probably not be levied. Five of the proposed forms of taxation had already been sanctioned for places in Bengal by this Council. The two new forms of taxation were the tax on processions and the town duties or bazar dues. It might probably be objected that the procession-tax would be something like the feast-tax, which was proposed and thrown aside in Bombay last year, but Mr. Bernard did not think that the two proposals covered the same ground. Already in some towns the bye-laws required that no procession should go through the streets of a town without a license. There could be no doubt but that such processions were a nuisance to some extent to the townspeople. If such processions were to be licensed at all, there seemed to be no reason why the license should not be paid for. The impost would fall entirely on the rich, and it must always be remembered that the commissioners need not adopt this form of taxation unless they chose to do so. Town-duties were indeed new in Bengal; but a great deal had lately been said regarding the unsuitability of direct taxation to India, and a system of octroi-duties was the only plan of raising municipal revenues by indirect taxation. Town-duties obtained in many cities of northern India and in some European cities. Against octroi-duties it was to be said that they raised the price of the food of the poor, and that they did to some extent impede trade.

The other chapters of part III provided the procedure for assessing the several taxes. The tax on persons was to be assessed by ward-committees or by the commissioners themselves. Full publication would be given of every man's assessment, and every man would have a month to urge any

objection he might have against such assessment. A fresh assessment might be made once in every three years, but the old assessment might always be renewed for a further term. The tax on houses was of the kind provided by Act III of 1864 passed by this Council. The assessment in each case was to be made by the commissioners, and would be published and revised by them. The tax on carriages and wheeled vehicles had been borrowed from Act III of 1864. It might be assessed by the commissioners; it would touch the rich, and probably would not be adopted in small towns. The maximum tax on carts was two rupees a year per cart, and the tax would not be leviable on the carts of outsiders who might only resort occasionally into municipal limits. The tax on trades and callings was the same that had been adopted by this Council in Act VI of 1863. It would probably be adopted in large towns or cities only. The Bill provided a limit of taxation for each of the different classes of trades. The assessment was to be made in first class municipalities by a sub-committee of the commissioners. Regarding the tax on processions Mr. Bernard had already remarked, and he had only to add, that the mode of collection was simple enough. It seemed difficult to lay down by law the precise rules, conditions, and restrictions, under which town-duties should be collected: so the Bill took power for the commissioners to frame bye-laws on this matter, subject to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval; whilst it enacted that the bye-laws must provide for relieving through traffic from all burdens, and that the tariff of duties should in no case exceed two per cent *ad valorem*. Tolls on roads and at ferries were already a general source of local revenue in Bengal. Mr. Bernard, for his part, did not think that road tolls were a good source of local revenue for an Indian district or an Indian town. The through traffic often went out of its way to avoid such tolls, while a toll bar was really a very great burden to the people who might happen to live close to the road on either side. In most counties of England road-tolls were now discontinued, to the satisfaction of the farmers and of the town population. But road-tolls already existed in several Bengal municipalities. If the people preferred that form of taxation, they might be allowed to adopt it so long as such tolls did not restrain general traffic. Tolls at ferries within municipal limits were a very legitimate source of revenue to the municipality, on whom would rest the obligation of providing an efficient ferry-service. The rules provided by existing laws for preventing oppression or exaction at toll-bars were incorporated into the present Bill. The clauses of the Bill which provided for the recovery of municipal taxes were in no way new. They provided for the distress and sale of the defaulter's property in the last resort only.

The first object on which municipal funds were to be spent was police. It would be the duty of the municipal commissioners to provide for keeping the peace and protecting property in their towns. Part VII of the Bill gave the commissioners the power of deciding what strength of police should be kept up, and it committed the management, appointment, and control of the town police to the municipal commissioners.

The next set of objects for the municipal funds were roads and streets, town-lighting, water-supply, conservancy, hospitals, vaccination, registration of births and deaths, and generally all those miscellaneous purposes to which town funds were devoted in India and elsewhere.

The Bill proposed to allow the devotion of municipal money to the furtherance of education in a town. The system of spending local rates on spreading elementry and middle-class education had been adopted in England, in many parts of Europe, and in the great American Republic. On no reasonable theory of municipal government could it be contended that no portion of municipal funds ought to be spent in promoting the education of the poor. It would perhaps be said that a provision such as we proposed would check private liberality, and that the people would not subscribe so freely towards schools as they used to do. But Mr. Bernard was not sure that much weight need attach to that objection. In some of the districts close to Calcutta really considerable sums were, he was glad to say, subscribed locally for educational purposes. Where such subscriptions were large, the municipal commissioners would have

less need to give support to town and rural schools; where subscriptions fell off, the commissioners could step in and save a good school which would otherwise have gone to ruin. From some parts of Bengal the educational officers reported that the committees of aided schools often changed, though active and eager at the outset. They split up into parties; they quarrelled, and thus the school fell to pieces. It might be hoped that connection with municipal committees might give to such schools the stability and permanence which they now wanted. But the object of the Bill in this matter was not merely to help on a few existing schools here and there; it was hoped that before long part of the middle-class English and vernacular schools in towns might be taken over by municipal bodies; while the provincial Government would have only to make a fixed money grant and to arrange for the inspection of such institutions. In this way a part of the public funds at present spent on higher education might gradually be diverted to helping the smaller rural townships to maintain elementary schools wherever there might be a demand for them. As this Council knew, the Bengal Government had only a limited sum of money available for educational purposes. This sum could not be increased without fresh taxation; and as the Honorable President had told the Council last session, no educational cess was contemplated. At present the Bengal Government spent about 18 lakhs of public money, plus 4 or 5 lakhs of fees and endowments, on education. Out of this total sum of 23 lakhs barely 7 lakhs were spent on elementary and rural education. Yet the people of Bengal were—perhaps more than the people of any other part of India—an agricultural people, who lived in villages rather than in cities; in parts of Bengal the people were timid and ignorant; they did not know their rights, and they could not defend themselves; they were put upon by the subordinate servants of Government, by the underlings of the zemindars, and indeed by every one with the slightest shadow of authority, in a way that almost surpassed belief. The correspondence recently published about certain illegal exactions in Orissa showed what ignorant people would submit to, and there seemed to be no general remedy for this state of things but the diffusion of some sort of education among the rural classes, so that they might know their rights and might learn self-reliance to assert them. Mr. Bernard hoped the Council would see that some extension of popular education was required in Bengal, that it might see its way to recognizing the position that unless municipalities undertook a share in the cost of higher and middle-class schools, the provincial Government would have but little funds available for extending or helping to extend elementary rural education.

In regard to the occasional expenditure of municipal money in the relief of exceptional distress, Mr. Bernard thought that he need not say more than had been said on a previous occasion. The necessity for such outlays would, it was hoped, be rare.

The estimates for the expenditure of a municipality were to be passed by the commissioners at a meeting. If a majority of two-thirds voted in favor of any estimates, they were to be finally adopted. If they were passed by a bare majority, the commissioner of the division had power to submit the estimates for reconsideration. But, after all, the power of making a revision rested with the commissioners, so that in effect they would have full control over their expenditure.

The provisions relating to the registration of births and deaths had been borrowed from Act VI of 1863. It was hoped that the results of the coming census would give a better foundation for such registration than had heretofore existed.

Part VIII contained important provisions regarding the intervention of Government. Mr. Bernard said that, as he had submitted to the Council, the Bill left very full discretion to the municipal commissioners in every branch of municipal affairs. With some hundreds of municipalities, it could not but be that here and there a municipality would shirk its work; would leave a high road passing through its midst unmended; might keep up no police, or an inefficient police. Such a town would be a nuisance to the country around and

to its better-ordered neighbours, and it was absolutely necessary that Government should be empowered to intervene in such cases on behalf of the public generally. The provision which proposed to enable Government to intervene in cases where there might be insufficient means of elementary education, and the section empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to direct a municipality to constitute elementary schools in their town, stood on a somewhat different footing. If education ever became general, it would no doubt be a drawback to a neighbourhood that certain ill-managed towns should remain without means of education. But Mr. Bernard would not defend those provisions on that ground only. He would submit that if the Council saw fit to recognize education as a proper object for municipal expenditure; if they allowed that municipal funds might very properly be devoted to middle-class town-schools, so that Government money might be set free for the prosecution of rural education,—if the Council could go thus far—then they might be willing to empower Government to give effect to this policy in the very rare cases of municipalities declining to aid the schools of their town.

Mr. Bernard would not trouble the Council with any reference to the municipal regulations regarding sanitary matters, conservancy, and street-arrangements. These sections had been borrowed from the Bengal and Madras Acts. Perhaps the municipal bodies of Bengal might be able, after the working of some years, to suggest emendations in these regulations. But such points could be considered at a later stage of the Bill.

Part XI of the Bill empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to constitute benches of municipal commissioners, who should sit, two or more commissioners on each bench, for the trial of petty offences within the limits of their townships. If the commissioners had leisure or inclination for such business, they would certainly confer a great benefit on their fellow-townsmen by sitting in such courts of petty session. The duty would not be arduous, and it would be honorable. It was proposed also that punchayets should have some similar powers, though it might perhaps be desirable to limit the magisterial powers of punchayets to something like the jurisdiction exercised by village headmen in the Madras Presidency. The commissioners would make their own rules as to rotation of benches, days of sitting, and such like matters.

The part relating to third class municipalities travelled over much the same ground as the Chowkeedaree Act passed two years ago by this Council; but it went further in some respects than the Chowkeedaree Act. It had been represented by local officers that, notwithstanding the proverbial moisture and heavy rain-fall of Bengal, there were large tracts of country where good drinking water for some months of the year, and those the hottest months, was not to be had. These districts had recently been visited by severe fevers. The fever might or might not be connected with bad water-supply, but at any rate, drinking water was an absolute necessity. The landlords were at present unwilling to provide it, and it seemed desirable to let village panchayets carry out improvements of this kind with such small balance as they might have at command after paying for village watch and ward. Power was also taken for punchayets to spend the village funds on village-schools. It would be remembered that the maximum rate of taxation was one rupee a family per annum, so that a village with 300 families might raise a village fund of about Rs. 250, out of which Rs. 120 might be spent on the chowkeedars, Rs. 80 on water-supply, conservancy, and such like objects, and about Rs. 50 would be available as a grant-in-aid of village-schools.

In the final part of the Bill provision was made for the commissioners making bye-laws for obviating any legal ill-consequences from the occasional omission of technical forms, and for the exercise of a general control by the Lieutenant-Governor over the operations of municipalities.

Mr. Bernard had troubled the Council at much length with these remarks, and he would only add that he did not hope any sudden change or improvement would result from passing a Bill such as he had described. He had no expectation that thorough municipal self-government would at once spring into life throughout Bengal; that each place would at once elect to its town-council the

best representative men of all its classes; that upright and fearless local petty session courts would at once be called into being every where; that municipal commissioners would straightway take an interest in and improve their town police; or that elementary schools would at once be established in every petty township. No one could possibly expect that all these good results—for he hoped the Council would consider them to be good—would be at once every where apparent. But the first step towards municipal self-government had been taken many years ago in Bengal. The Bill now presented went a little further, and provided for the extension of local self-government to other public institutions. If the system of municipal self-government was a good one it would, in the end, prevail over the difficulties which the condition of the country, the backwardness of some classes, and the inertia of others, placed in its way. He believed that the spread of education among the higher and middle classes made municipal self-government more practicable in Bengal than in other parts of British India, and he hoped that the present Bill, after it should have been criticized by Government officers, by municipal committees, and by the public, and after it should have been improved at the hands of the Council, might in some degree contribute towards the spread of really free municipal institutions in Bengal.

In conclusion, he would state that he did not propose to press for the reading of the Bill that day in Council, but hoped that the President would see fit that the discussion be adjourned till the next meeting, in order that hon'ble members who might take an interest in the subject might have full time to criticize its policy and its details.

His Honor the President said he thought it was the general wish and feeling of the members of this Council, and that it was generally understood at the last meeting, that we should not to-day go any further in regard to this Bill than to expound the views and ideas with which the Government laid the Bill before the Council; that it would be more agreeable to hon'ble members that the discussion should be postponed to a future date, after they had had a complete opportunity of mastering the provisions of the Bill as to-day explained. He thought he might say that the greater part of this Bill was in the nature of a consolidating Bill, and that there were large portions, very important chapters of the Bill, which had perhaps not been so fully re-considered as they might be, and that we should look to the select committee, who would be appointed to consider the Bill, to revise those chapters, and, it might be, to improve them. He would also say with regard to the lengthy character of this Bill, to which the hon'ble member in charge had alluded, that he had rightly said that the whole of the Bill would not apply to all municipalities. On the contrary, His Honor thought that more than half of the clauses of the Bill were confined to what he thought he had on a former occasion described as alternative provisions. For instance, he found that about 70 or 80 clauses of the Bill dealt with the different taxes, in regard to the imposition of which option was left to each municipality. A very large portion of the other clauses dealt with special provisions, the introduction of which would also be optional. The effect therefore would be that in the small municipalities, to which no such wide provisions were applied, and in the greater portion of the larger municipalities, the whole of this Bill would not be operative at any one time. The practical mode of carrying out the law would be, that when a municipality had determined to impose a certain tax, and that certain regulations should be introduced, then, for the use of those particular municipalities which had adopted a particular system, an extract of this Bill would be prepared, which would probably be contained within a reasonable compass, and would be well within the understanding of the intelligent persons whom we might expect to obtain as municipal commissioners under the provisions of this Bill.

The voluntary clauses of the Bill gave very wide powers in regard to the different modes of taxation which municipalities might adopt, and with regard to the mode of spending money, and the various municipal bye-laws which were proposed to be introduced under the Bill; these matters might be left for the consideration of the committee; and probably His Honor might at present confine

himself to noticing what he might call the compulsory clauses of the Bill. As regards the greater portion of the Bill, he might repeat that it was a consolidating and optional Bill, the details of which were dug out as it were from laws which had already received the sanction of this Council. With regard to certain points, only a limited power of compulsion was reserved to the Government.

Now he would ask, in addition to the explanation which had been given by the hon'ble member in charge, to be allowed to say one or two words in regard to these compulsory clauses. In the rare cases in which, as the hon'ble member had explained, compulsion would be necessary, it would be confined to the points to which he would now briefly advert.

The first of those points was in regard to police; now, that at all events was nothing new. We knew that in all municipalities the maintenance of the police was now compulsory; and His Honor's individual view and object in regard to the provisions of this Bill was rather to relieve municipalities, and restrict the provisions which had hitherto been in force in regard to the police of municipalities, than to aggravate them. Hitherto the police in all municipalities had been enrolled under Act V of 1861, and had been appointed and administered by the police authorities, and the Municipal Commissioners had very little to do with it. He confessed that he was old-fashioned enough to entertain doubts whether the chowkeydars of the old municipalities were not for certain purposes as efficient as the present regular police. He would say, so far as he was concerned, that he considered that it was entirely open to the Council and to the select committee to consider in what form the police should in future be maintained in these municipalities, whether they should wish that the police should be enrolled under Act V of 1861, or whether in certain cases they should wish to revert to the more simple chowkeydaree arrangements, which might with great facility be placed under the control of the municipal commissioners. As the hon'ble member in charge had said, it was the wish of the Government to give municipalities greater power of control over the police than they now exercised, and His Honor trusted that the committee appointed to consider the Bill would be able to put into shape clauses which would effectually carry out that intention. Therefore he would say, that in respect to police it was not the intention of the Government in any mode or shape to enhance the compulsory obligations of municipalities in this respect, but on the contrary, as far as possible, to mitigate them.

The next point among the compulsory clauses was in respect to the district roads. This he might say seemed to him to be a necessary supplement to the District Road Cess Act. The provisions of that Act were such that municipalities of the character of the first and second class municipalities under this Bill were exempted from the provisions of that Act, that was to say, they were not to be taxed for district roads. But he thought it was quite clear that townspeople who used the district roads should contribute in some shape or other towards the expense of maintaining those roads. We were in this respect following the example found to answer in other countries: we adopted the system of providing that if municipalities were to be exempted from the general district assessment for the construction and maintenance of roads, they should be required to keep in order those portions of the district roads which ran through municipalities. He hoped it would be understood by the Council that our wish was not to compel municipalities to keep in order an unlimited number of roads, but that they might do as they liked with local roads and streets. In respect to district roads, however, which passed through municipalities, we reserved the power to see that the municipalities should keep in order those portions of these roads which passed through their towns, so that there might not be a block where these roads so passed. In that respect only we proposed to exercise compulsion, and His Honor thought that the Council would agree with him in thinking that these clauses were a merely necessary supplement to the District Road Cess Act lately passed by this Council.

The third and last subject in regard to which a certain limited compulsion was reserved in the hands of the Government, was a subject which in Bengal was a very thorny subject, namely education. The hon'ble mem-

ber in charge had explained the views of the Government on this point at some length, and it was not necessary that His Honor should do more than repeat and enforce what the hon'ble member had already stated. The Council were aware that the imperial grant which had been given to the local Government for certain purposes, and amongst others for the purpose of education, was limited and fixed; that it did not grow with the growth of the country and the increasing demands for education: it was a fixed and stereotyped sum which we must find the means of extending in some way if education was to progress and increase. Our view was that in regard to the higher class of schools the demands of the country were so much increasing that they would become more and more self-supporting. With regard to those schools he would repeat what he had elsewhere said, that he was very far from wishing to discourage what was called high-class education. He might think with Professor Lobb, the Principal of the Kishnagur College, that the style of English education adopted in our schools and colleges was not in all respects the most desirable; but on the other hand, His Honor thoroughly believed that we were now so committed to English education in Bengal, that it was most necessary and desirable that we should encourage it as fully as we had hitherto done as being the medium for acquiring the best knowledge. If His Honor had an unlimited command of money, there should be no limit to the grants for the support of that high, and in some respects improved, English education which we should seek to achieve. But on the other hand, as he had told the Council, all our grants were limited, and it would not be consistent with the duty which we owed to the mass of the people of this country, that we should devote a wholly disproportionate sum to the higher class of education only. Therefore, if we were to do our duty, that was to say, apportion the sums at our disposal rateably and fairly between the higher class of education and the education of the masses, then we must subtract something from the sums devoted to higher education, or by some means obtain the means of adding to our educational resources. The hon'ble member had told the Council that we would find grea difficulty in imposing an educational cess. We were not prepared to come to the Council for the imposition of a general educational cess extending over the whole country. Farther, His Honor was not prepared to recommend—he might say he was entirely against—raising the fees at present demanded for education in the schools. Comparing the fees levied in our schools with the fees levied in other countries, and with due regard to the value of money, they were, he thought, quite high enough. He did not therefore wish to add to our resources by increasing the fees. At the same time, without adding to the rate of fees, he hoped that the number of scholars would increase, and that the higher class of schools would thus become more and more self-supporting, and that something would be saved in various ways. Looking to the wants of education, he thought it his duty not rashly and harshly to take away from the grants devoted to purposes of higher education, but gradually and slowly to teach the schools which we had fostered more and more to walk alone as it were, and thus to find the means to enable us to supplement the comparatively small sums at present available for the purposes of lower education.

His Honor's hope also was that in regard to what was called higher education (though it had been said with truth that what was called higher education was in reality middle-class education) it would be found that the people of the rich and prosperous towns would be ready and willing to give some aid towards the support of schools from municipal funds. In regard to middle-class education, no compulsion whatever would be required, and we did not therefore propose to take any power of compulsion under this Bill in that respect. But on the other hand, he did believe that it would be a sin and a shame if, while the funds at the disposal of the Government and also municipal funds were devoted to the purposes of middle-class education, elementary education was neglected. He hoped we should find public-spirited men ready and willing to do their duty by all classes. Still there might be possible exceptions, and it would be, he repeated, a sin and a shame if both the Government and the municipal funds were devoted to one class of education, whilst all others were neglected. Therefore we proposed to ask the Council

to accept the very limited compulsory provision which had been described, namely, to require the municipal commissioners to provide the means of elementary education for the people of their towns. He believed there would be very few towns in which these compulsory provisions would be required. His Honor's experience of towns in Bengal was that *patshalas* existed almost everywhere in populous places, and that they gave a very tolerable education in the three R's. In places where these *patshalas* existed, we should exercise no compulsion, and municipalities might give aid to them or not, as they thought fit. But if there should be an entire absence of these elementary schools, then, as the Government supported the better classes of schools, which we hoped the municipalities would assist, a portion at least of the municipal funds must be devoted to the necessities of lower education.

So much for the compulsory clauses of the Bill. These three points—police, district roads, and elementary education—were the only points in respect to which we proposed to introduce these compulsory provisions, and that was the view upon which we submitted these clauses for the consideration of the Council.

He would only say one word more on the subject of third-class municipalities. They were, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had explained, to a great extent, a revival in a form he hoped somewhat improved of the chowkeydaree arrangements which this Council enacted about two years ago. There was one important difference as compared to that Act, namely, that the provision in respect to chakran or service lands was omitted. He thought that he had better tell the Council candidly what was the situation in regard to that question. His own view, and that he believed of many gentlemen who had much more practical experience on this subject than His Honor had, was that there were very great difficulties in respect to the working of the provisions of the Chowkeydaree Act regarding service lands. The working of it involved the appointment of a commission for the commutation of those lands into money payments on principles to which we might not all assent. The result of those difficulties was that he had not felt himself in a position to carry out the provisions of that Act to the degree that he should have wished to do. Therefore his hope was that the Council would consent to leave that part of the matter as a separate question, to be separately considered in connection with other questions which would arise, in order that our municipal institutions might go rapidly ahead, leaving the question of chakran lands for separate consideration. His hope was that through these provisions village communities would spring up all over the country as self-governing communities, in respect of which no compulsion would be necessary, and in respect to which we would not take powers of compulsion under this Bill. His individual wish was to decentralize as much as might be the government of these provinces, and to enable the people to make a beginning of self-government as far as possible. It had been objected to the provisions of this Bill that we perhaps proposed to allow too much latitude to municipalities: it had been said that if we gave them too much freedom, the result would be that they would do nothing at all. His Honor would say for himself that he would rather that they should do a little freely, than that they should do much under compulsion. And in respect to these small municipalities we would say "you are required under the law to do nothing more than to maintain chowkeydars, and we leave you free to provide for water-supply and other necessary things so far as you choose to do so; we do not propose to *make* you do any of these things, but we leave them to the progress of education and enlightenment amongst you." The hope was that as education progressed and the people became enlightened, they would act of their own accord in these matters. Our plan was that we should encourage and enable the people to do little for themselves, and not *compel* them to do much at the bidding of others.

His Honor the President then adjourned the Council for a fortnight, and in doing so said, that he hoped that by that time the Justices of Calcutta would make up their minds in regard to the Bill for extending their borrowing powers, and that the Council would also be prepared to make up their minds as to referring the municipal Bill to a select committee.

The Epidemic Fever in Burdwan and Hooghly.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 9th January 1871.

READ—

A letter, No. XT, dated 11th December last, with enclosures, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, and orders thereon, Nos. 4131-34, dated 14th idem.

Letter No. 363, dated 14th December, with enclosure, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, with orders thereon, No. 4236, dated 19th idem.

Letter No. 960, dated 27th December, with enclosures, from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and endorsement thereon, No. 4340 of the 29th idem.

Endorsement No. 383, dated 28th December, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Burdwan, and orders thereon, Nos. 4360-61.

Letter No. 390, dated 29th December, from Commissioner of Burdwan.

" " 394, " 13th " " " "

" " 394, " 30th " " Officiating Sanitary Commissioner.

" " 392, " 30th " " Commissioner of Burdwan.

All having reference to the fever now prevailing in the district of Burdwan and Hooghly.

1. The fever, which has for more than ten years past been raging in the districts on both sides of the Hooghly, has during the past three seasons chiefly shown itself in Burdwan and Hooghly.

2. In 1869 it broke out with great violence in the town of Burdwan, and afterwards at different places in both districts. The number of persons attacked was very large, and the mortality lamentably heavy. The Government was, by the liberality of the Maharajah of Burdwan, fortunately put in a position to deal with the outbreak promptly and vigorously so far as medical and food relief were concerned; but the disease was not got under until the early part of 1870, when it left the people exhausted and worn out in body and means.

3. The fever did not again show itself with anything like the same virulence until July 1871, when it once more broke out within the municipal limits of the town of Burdwan. Native doctors with medicines were promptly placed at the disposal of the municipality, but the disease went on spreading within the town, and additional medical assistance had soon to be afforded, and food depôts established for the relief of the sick, as the majority of those attacked were so debilitated by the fever of previous years, that they broke down at once under the attack, and were too poor to procure assistance and food for themselves. The cost of these measures was met from the balance of the gift of the Maharajah of Burdwan.

4. As on the last occasion, the fever gradually extended from the town to the district, and also again made its appearance in Hooghly. The necessity of more extensive measures of relief became only too evident. The Maharajah of Burdwan, with that feeling for the suffering of the people and appreciation of his duty that have always marked His Highness' conduct, placed in the Lieutenant-Governor's hands a further sum of Rs. 25,000, making Rs. 50,000 in all contributed by him for the relief of the fever-stricken population. With the means thus placed at his disposal, the Lieutenant-Governor has up to the present been able to comply with all the requisitions of the local officers, both for native doctors and medicines and for the purchase of food and clothing.

5. In Burdwan no less than nine special dispensaries have been established (four in the town and five in the district), while a European* medical officer and twenty-two sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors have been despatched to the aid of the civil surgeon, and are now doing what they can to relieve the people and check the disease.

* Dr. Robinson.

6. In Hooghly one sub-assistant surgeon and nine native doctors are employed in the interior of the districts, but happily the disease has not this year been so general, or so fatal here as in Burdwan, and it is now believed to be dying out. Money has also been placed at the disposal of the native doctors

in the interior of both districts for the purchase of food, clothing, and medical comforts where these are really required.

7. Under the orders of Government, the late Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Payne, has recently visited Hooghly and Burdwan, and his report, which has just been received, will be found among the papers referred to in the heading of this Resolution. Dr. Payne insists, as others before him have insisted, on the bad effects of the silting up of the natural drainage channels of the district. His report will be communicated to the Department of Public Works with reference to the correspondence in that department in connection with Act V (B.C.) of 1871 (the Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act). Dr. Jackson, the present Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, has also been instructed to proceed at once to Burdwan; and to remain there for the present, affording the local officers all the assistance he can in administering relief to the sick and checking the disease. He has been told to submit a fortnightly report of his proceedings for the information of Government.

8. This is what the Government in this department has hitherto done to meet the calamity. The papers now before the Lieutenant-Governor show, however, that the disease is still increasing in Burdwan; that the people are dying by hundreds; and that what has been done is unhappily all too inadequate to the necessities of the case. It is now represented that ninety or a hundred more native doctors, with three European medical officers to superintend them, would barely suffice to cope with the disease; and that food, stimulants, and warm clothing, must be given largely. The Medical Department finds it utterly impossible to provide native doctors in anything like these numbers, and it is more than doubtful whether the money still available from the gift of the Maharajah of Burdwan will suffice for even a part of the expense that must be incurred before efficient help can be given to the sufferers.

9. The Inspector-General of Hospitals will now be directed to despatch at once to Burdwan all the sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors that can be spared from Calcutta or elsewhere; also any compounders that may be found specially qualified to act as native doctors. It is probable that some native doctors might be made available for the time from those stations where there is a second native doctor or sub-assistant surgeon who could in the present emergency take up the duties of both, and the Inspector-General should make immediate inquiries in this direction. It must be clearly understood that all medical aid which the Inspector-General can make available is to be despatched to Burdwan. Medicines must also be supplied without stint.

10. An application will be made to the Government of India for permission to employ, as special assistants to the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, any European medical officers who may be from time to time temporarily attached to the General Hospital.

11. The instructions that have been issued by the Commissioner to the Magistrate of Burdwan, to spare no expense in distributing food, stimulants, and clothing to the necessitous sick and convalescent, and to keep the native doctors supplied with money to provide petty comforts required by pauper patients, are approved; but care should be taken that the persons so relieved are really indigent and quite unable to help themselves. It will require careful superintendence to avoid permanently pauperising the district by excess of charity when the necessity for it has passed away. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that an efficient organisation may be set on foot; and the Commissioner is at liberty to employ all the local agency at his disposal, including the subordinate officers of police, in carrying out the views of Government in this direction. Any further assistance in the way of civil officers to superintend such measures as the Commissioner may represent to be necessary, will meet with immediate attention.

12. As remarked above, it is not probable that the money now at the disposal of Government will suffice for the demands likely to be made on it; so long, however, as it lasts, it will be spent freely; but every effort should be made by the Commissioner and the local authorities to rouse the wealthy zemindars and native gentlemen of Burdwan to follow the noble example set them by the

Maharajah, in contributing to the relief of the poor of the districts, pointing out to them that if they now fail in their duty in this respect, it may become a question for early consideration whether Government is not bound to legislate to compel the wealthy inhabitants of a district to support their local poor.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that in an extreme case like the present, where the people of a large and populous district are suffering so severely from sickness and from want, the circumstances justify an appeal to the sympathy and aid of the general public; and to this end His Honor desires that this Resolution and the connected papers be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies be furnished to the public press. The Commissioner should also do all in his power to make widely known the sickness and distress now existing in Burdwan, and should invite contributions by advertising the need of them in the English and Native papers. An application will at the same time be made to the Governor-General in Council to supplement private liberality, in case of need, by a grant of money from the treasury of the State.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution and connected papers be submitted for the information of the Government of India, Home Department, with a request that the Lieutenant-Governor's proceedings in employing Dr. Robinson on a consolidated salary of Rs. 450 a month, as recommended by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, may be approved, and that His Honor may be favored with early orders to employ the European medical officers temporarily attached to the General Hospital in the manner proposed. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if His Excellency the Governor-General in Council would give an assurance that, should the necessity arise, the Government is prepared to supplement private liberality by a liberal State grant. His Honor also trusts that the other measures adopted may meet with the approval of the Government of India.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and furnished to the daily papers.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. XT, dated Burdwan, the 11th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter (in original) No. 188 of 9th instant, from the Magistrate of Burdwan, forwarding copy of a report from the civil surgeon of the district, regarding the fever which is raging in the district of Burdwan.

2. It will be seen that the Magistrate of Burdwan applies for the services of six native doctors, which is one more than Dr. Elliot has asked for; but I think that it will be better to send six men than five, with a compounder for each of the six men.

3. There are already nine special dispensaries open in the district of Burdwan for the relief of the sufferers from fever. Four of these are within municipal limits, and are maintained chiefly from the municipal funds. The other five dispensaries are in the interior of the district.

4. There has been a sudden and fresh violent outburst of fever, particularly in thannahs Roynah and Khundghose, which are on the south bank of the Damoodah; and on the other hand, the fever has been very violent in the north of the district, towards Munglecote; whilst the civil surgeon now states that three-fourths of the people in the Bood-Bood sub-division are suffering from fever. The accounts brought in by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Deenobundho Dutt, after a tour in thannahs Roynah and Khundghose, are very deplorable, and show the necessity for immediate measures of relief.

5. The civil surgeon recommends that a civil officer should go and ascertain what the real state of things is, and Mr. Metcalfe has gone out himself to make inquiries. Considering how much Mr. Metcalfe has suffered from the fever, I could have wished that he should have spared himself this exposure. Dr. Elliot, the Civil Surgeon, has also been at Death's door from the fever, and I have desired him not to go out, especially as there is more than enough to occupy him at the station.

6. What is really wanted, and what I now most urgently ask for, is the deputation of another English medical officer to the assistance of the civil surgeon. When the fever first broke out in 1869, an additional English medical officer was sent up at my request, and the urgency of the case is greater now than it then was. Then the fever was confined to the town: now it is all over the district. The superintendence of a medical officer moving about the interior of the district will double the value of the services of the native doctors. With the additional English officer, at least one good sub-assistant surgeon (two would be better) should be sent to accompany him in his visits in the interior, and to be employed at his discretion. Whatever

travelling allowances and contingent expenditure and personal allowances are needed, can be charged to the Burdwan epidemic fever fund, of which the funds are ample. What is needed is immediate relief. There should be ample supplies of quinine, rum, and even clothing, where necessary. There is fortunately plenty of money, owing to the generosity of the Rajah of Burdwan; and at the same time, the only thing that can be done is to send medical aid of the best description with the least possible delay to the sufferers, who may thus be rescued from death.

From C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., Magistrate of Burdwan, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 188P, dated Burdwan, the 9th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information, in original, a letter received from the civil surgeon, being copy of one addressed to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

This fever has for some time past been increasing in severity, and reports have from time to time been forwarded to your office.

I had hoped, and indeed been led to expect, that with the approach of the drier weather much of the severity of the disease would have abated. This hope has not been realized, and it now becomes necessary again to ask for the services of other native doctors. The medical aid which we had received was distributed in the localities where fever was then most prevalent,* and the services of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt were especially retained with a view to his being employed in visiting out-dispensaries and supervising the native doctors. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt has just returned from visiting Akloky and some of the neighbouring villages. His account is very deplorable. It would appear that, with the exception of a few villages here and there, the whole of South Burdwan is prostrated by fever, many of the people being unable to walk to the nearest dispensary for the purpose of obtaining medicine. At Akloky itself acute fever seems to have abated, but from weakness the people have become utterly prostrated. I am proceeding day after to-morrow to visit and personally inspect the fever-stricken villages. In the meantime I, in consultation with Dr. Elliot, would urgently indent for the services of six native doctors:—

* At Mohachanda.
" Akloky.
" Munglecote—notice sent from Cutwa.
" Mahatah.
" Seraie Ticcar.
" Ausgram.

One for employment in Roynah.
Ditto ditto, Indoss.
Ditto ditto, Khundghose.
Ditto ditto, Selimabad.
Ditto ditto near Sahibgunge.
Ditto ditto for dispensary to be opened at Diggulgram, north-west of Akloky.

This indent, which is asking for one more doctor than the civil surgeon refers to, may be regarded as preliminary to such further aid as my visit may suggest.

In the 7th paragraph of Dr. Elliot's letter a suggestion is made that the present state of sickness in this district is sufficient to authorize the special organization of an efficient medical staff under a European medical officer with dispensaries in villages a few miles apart. The severity and continuance of the present endemic disease appear certainly to call for some additional measures to bring relief to the unfortunate residents of the afflicted parts. I should add that Dr. Elliot accompanies me in my visit.

From DR. T. ELLIOT, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, Calcutta,—(No. 453, dated Burdwan, the 8th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the progress of fever has somewhat abated in the town and suburbs of Burdwan since the setting in of the cold weather. Cases of new fever are less frequently met with, but relapses are the rule; and a very large proportion of the population, both in the town and fever-stricken districts, are suffering from the usual sequelæ of this type of fever, which are perhaps more harassing than the disease itself. Enlargement of the liver and spleen, dysentery, diarrhœa, and œdema of the legs and feet, are most frequently met with. In most of such cases the fatal result is only a matter of time. The same state of things obtains in a great many villages in the district of Burdwan. In some places there is a good deal of what is called "new fever" of a virulent type; congestion of the brain, liver, and spleen being the prominent complications. At Mahachanda, a village about seven miles north of this station, this type of fever prevails, and the mortality is great. A native doctor was deputed there on 20th November last. The reports I have received regarding his work are on the whole favorable.

2. At Mahata and Ausgram, in sub-division Bood-Bood, about three-fourths of the population are said to be suffering, and other villages in the same quarter are reported on reliable authority to be in the same condition.

3. In South Burdwan, including the thannahs of Roynah and Khundghose, fever is perhaps most generally prevalent. The inspecting sub-assistant surgeon returned from Akloky a few days ago, and reports that with few exceptions the villagers in South Burdwan are

utterly prostrated by fever. Their condition is lamentable in the extreme. In many instances the people are too ill, or too weak from recent illness, to visit the nearest dispensary. The majority of them therefore are either without medical aid altogether, or are left to the tender mercies of ignorant and unqualified practitioners, who extract money from them and do no good.

4. At Munglecote and other villages in sub-division Cutwa there is great sickness and distress. A native doctor was deputed there some time ago from Cutwa, and supplies of medicine have been sent both from Calcutta and Burdwan, so that the stock in hand should be sufficient to meet all demands. No returns of any kind have been received from him.

5. There are at present nine dispensaries in the district specially for the treatment of endemic fever; four within municipal limits and five in the interior. One, at Akloky, is in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon; the others are in the hands of native doctors. The inspecting sub-assistant surgeon reports favorably with regard to the working of most of them, and I am able to confirm his reports with reference to those in the vicinity of Burdwan. The daily average attendance varies from 80 to 200 or upwards. The services of the itinerant native doctors were dispensed with on 20th November last, and a permanent dispensary opened at Katrapatta, a village within municipal limits, in which, from personal inspection, I found great sickness, and great poverty in consequence.

6. There are three depôts for the distribution of food, all within the municipality, which are working favorably, and are of service to the poor of the immediate neighbourhood in which they are located.

7. Owing to prostration from long and severe sickness, the great mass of the village population in the district are unable to obtain proper medical relief; and if they could obtain it, the result is often not satisfactory, which depresses and disheartens them. On the other hand, native doctors, if forced to visit from village to village, invariably fall ill, so that their services are much impeded or altogether lost.

For these reasons the benefit derived from dispensaries is only felt within a limited circle. To do any real good to the community of a fever-stricken district like Burdwan, it will be necessary to establish a dispensary in every second or third village from four to six miles apart. For this purpose an efficient and well-organized medical staff will be required, and the supply of quinine and a few other European medicines will have to be on a liberal scale.

In the first instance it is necessary to ascertain with accuracy, and on reliable authority, what the real state of things is in the interior, and this can best be done by deputing a civil officer to visit the localities in which fever is said to be most virulent. On his reports the medical authorities will take action and provide an efficient native staff, to be under the rigorous and constant supervision either of an English medical officer, or of a sub-assistant surgeon of standing and experience.

8. Meanwhile the services of two *native doctors* are required for employment in villages in thannah Roynah, and two others should be deputed to Indass and Khundghose,—so posted that villages on both thannahs may benefit. Another native doctor is required for the villages near Mahatta, in which much sickness is reported. An inspecting sub-assistant surgeon of experience should superintend in that part of the district, and locate the native doctors where their services are most required. In the absence of precise information, I am unable to say what is required in other parts of the district. I think it probable that medical aid is required in thannah Selimabad.

9. In addition to medicines, I am of opinion that rum and other stimulants should be administered to those advanced in disease. Clothing in some instances I believe to be necessary. Without a large and efficient staff, it will be impossible to carry out those measures so as to be of service where they are really required.

The present depôt for endemic medical stores is in the jail hospitals; the medicines are under the care of the jail native doctor. This arrangement does not suit, as the jail duties are being neglected owing to constant heavy demands for medicines from various parts of the district. Much of my own time is passed in general superintendence, which should be otherwise spent in visiting sub-divisions, &c.

It will be necessary to place the stores under the care of a special native doctor or other responsible person, who will superintend their distribution, packing, and despatch to the various dispensaries. Should this arrangement be considered unadvisable, I beg to recommend that medical stores be supplied to native doctors on indent direct from the depôt, as I am unable to carry on the duties efficiently with the present staff.

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 4131, dated Fort William, the 14th December 1871.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10T, dated the 11th instant, and enclosures, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment of six native doctors and six compounders in the district of Burdwan for the purpose of affording medical relief to the sick suffering from fever in that district. The Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, will be instructed to send at once these medical subordinates with a sufficient supply of suitable medicines and medical

comforts, including rum. Dr. Brown will also be instructed to depute at once two qualified sub-assistant surgeons to help the inspecting civil surgeon. The services of Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robinson have already been applied for, and that officer has been directed to proceed at once to Burdwan and act under the orders of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Elliot. His Honor also sanctions the purchase of clothing, or such other articles as may be absolutely necessary in affording relief to the sufferers.

2. With the exception of Dr. Robinson's salary, which will be borne by Government, all expenses in the shape of salary and personal allowances, travelling and contingent expenses, incurred by these medical officers and subordinates, cost of medicines, purchase of medical comforts, clothing, &c., will be met from the Burdwan epidemic relief fund.

3. I am to add that Dr. Payne, the Acting Sanitary Commissioner, will shortly visit the affected tracts.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 363, dated Burdwan, the 14th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter, No. 336 of 9th instant, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, regarding the progress of the fever in that district, and the measures which have been taken to afford relief to the people.

2. There are altogether six native doctors and one sub-assistant surgeon specially employed in the interior of the district in contending with the fever. The sub-assistant surgeon is the officer belonging to the new dispensary at Jehanabad, but as there is also a native doctor there, it has been thought advisable to employ him with an itinerant dispensary in the interior of thannahs Jehanabad and Goghat.

3. The fever in Hooghly has not been so bad or so fatal as in the district of Burdwan. I have had a long discussion with the civil surgeon this morning, and he is able to assure me that the fever is decreasing in every direction. What is now most needed is nourishment and raiment to enable those who are very poor to regain their strength. The Magistrate is out in the district, and I do not know what sums he has hitherto advanced on this account; but I beg that a cheque for Rs. 500 on the Burdwan Fever Fund may be sent to me as soon as possible, to enable the Magistrate and civil surgeon to keep the native doctors supplied with the means of providing food and stimulants, and clothing to those who absolutely need it.

From F. H. PELLEW, ESQ., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 336, dated Hooghly, the 9th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report that from inquiries made by the police, as stated in my No. 293, dated 1st November 1871, it appears that fever prevails to a considerable extent in all the thannahs of the district except Serampore.

2. In thannah Hooghly old fever and spleen is more prevalent than last year at the same season.

3. In thannah Bansbariah there is new as well as old fever; the deaths are few.

4. In Pundooah there is no new fever, but old fever is very prevalent.

5. In Bulagurh fever is very prevalent, and of a mortal type. A native doctor has been sent there, and I am about to visit the thannah with another native doctor. The fever is doubtless owing to the inundations.

6. In Serampore there is no fever. In Bydabatty it is very prevalent, as also in Kristonagore. Two native doctors have gone to these thannahs. In Chunditollah there is slight fever only, and in Hurripaul it is prevalent, but there is a dispensary of which much use is made.

7. In the thannahs of the Jehanabad sub-division, whilst Chunderkona is suffering as is usual, or little more than is usual at this season, Jehanabad has been very severely visited. The police report that there is fever in every village. It is, however, chiefly old fever, though many deaths are caused by it. In Goghat it is of a similar type, but less widely spread. A sub-assistant surgeon, with an itinerant dispensary, has orders to move throughout these thannahs, whilst two native doctors are also stationed at the worst sites.

8. I hope to be able to visit Pundooah, Dhunyakhally, Hurripaul, Kristonagore, and Khanakool, as well as Jehanabad and Goghat, at some time or another during the next month. I hope I shall then be able to report on improvement.

From S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 4236, dated Fort William, the 19th December 1871.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 363 of the 14th December 1871, and in compliance with your request, to forward herewith a cheque for Rs. 500 on the Burdwan Division Epidemic Relief Fund, in order that the native doctor now employed in the Hooghly district may be kept supplied with the means of providing food, clothing, &c., to the sick poor who may absolutely need it. The native

doctors employed in this work should be closely supervised to see that they actually spend the money on the sick poor. They should, if this is not already done, keep detailed accounts showing each person relieved, how, and to what extent.

From DR. J. C. BROWN, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 960, dated Fort William, the 27th December 1871.)

Copy of a report, dated 24th December 1871, on the present state of the Burdwan district, by Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, G. Saunders.
Copies of memorandum No. 3501, dated 25th December 1871, from Dr. Saunders, and enclosures.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the documents marginally enumerated, concerning the serious outbreak of fever at present prevailing in the zillah of Burdwan.

2. I desire more particularly to solicit the orders of Government as to whether medical aid is to be supplied to Burdwan in addition to what has already been done in this direction.

3. The report of the Deputy Inspector-General shows to what extent the emergency has been met, and impresses a conviction that any additional efforts which it is possible for the Medical Department to make will fall very far short of the necessities of the case.

4. The Civil Surgeon's demand for three medical officers and ninety native doctors is entirely beyond my power. All the circles of medical superintendence in the presidency have been drained of supernumerary native doctors for this emergency, as well as for the Lushai expedition, and now none are available. Several men have been specially entertained for duty in Burdwan, and the only expedient which I can now suggest is temporarily withdrawing compounders from the dispensaries of neighbouring zillahs. This will incommode these dispensaries, and the men so obtained will be of comparatively small use.

5. There are also at the Medical College Hospital six supernumerary sub-assistant surgeons, whose services might be made available, but it is found that these subordinates are not so useful as native doctors.

6. If the Government desire it, I shall continue to send all the medical aid which I can command to Burdwan, and report from time to time the extent to which I am able to do so.

7. All the authorities agree in urging the importance of distributing food and clothing to the sufferers, and I entirely concur in the necessity of providing these important aids to medical relief. Indeed, I consider them quite as essential in the treatment of the sick as medicine.

Fort William, Deputy Inspector General's Office, 24th December 1871.

ON account of the increase of sickness in this zillah during the past and present month, I again visited Burdwan on the 20th December, to make necessary inquiries into the disposition of the subordinate medical officers now at work there, and to make myself informed generally of the state of the public health in the district as indicated by recent reports to my office from the civil surgeon.

As far as I could ascertain, there has been a very considerable increase of sickness in the district, generally during November and the present month; and if the police and other reports which I have made myself acquainted with be at all reliable, then a large section of the population throughout the district is prostrated with fever, and of these large numbers die

Dr. Elliot has visited many parts of the zillah, and so has Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt, and the foregoing estimation of the extent and spread of the di-ease is in harmony with their ideas and the experience which they have gained.

I had a long conversation with the Magistrate yesterday; and as the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner was here also, I discussed the question with these gentlemen with a view to ascertain if any, and what, measures could be resorted to under the emergency to meet the demands which this exceptional state of affairs necessarily makes on our attention and our capabilities.

I have perused a copy of a letter which Dr. Elliot has forwarded to my office, but which had not reached me when I left Calcutta (annexed hereto); and after all I have seen and heard, and after perusing the police reports that came in whilst I was there, I am of opinion that if it is desired by Government to give as efficient aid to all the zillah populations who are now suffering from this fever as where we have medical subordinates at work, then 100 native doctors, with six sub-assistant surgeons of experience as inspecting officers, should be distributed over the district at once.

To give an idea of the fatality which attends these fever cases, I will state what came under my observation on the 21st at the village of Mahachanda, distant about eight miles from the civil station. A large crowd were present attending the dispensary which has been established there, and amongst these were some of the more wealthy inhabitants of the village, and these positively assured me that out of a population of about 600 persons living in Mahachanda, one hundred had died of fever since October, and chiefly during November and December.

As a rule, it is the poorer section of the village communities who suffer most severely and die, for wherever the previous condition of the individual has been one associated with great

distress or even privation, the incidence of the fever is exceptionally severe, and once prostrated by disease, he never rallies unless food and clothing, in association with medical relief, be at hand.

It is for this reason that no effectual system of treatment can be pursued that is not supported by liberal donations of food and clothing to all those who are now suffering so severely from disease in this zillah, and thus the matter becomes a very serious one both in an administrative sense and financially.

A letter is now before me from Sub-Assistant Surgeon C. N. Biswas, dated Cutwa, 11th December, in which he says the people "have been debilitated a great deal from repeated attacks; they are almost reduced to skeletons; "the poor class are suffering much, and this is owing to insufficiency of food and want of clothes. The well-fed, well-lodged, and well-cared for, have suffered very little; the mortality was amongst the poor class; and many are suffering from congestion of the spleen and liver from repeated attacks of fever, owing to their depraved condition and extreme prostration of strength." Again, "some arrangements are absolutely necessary for feeding the poor and helpless people, without which medicines will be of no effect."

This officer has himself been very ill, and I am about to relieve him from his charge.

The foregoing description is a fair average account of the condition and utter prostration of a large section of many of these village communities, and I agree with the sub-assistant surgeon that no amount of medicine will stay the hand of Death with these poor people unless food and clothing be liberally distributed, and that too through a large extent of the thannahs in this district.

In 1868-69 the scenes witnessed in and around Burdwan city can never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. I believe that every individual of the poor Hindoo communities and castes, and all the poorer Mahomedans, suffered at that time from the disease, and that great numbers died at the time. Those who partially recovered suffered again in 1869-70, and of these a proportion only died, as food relief went hand in hand with the medical officer's assistance. Those who benefited by such relief have, however, been again attacked this year, having been rendered doubly liable to the invasion of disease by a debilitated condition, resulting from previous attacks, and these only will live on so long as they are watched and fed and clad during the sickly season.

The poor creatures attending the dispensaries crowded round me yesterday, begging in most earnest terms for clothing of some kind and for blankets. The municipality of Burdwan are procuring blankets, and distributing them; but this should have been done a month ago, and must be continued year by year, as long as the poverty of the people is such as to predispose them to suffer in an exceptional manner from the exciting causes of this disease.

I need not here allude to the views which I have held on the nature and origin of these fevers in the Burdwan district, as they are fully detailed in the reports which I have submitted to the Inspector-General's office. I may, however, briefly state that the disease itself, the circumstances under which it arises, and the conditions under which we find it existing, are, I believe, precisely those which I have so carefully detailed in my reports. The mortality which attends the advent and progress of the malady is dependant also on those faulty hygienic states which are invariably associated with the poor in all countries, and which are here intensified by indifferent habits and modes of life in a climate which is especially trying to them at certain seasons of the year.

Mr. Metcalfe thinks two native doctors, with three medical officers to control them and direct and supervise their efforts, are absolutely needful; and these are at work in the different villages and thannahs detailed in the annexed disposition return. Assistant Surgeon Robinson takes the Munglecote circle, and will proceed from post to post, inspecting the dispensaries located there and advising the native doctors as to modes of treatment and duties; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt takes the Burdwan circle, and inspects the different dispensaries located within his part of the district; whilst Tara Prosunno Roy, who has just been relieved of duty at Satkhira, will inspect and advise in the dispensaries located in the Roynah circle.

At the request of the Magistrate, and on my recommendation, a native doctor will be attached to the civil surgeon at the station, to take charge of all supplies of medicines which arrive from Calcutta, and to distribute these to the native doctors at work in the district, keeping all accounts of the same, and submitting these to the civil surgeon as required.

The food relief measures are initiated and carried out by the Magistrate under orders received from the Commissioner, but I have expressed to the former my opinion that it is absolutely necessary to feed and cloth the poor wherever medical relief is given, for without it no measure of success is likely to attend our efforts to check the heavy mortality, and I have impressed on the civil surgeon the necessity of bearing these matters in mind

I have since writing the above, had a conversation with the Magistrate in reference to the distribution of disease in the Burdwan zillah, and he believes with me that 100 native doctors may be usefully employed here; but as that is in every sense impossible now, he thinks that something may be done to utilize the services of native compounders who live about in the villages through the zillah, and who, he thinks, might be looked after by inspecting medical officers. I confess I do not see my way sufficiently clear in this matter, so as to

help the people in the present emergency, and I do not therefore recommend it for adoption. The fever is of a nature to require some skill in its treatment in the early stages, and this can only be done by educated subordinate officers.

Dr. Elliot has asked for a second medical officer to take up and relieve him of the duty of collecting and checking the returns which must be prepared at the different dispensaries now at work; and it is certain that with his work as civil surgeon, he has little leisure for such occupation. But I am afraid that the Inspector-General will scarcely sanction this addition to the zillah staff; and if a second medical officer could be spared, I think he should be deputed to the district to inspect and look after the dispensaries in the Roynah circle, in place of the Satkira sub-assistant surgeon.

I took the opportunity, whilst at Burdwan, of visiting the sudder dispensary. It is in charge of Bepin Beharry Dhole, a young sub-assistant surgeon, who is temporarily attached to it whilst Deenobundho is inspecting the epidemic dispensaries. This lad is clever and willing, trying to do his best, and does that fairly well; but he has not been careful enough to keep his pilgrim patients from defiling the floors of the hospital. Poor creatures, suffering from scorbutic diarrhœa and dysentery, will not get up on a cold morning to visit the latrine, unless they are looked carefully to, and in this case the result was the presence again in this hospital of that filthy fœcal smell which was one of the chief causes of its unpopularity two years ago. I directed the civil surgeon to supply himself with carbolic acid and McDougal's powder, so as to purify the wards and to enable him to keep them in a more cleanly state in future.

I visited the jail also, and found, out of a strength of 241 prisoners, 53 in hospital suffering from intermittent fever and enlarged spleen, and 40 on the convalescent list. There was not a single healthy man in the jail in my estimation; and making every allowance for the prevalence of fever, I think the condition of these prisoners indicates something wrong in the Burdwan jail economics. Dr. Elliot has some suspicions also, and will keep a watchful eye on the jailor's proceedings in future. It is certain that the men were all in fair condition on the 9th ultimo, and it is scarcely possible that fever alone could have produced such an unfavorable condition as that noticed by me in men well housed and fed on the jail scale, if all had been, as it should have been, during Dr. Elliot's absence from the station. Dr. Elliot has complained very much of the native doctor's conduct during his absence.

I solicit the Inspector-General's approval of what I have done in the distribution of the native doctors, and in allotting certain duties of supervision to the superintending medical officers at work at Burdwan.

I saw Mr. Buckland this morning,* and he had perused a copy of Dr. Elliot's letter of the 18th instant to my address. The Commissioner is of opinion that more native doctors should be sent, and I would back the application most strongly, if I had men to send; but I can only now calculate on three sub-divisional native doctors in addition to those at present at Burdwan, and I must await definite orders on this subject.

* 23-12-71.

G. SAUNDERS,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

List of Native Doctors now serving in the endemic fever dispensaries in the Burdwan zillah, and their disposition in circles, with the names of the superintending officers.

CIRCLE.	Village.	Native Doctor.	Superintending Medical Officer.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN CITY CIRCLE	1. Municipality 2. Ditto 3. Ditto 4. Ditto Serai Tickha Mahachanda Palassie Gooltchee	Unoda Persad Dey Poorno Chunder Sen Jodoo Nath Buttacharjee Luchmee Persad Sahiboodeen Chunder Kissore Roy *Raj Coomar Ghose Dwarka Nath Ghose	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt	The work, both executive and inspecting, is under the immediate control of Dr. Elliot, the Civil Surgeon.
ROYNAH CIRCLE	Roynah. Meral Digalgram Polasun Akloky Jotseeram Khundghose	Nobin Chunder Sen Rajkisto Muduck *Mahomed Tussil †Peary Lall Sen *Grish Chunder Goopta *Oodita Churn Mookerjee	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tara Prosuno Roy	
MUNGLECOTE CIRCLE	Munglecote Damhaut Ourgram Aurore Mahatta Munglecote	Sheik Fukeer Mahomed Peary Lall Sen Hateen Ally †Oomash Chunder Goopta Meer Warris Ally Saligram	Assistant Surgeon Robinson	

*Locally entertained. †Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

G. SAUNDERS,
Deputy Inspector-General.

Memorandum from DR. G. SAUNDERS, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to the Secretary to the Inspector-General of Hospitals,—(No. 3501, dated Calcutta, the 25th December 1871.)

IN forwarding the accompanying letter from the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan with my report on the present state of affairs in that zillah, I would annex, for the Inspector-General's information, a copy of a demi-official note which I wrote to the Commissioner on Saturday morning after my return to Calcutta, and Mr. Buckland's reply in original.

2. There is no doubt that the more native doctors are sent to that zillah, the better will it be for the poor people who are suffering from fever; but I took the opportunity on Friday of asking the Magistrate at Burdwan if I shall send up more officers, and he said, "Not at present." Mr. Metcalfe knew full well the difficulty the Medical Department has in procuring efficient subordinate officers.

3. As to the Chukdighee dispensary, the sub-assistant surgeon is a Government servant; but as the dispensary is maintained by a zemindar, I do not advise this medical officer's removal at present.

4. The Cutwa sub-assistant surgeon will be relieved at once, Dr. Elliot having received orders to send him to the Presidency, as also one of the two last sub-assistant surgeons appointed. I gathered from the district officers that good, experienced native doctors are held to be more valuable than young and inexperienced sub-assistant surgeons.

5. Every thing will be done by myself to aid and assist the Civil Surgeon, and full quantities of quinine and other useful remedies have been passed on Dr. Elliot's indents. I have also sent up 20lb of quinine myself for use in the Burdwan zillah; but with the present paucity of supernumerary subordinate officers, I solicit further instructions as to the Civil Surgeon's opinion that 90 native doctors and three European medical officers are required.

6. My opinions on these points will be gathered from my report.

From DR. J. ELLIOT, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, Calcutta,—(No. 492, dated Burdwan, the 18th December 1871.)

IN continuation of my No 453, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that since the submission of last report there has been no abatement of fever either in town or district. New cases prevail in villages lying to the north-west of the district, in sub-division Bood-Bood. Reports regarding it from all quarters are so general, that it would be difficult to say where the disease is not.

The same type of fever prevails throughout, with urgent congestive complications at first, and enlargement of spleen and liver afterwards.

On 12th instant I proceeded to Chukaighee, fifteen miles south of Mymaree station, thannah Selimabad.

On 13th I visited the villages* as per margin on the western bank of the river Damoodah. After minute inspection, having visited from house to house, I saw upwards of 300 people, all sick, in different stages of the disease. Many were prostrated by fever, others were in great debility and poverty, eking out a miserable existence without proper nourishment, covering from cold, or care of any kind. In one village I only found two people who had not suffered from fever. The mortality has been, and is still, very great. I have deputed a native doctor with medicines to the spot.

* Fole Sreerampore. Siee Kii-topore. Kaja Rampore, &c.

The zemindar† promised me in writing Rs. 150 for the purchase of quinine for the good of his village. The money is to be paid to the Magistrate, on receipt of which I shall send a large supply of quinine from the Government stores for sale in the district.

† Dwarkanath Mitter.

The native doctor has orders to take a supply of rum, sago, and other necessaries, and will supply milk, &c, to the destitute.

Funds have been placed in his hands for this purpose by order of the Commissioner of the division.

On 14th I visited Targram and a number of villages to the south of Chukdighee in company with the Magistrate; about two-thirds of the population are said to have died. I should take one-half to be a nearer calculation. Few children had been born since the disease commenced.

People complained bitterly of the treatment they received at the Chukdighee dispensary. The sub-assistant surgeon is lazy, trusts to his compounders, who purchase and expend, at the zemindar's expense, enormous quantities of European medicines, and do no good.

They are both in extensive private practice. Steps have been taken to put a stop to this with the concurrence of the zemindar, who spares no expense.

The sub-assistant surgeon should be removed and a better man sent. Copy of my remarks on visiting the dispensary shall be submitted as soon as received.

There are now 15 dispensaries for the treatment of endemic fever in town and district, besides the Government institutions at sudder station and sub-divisions; also Maharajah's dispensary, in the city. One hundred more would not be sufficient, if it is really the intention of Government to attempt to cope with the disease. Three European medical officers of experience, with 30 native doctors each, all working hard, might afford perceptible relief, but the present staff is a mere drop in the ocean. The good they do does not extend beyond

the villages in which they labour. Zemindars should be roused into action, money should be collected from them, and medicines purchased for the poor. I believe that many zemindars would contribute willingly if personally spoken to on the subject. Food reliefs should be established when required, under proper supervision, on a scale sufficient to meet the emergency. Sub-assistant surgeons passing their time in idleness, while thousands are dying all round them, should be punished and dismissed, and the working men encouraged. The whole scheme should be entered into vigorously and systematically, with a large and efficient staff working under the orders of a committee, one member of which should be a medical officer who has local knowledge of the district.

The temptation offered to native doctors on small salaries, by placing funds in their hands to purchase food, will prove too great for most of them, and no benefit will result, for the food will never reach the poor, for whom it is intended.

The native medical officers in charge of dispensaries in towns and suburbs are working hard and doing real good. I may say the same of most of the others who are within reach.

The sub-assistant surgeon at Akloky has a small daily average, though sickness is great in his neighbourhood. He is unable to submit returns. Of the two sub-assistant surgeons lately sent, one arrived with fever and is still sick. The other is a fever subject, has attacks about three times in a month, and is debilitated in consequence.

The food depôts are working well, and more should be established.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1871.

MY DEAR BUCKLAND,

WITH reference to our conversation this morning, is it your wish that more native doctors should go to Burdwan at once?

I think I told you that we are very hard up for these men, and that I have only four spare men for all my circle; but as I am anxious to do all I can in this emergency. Will you please favor me with orders on the subject that I may be able to go up to the Inspector-General of Hospitals with an application for extra men (supposing that they can be found).

Dr. Elliot has now 21 native doctors besides those ordinarily doing duty in his zillah, and three sub-assistant surgeons with one assistant ditto.

Yours sincerely,

G. SAUNDERS.

Calcutta, the 25th December 1871.

MY DEAR SAUNDERS,

I HAVE not got Dr. Elliot's letter with me, but as he advises that thirty more native doctors should be sent to Burdwan, I shall send his letter to the Government of Bengal recommending that they may be sent, if the Inspector-General of Hospitals can send them, and thinks it advisable to do so. I can only follow the advice of the Civil Surgeon, and am very much obliged to him when he gives it to me.

I am, &c.,

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Memorandum by C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 383, dated Burdwan, the 28th December 1871.)

COPY of Burdwan Magistrate's letter No. 198P of the 16th instant, together with this office reply No. 366, dated 21st idem, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information.

From C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., Magistrate of Burdwan, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 198P, dated Camp Roynah, the 16th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that on the 13th instant I arrived at Selimabad village with a view to inquiring regarding the violence of the epidemic fever along the banks of the Damoodah and the villages within thannah Roynah.

1. I found that the fever had visited with severity the villages of Moshagari, Solda, Ajapore, Bainean—both Chotto and Baro—and Nursingpore, but the violence had passed after lasting three years, leaving an emaciated and unhealthy population with spleen disease and other sequelæ of fever. There are still daily deaths, but the people seemed more hopeful of the coming year whilst lamenting the depopulated state of their villages.

2. At Selimabad there has been heavy mortality; houses have been abandoned. The village is one of the dirtiest in the district, and the supply of drinking water abominable. Immediately behind the thannah there is an old badshahee tank, the property of Government, filled with rubbish and weeds, and surrounded by jungle.

3. I would ask your sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 500 from savings of ferry fund for its restoration. The sale of timber on its banks will fetch about Rs. 60, and fisheries, when cleaned, at least Rs. 40 per annum. On remonstrating with the villagers on their defective drinking supply, they begged that this particular tank might be renovated, as it had once been the best drinking source in the village.

4. There is still a good deal of sickness in Selimabad. I saw some very hopeless cases; but the tide has turned, and the violence of the epidemic passed to the western side of the river.

5. I also visited, in company with Dr. Elliot, the villages of Srikistopore and Jot Joyram. The mortality here may be safely given at 10 annas of the population. In one house where we held inquiries, there had previously been 40 inmates: there were now 7. In another house, which previously contained 17, there is now left one. The survivors looked miserably ill; all the young children had died, and those that lived were diseased

6. These latter villages are close to the Chukdighee charitable dispensary, erected and endowed by the late Saroda Persaud. The villagers complained they had received no benefit from the charity, and apparently had ceased going near it. Amidst all the sickness, there was an average of 6 in-patients and 46 out.

7. The complaints were in detail as follows :—

That good medicine was given to those who could pay for it,—bad to the poor; that no attempt was made by the sub-assistant surgeon to inquire into their cases, but they were hurriedly dismissed; that he was frequently absent on his private practice, and that they were kept waiting for hours unattended to.

8. All these allegations Dr. Elliot and myself after inquiry believe to be true. On holding a committee of the dispensary, and examining the accounts, we discovered, first, that there are two compounders, both of some education and intelligence; that all (viz. sub-assistant surgeon, two compounders) these persons were engaged in private practice; that one of the compounders resided with the sub-assistant surgeon, and that the expenditure of drugs was for the attendance preposterous. Besides the Government stock, we were asked to believe that from Rs. 30 to 45 in European medicines were monthly expended on the few patients.

9. The sub-assistant surgeon took upon himself the responsibility by saying that he kept the medicines himself under lock and key, and is therefore responsible for the undue waste that has taken place.

10. The committee recommended to the manager the discharge of both compounders, and the future indent for medicines from the Government stores.

11. The conduct of the sub-assistant surgeon, a Government servant, seems to me most reprehensible. Living in a locality where hundreds were dying, he never seems to have offered them the smallest assistance or medical aid outside the walls of the charity. He has brought the place into discredit, allowed medicines either to be wasted or sold or used up, and that not in the interest of the charity. He deserves the severe censure of his department, if not, some substantial mark of its displeasure.

12. The violence of the fever about Chukdighee also has passed to the western side. Dr. Elliot visited several villages and found the epidemic most violent. In one village there was scarcely a healthy man. The name of this particular village is Jot Sreeram, and it is proposed to establish a native doctor and dispensary in the Public Works bungalow with the permission of that department.

13. This will be central for all the villages grouped along the Damoodah bank opposite Lall Kulna.

14. Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitter, a resident at Sreekistopore, offered to subscribe Rs. 150 for medicines and to contribute towards a dispensary if his neighbours would assist; this they have declined to do. The above amount will, however, be expended in quinine, which has been indented for.

15. I parted from Dr. Elliot at Chukdighee and crossed the river, visiting the villages of Sreekistopore, Rajarampore, Adampore, Tazpoor Pepila, *en route* to Roynah. The fever was very bad in the two former, and the mortality great. These villages lie in a narrow strip of high land immediately on the banks of the Damoodah, andtheir water-supply is excellent. Whether the mass of the villagers use the river water is doubtful.

16. To the west lies a plain of several miles of open country. The first village I went into was Adampore, and I was struck by the healthy appearance of the villagers, who were reaping. I gathered from them that though they had suffered during last year, the epidemic was now worse than previously, and sickness increasing; that the deaths within the last two years have been from fever about twenty only.

17. Another long stretch of plain, with an abundant harvest standing uncut, lay between Adampore and the west village, Tazpore. Near this village I also remarked the healthy look of the villagers, but learnt that they had been hired and imported from the western portion of Indoss to reap the harvest, receiving 4 annas per diem besides two rations of food.

18. Approaching the village signs of funeral pyres were abundant.—some still burning. The villagers told the same story as at Adampore, viz. that their village had hitherto escaped, but that in September symptoms of fever broke out. and that it was increasing in violence.

19. The villagers taking me for the civil surgeon, begged that I would visit and prescribe for their sick. I entered several houses. In one there was a group of women seated round a dying woman, evidently of the well-to-do class of villagers. She was, I fear, past human aid; the family evincing great distress. Within an hour after leaving this village I was attacked with the regular symptoms of fever,—nausea, ague, and violent headache.

20. It is perhaps unnecessary to give further details. Roynah, Pollashon, Pashindah, Barpoor, Kumarpoor, are all suffering severely, and the death-wail is to be heard on all sides.

21. I had intended visiting Oochalun and the villages to the south, but hearing that the Jehanabad Deputy Magistrate was expected there to-morrow,* I have directed him to report on the state of the fever.

* 18th.

22. The arrangements for Roynah that I would propose are as follows:—

Has been sent. One native doctor to be stationed at Srikistopore.

Do. One native doctor to be stationed at Pollashon.

If these two men, with a compounder each, move about the villages in a circle of five miles, they will be of the greatest benefit to the people; and with the sub-assistant surgeon at Akloky, ought to suffice for the more immediate wants of this thannah. But they must be not only here, but throughout the district, under European medical supervision. If the Government are unable to supply the necessary staff, I would suggest the employment of one or two European executive officers, if they can be spared from elsewhere, to see that the subordinate medical agency at least dispense the medicines with ordinary energy.

23. It is quite clear to me, after the experience of the last three months, that without such supervision, any arrangement or organization must fail,—medicines will be improperly disposed of, those that can pay will be treated, whilst the indigent will be neglected, false returns will be prepared and itinerant visits will never be made.

24. Under European medical supervision the available medical staff might be vastly strengthened by utilizing the compounders found practising in every villlage. These men having served for a short time in dispensaries, set up as practitioners, and have some knowledge of dispensing medicines. I met and conversed with several, and they admitted that they dosed under apprehensions, not understanding the nature and strength of the drugs they employed. Quinine is apparently given by them in any and every stage, without reference to the state of the patient, thereby often increasing congestion. Quinine, brandy, and sago, seem to me always available within a short distance; and if the compounders received a little professional advice, also the treatment to be pursued, they might no doubt do a great deal of good without any expenditure to the relief fund, as the villages where these men are employed are well able to pay them.

25. I have made the drinking supply a special subject of inquiry in each village. The filthy state of tanks defies all description. The villagers complain that however willing to have them cleaned, they can get no labourers: all are either sick or dead. This evil is daily increasing. A law seems to me urgently required to enable district officers to set apart tanks for drinking purposes in villages. Although the villagers admit such a necessity, they avow they have no internal cohesion sufficient to enforce such a practice, and that unless the Sirkar interferes, they must die. At both Selimabad and Roynah I was asked to interfere; at the former, the inhabitants have taken up the idea that all the tank water has become hot, and therefore unhealthy, except one, where they both drink and bathe, and also defecate on the banks. Out of Bengal Proper, a Magistrate's order setting apart a village tank would of itself be sufficient authority; but I fear that here, without a penal clause, the order would not only be disobeyed, but liable to immediate reversal on appeal.

Further reports on the medical requirements of the Culna sub-division and thannahs Indoss and Khundghose will follow.

From C. T. Buckland, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Magistrate of Burdwan,—(No 366, dated Burdwan, the 21st December 1871.)

I have the honor to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your letter No. 190P, dated the 16th instant, and to communicate the following observations.

2. I should be glad to be informed what provision has been made, or is to be made, for the relief of the sickly inhabitants of the villages of Mashagorie, Solda, Ajapore, Boro and Choto Banean, and Nursingpore, mentioned in paragraph 1 of your letter.

3. With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3, I have to request that you will submit a separate application for the excavation of the old tank at Selimabad, to enable me to obtain the sanction of the Department of Public Works. As the work cannot be done for two or three months, I beg that you will be good enough to satisfy yourself most carefully that the tank is really the property of Government, and that no claimant will hereafter arise to bring an action for damages or any other demand against Government. It will also be necessary to send an estimate of the cost of excavating the tank based on certain calculations of the work to be done, and to shew from what item of saving of the Ferry Fund it can be met.

4. With reference to the remarks in paragraphs 5 and 6, it is to be presumed that the mortality has been spread over a series of years, and that you are not referring to the mortality of the last two or three months. It is very melancholy to find that the charitable dispensary at Chukdighee has so totally failed to perform the duty expected of it. As the supervision of the dispensary is with the Medical Department, I request that you will have the goodness to desire the civil surgeon to report the case to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, with a view to the adoption of proper measures against the sub-assistant surgeon and the other

incompetent officers attached to this institution. It is also desirable that you should communicate to the zemindar your sense of the abuses of his charity which have been permitted to exist before his face.

5. Referring to paragraph 12, I beg to observe that if a native doctor is not available for the proposed dispensary at Jot Sreeram from among those already sent up, you will be good enough to request the civil surgeon to get another man at once, and to apply separately for sanction to his entertainment, and to the requisite supplementary expenditure and medicines.

6. I request that you will have the goodness to obtain the subscription of Rs. 150 from Baboo Dwark Nath Mitter referred to in paragraph 14, and spend the amount in purchasing quinine without delay.

7. Your remarks in paragraph 15, regarding the state of the health of the inhabitants of Sreekishtopore and other villages, seem to shew that the fever visits the people impartially, and without any regard to the good supply of water which they have within their reach.

8. With regard to the arrangements for Roynah, proposed in paragraph 22, I understood that the six native doctors applied for by you in your office No. 188, dated the 9th instant, were intended to provide for these villages, and I beg that you will report if they have been deputed there, or if you still want more men. I beg also to intimate that Doctor Robinson an English assistant surgeon, has been already sent up to Burdwan by Government at my request, and I hope that his supervision of the subordinate medical agency will suffice to meet your requirement. If anything further is needed, I shall be happy to apply to Government.

9. You are requested to bring to the notice of the civil surgeon the suggestions contained in paragraph 25 regarding the strengthening of the medical staff by utilizing the services of the native compounders, and providing them with simple instructions.

10. With reference to paragraph 25 of your report, I beg to observe that the subject of the necessity of legislative enactment attaching penal consequences to disobedience of the orders of district officers setting apart village tanks for drinking purposes will be brought to the notice of Government; but unfortunately the natives themselves will shew the strongest opposition to any such attempt at legislation. In the meantime I would advise you to issue perwanahs to the zemindars and putnidars and other influential persons, desiring them to name and set apart a tank in each village, as it is evidently their intent that this should be done, and the villagers will probably comply with their order.

From A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 4360, dated Fort William, the 30th December 1871.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 383 of the 28th December 1871, regarding the fever now prevailing in Burdwan, and in reply to request that you will be so good as to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Magistrate of Burdwan, for his personal exertions in visiting and reporting upon so many of the affected villages, suffering though he is from fever himself. It is due apparently to Mr. Metcalfe's careful inquiries that the shameful misconduct of the sub-assistant surgeon and compounders attached to the charitable dispensary at Chuckdiggee has been brought to light.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers it desirable that a further and fuller inquiry, formally conducted, should be held into the conduct of these men, and with this view I am to request that you will call upon the Magistrate to submit, in communication with the civil surgeon, a joint report as to the extent to which the charges preferred against the sub-assistant surgeon and compounders are established. If there are any grounds for accepting the charges of mercenary and improper conduct attributed to these officers by the villagers, you are authorized to remove them from the dispensary, and to direct them to proceed to the sudder station, and there await the orders of Government.

Your further orders, in respect to the other points raised by the Magistrate of Burdwan, meet with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 390, dated Burdwan, the 29th December 1871.)

IN continuation of this office No. 383, dated 28th instant, I have the honor to submit the following remarks in connection with the Burdwan fever.

2. I am informed by Dr. Saunders, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, who has visited Hooghly to-day, that he has forwarded to Government, through the Inspector-General of Hospitals, a copy of the report, No. 492 of 18th instant, addressed by the civil surgeon of Burdwan to the Deputy Inspector-General. It is therefore unnecessary for me to send a copy of it.

3. Copy of the letter in question was sent to me under the endorsement of the Joint-Magistrate of Burdwan without any remarks, as that officer apparently understood it to be a sort of supplement to the Magistrate's report, which was an enclosure of my No. 380 of 28th instant.

4. I placed myself in personal communication with Mr. Metcalfe, the Magistrate of Burdwan, and with Dr. Saunders, regarding Dr. Elliot's report, and I wrote demi-officially to Dr. Saunders, urging him to apply for authority to send up more native doctors as soon as possible, and I now understand from him that he has done so, although the supply of native doctors is almost exhausted, and he can send only a small part of the number (thirty) asked for by Dr. Elliot.

5. I have only to add that I believe it to be our duty to go on sending men and materials to afford such relief as we can during this severe, but I hope temporary emergency, and as long as the funds provided by His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan are so far from being exhausted. If native medical officers cannot be found, I am of opinion that it would be expedient to send up more English medical officers (whether in or out of the service), as the treatment of the sick by English officers is sure to be more effectual, and moreover we can trust to them for the certain and judicious application of the charitable relief, whether in food, clothing, or money, which it is necessary to afford in some cases, and which, it will be observed, Dr. Elliot thinks cannot be safely entrusted to native practitioners.

6. I have not yet received any reports of the result of the deputation of Dr. Robinson, but I understand from Dr. Saunders that he will report departmentally through the civil surgeon. My instructions to the Magistrate were, that Dr. Robinson should be employed wherever his services were most required at the discretion of the civil surgeon. It will tend to the greater efficiency of the services of the medical officers of every grade if they are kept under the strictest supervision of the Medical Department, who can at once detect and punish any misconduct, and can, on the other hand, reward those officers who work well and heartily.

7. The Magistrate has not sent me any further statistics of sickness from the police. Those hitherto sent have been so totally useless and untrustworthy that I have had to return them.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 394, dated Burdwan, the 30th December 1871.)

IN continuation of my letter No. 363, dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 342, dated the 16th idem, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, reporting on the state of the fever in that district. I beg to observe that Mr. Pellew, by the kind assistance of Dr. Thompson, the Civil Surgeon, was enabled to go about the district with a native doctor attached to his camp, and it may safely be accepted that the sickness in Hooghly is decreasing, and, fortunately, it appears to have been not by any means so fatal this year as in the district of Burdwan.

From F. H. PELLEW, ESQ., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 342, dated Camp Bhasturah, the 16th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report that I have in my tour visited thannahs Bansberiah, Bulagurh, Pandooah, and part of Dhunniakhally, and have made inquiries into the health of the people. My inquiries have been made by visiting the people in several villages, as *e.g.*, Bansberiah, Noasorai, Dhurmodaha, Bulagurh, Somrah, Sreepore, Gooptiparah, Ichapore, Digrah, Pandooah and its vicinity, Boinchee, Juhera, Obhirampore, and Bhastarah; secondly, by questioning the chowkeedars when assembled for inspection; thirdly, by visiting Government and private dispensaries and medicine shops. I have also been accompanied on tour by a native doctor with a supply of medicines, which are freely distributed to all.

2. The result of my inquiries is that the sickness is everywhere decreasing in the thannahs visited. In Pandooah it has never been severe, and has greatly decreased. In Bulagurh there was much sickness a month ago, but the people are recovering. In Bansberiah there was considerable sickness, but it is disappearing. Dhunniakhally, as far as regards its northern portion, has never been unhealthy.

3. I give below a statement of the attendance at my travelling dispensary:—

		Patients.
November 28th—Bansberiah ...	...	59
" 29th ...	...	26
" 30th ...	...	64
December 1st 1871. ...	...	54
" 8th—Bulaguh ...	...	35
" 9th		40
" 10th—Gooptiparah	...	67
" 11th		48
" 12th—Pandooah ...	...	9
" 13th ...	...	10
" 14th ...	...	19
" 15th—Bhastarha ...	...	0

From DR. A. J. PAYNE, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 394, dated Calcutta, the 30th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor of reporting for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that on the 18th instant I left Calcutta for the purpose of visiting the fever-stricken districts of Hooghly and Burdwan.

2. On my arrival at Hooghly I ascertained from the Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon that the fever was declining both in the neighbouring villages and the interior of the district, with the exception only of Jehanabad, which place could be more easily reached from Burdwan. It was determined therefore that I should inspect a number of places where the disease had been very prevalent, which lay at short distances from the station, in preference to occupying the time at my disposal by a longer journey. Accordingly in company with the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Thompson, I visited the places named in the margin.

Shagung, Khamarparrah, Bansberiah, Bandel and Kesta. The jail, police lines, civil hospital, and Main Bazar, Mogultolly, Chinsurah, Tolahfutuk, British Chandernagore, Khoosgung, Katgolah Ghat, Dhurrun.pore.

3. Everywhere the fever was abating. Although in some of these neighbourhoods it had been very prevalent, it was not generally regarded as having been so fatal as in 1869. The features and the effect of the disease were those which have been fully described in previous reports. The enlarged spleens, the dropsical limbs, and the pallid, bloodless condition of many of the sufferers, left little ground to hope that death could be long deferred, or to doubt the character of the malady. It was gratifying, however, to listen to the terms in which the people mentioned the timely aid they had received this year. Without being questioned on the point, they spoke freely and gratefully of the early medical treatment afforded to them as the reason of the diminished fatality of the sickness, and frequently recurred to it in the conversation I held with them. This was particularly the case at Katgolah Ghat, from whence I learnt that some of the most alarming newspaper accounts of the fever had emanated.

4. At one place only, where there was a temporary dispensary, was it said that the daily number of attending patients was on the increase. There it was noticed that the cases were more or less chronic, and further enquiry brought out the fact that the distribution of efficient remedies and of good food and clothing was rapidly becoming more known (it was an outlying dispensary), and that the larger numbers merely represented the sick of a daily enlarging area. The dispensary had been in existence about a month.

5. In the town bazars and throughout the villages, even in the narrow byways, a high degree of cleanliness prevailed; there was not a foul sight or smell to be found. To say that jungle grows about the houses, that dwellings are clustered round small ponds in which the water is now scanty and looks unclean, that the banks of the ponds are covered to the water's edge with vegetation, which in well favored localities would be described as luxuriant, but in the presence of disease must be considered rank, is merely to say that the broad features of an ordinary Bengalee village were not wanting here. It must be added, however, that the more noxious belongings of such places in general were conspicuously absent. The ponds were not mere shelving hollows where water had lodged, and the receptacles of all excreta and refuse matter from the houses. They were clean cut little tanks with margins nearly perpendicular, shaped out and cared for by the municipality, and the appearance of the water was merely that, which follows of necessity on evaporation and vegetable growth. Moreover, these villages were all within easy reach of the river, and river water was used for domestic purposes by the inhabitants, who were well acquainted with the tide period, at which alone the river water is good.

6. I am well aware that this is not a description of an ordinary district village. It may not be true of any single remoter place where the fever has been most destructive, but it is important in estimating the influence of the more obvious superficial conditions of insalubrity, in causing this fever, to note that it prevails in places where there are no such conditions, and where, as far at least as the surface of the ground and the habits of the people are concerned, sanitation has not been neglected.

7. It was remarkable also that whenever enquiry was made into the classes of people who suffered most, there was but one answer—rich and poor had suffered in equal proportion. Among the dispensary patients this point of course was not illustrated. Food, stimulants, and clothing were with them an essential part of treatment; indeed they constituted the whole of it when the stage had passed at which quinine is effective. Necessarily also when fever had carried of the working members of many families, destitution was one of the early consequences of the disease; but no where was there evidence that scarcity of food was in any way connected with the first appearance of the sickness. That a malarious fever may first attack weakly and ill-fed members of a community need not be doubted, and that its fatality will, in given cases, in some degree be determined by the previous condition of the person attacked, is equally certain; but this is very far from conclusive of a want of nourishment as a primary cause of the disease, and the fact attested by all the officers whom I met, that the people of Hooghly and Burdwan have of late years been in much better circumstances than formerly they were, makes it necessary to look elsewhere than in the general physique of the population for the true cause of the present state of the districts.

8. Another point very noteworthy among the events of this season is, that several villages formerly severely visited, have now escaped with little or no sickness. Of this Pundooah is an example. Nor has the disease this year shown the same disposition that was evident in 1869 to infest the bank of *khals* to the comparative exemption of places distant from water-courses. I could not ascertain that any material difference was observable in this respect.

9. Passing on to Burdwan, I kept in view the same object which had guided me in Hooghly, namely, to learn by observation and enquiry how the events of the current season are bearing on the several hypotheses that have from time to time been put forward in explanation of the origin and character of the fever.

10. The names of the places visited in this district are given in the margin. They are all at short distances from the station. Mahachand the farthest being distant only eight miles. Here, as in Hooghly, the most perfect cleanliness was observable, but there was the important difference that there was no broad river to furnish drinking water; small, and gradually drying tanks and ponds the only available resource. The numerous dispensaries and food depôts were in active work and evidently in the full appreciation of the people, but the complaint which oppressed the local officers was, that there were not enough of these, and that all the medical resources at the command of Government would fall far short of what was required to diminish the frightful mortality which had not yet began to abate in the district. The particulars of the medical work already accomplished will have been fully reported by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with the designs which have been formed for extending it. I confine myself to stating the conclusions to which, in my opinions, past and present events point as to the origin and means of prevention of the fever.

Khazeehaut, Kartirapookur, Lakoodee, Paharpore, Deeratikree, Mirzapore, Kunchun Nuggur, Mahachand, Baldangah, Barekeela, Golahaut, Bungpoor, Hilpoor.

That a fatal fever has of late years become endemic with seasonal outbreaks of extreme severity over a large tract of country which includes districts formerly among the healthiest in the provinces and that the fever, though traceable in the local history for many years as an influence of varying but moderate intensity, has only of late assumed a devastating character, points forcibly to some change which has been gradually at work in the physical condition of the tract, and is commensurate in extent, or nearly so, with the prevalence of the sickness. As observation proceeds in successive years it will no doubt be proved, as it is already strongly indicated, that all attempts to localize the causes by comparing the results in different spots within the infected tract lead only to inadequate views of the magnitude of the evil, and of the scale on which preventive measures to be effective must be applied. A crowded or dirty village here, and poverty and foul drinking water there, may, and doubtless do, by predisposing the human system to any taint that may threaten it and impairing its resistance, determine in some degree the local features of the disease when it comes; but if such things be held up as the cause of the specific fever, contradiction will arise in the history of other years when places similarly predisposed are less severely visited, and of other places simultaneously visited with no such predisposing cause. It is necessary to regard the circumstances of the whole tract affected and to treat such local things as incidental and capable of influencing only the incidence of the fever among classes and places.

With this view a cause sufficiently wide and potent is not far to seek It is one which has already been brought to notice by medical officers, and with peculiar force by Dr. Smith, the Sanitary Commissioner, and one which I venture to think the events of each succeeding year tend more and more to bring into absolute demonstration, viz. the gradual conversion of a well-drained, healthy, and prosperous tract of country into the condition of the Lincolnshire fens of many years ago, with a sub-soil water-lodged and exhaling marsh poisons for the population to absorb.

14. It needs but little penetration to see that the people are suffering from the disease which is well known in fenny regions, and from its equally well known accompaniments and consequences; nor can the dry appearance of the immediate surface soil be long a source of deception, for every wayside puddle shews that there is stagnant water within a foot of the surface even at this season of the year; and the general state of the sub-soil is a matter of necessary inference. So far the connection between the state of the ground and that of the people is obvious enough, and the remaining point for inquiry, viz. the manner in which this state of things has been brought about, is scarcely less clear from the reports of the engineers who have surveyed the fever districts. That there has been gradual silting up of the natural drainage outlets, is an established fact. It is on record that some of the water-courses, which now are unequal to the drainage of the fields or their banks, were formerly navigable by large vessels; and that the progress of this evil should have been greatly accelerated by the Damoodah embankment, is but a natural result of intercepting the mass of water which annually scoured the channels and maintained their depth. An opinion prevails on the spot that the embankment through other means has caused the fever. It is thought that a healthy influence in the annual supply of fresh water by inundation, filling the tanks and cleansing the lands, has been lost, and that the fertilizing effect of the river silt is removed, to the impoverishment of the land and of the people; but these two beneficial agencies are indirect in their relation to malarious disease, and it is not necessary to include any such in estimating the

effects of embanking the river, for by the mere mechanical process of scouring the channels the inundation must have without doubt provided that for want of which the districts are now to all appearance suffering gradual depopulation.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department,—(No. 392, dated Burdwan, the 30th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to return the enclosures of your No. 4340 of 29th instant, received this morning, and beg to refer you to my No. 390 of 29th instant, to which I do not see that I can add much.

2. I have desired the Magistrate of Burdwan to send me an immediate report showing the progress of the fever up to date, and I have directed him to send me a weekly report every Saturday until further orders.

3. I have also requested the Magistrate to send a report showing how far my former instructions have been carried out for the distribution of food, stimulants, and clothing, to those who really need them, and for keeping the native doctors supplied with a small contingent allowance to enable them to provide any petty comforts urgently required by pauper patients. I have desired the Magistrate to spare no expense in providing food and stimulants and clothing, which I am glad to observe the medical authorities recognize as being of almost as much importance as medicine. I observe with much satisfaction that the Deputy Inspector-General states that he has now sent up 20lbs of quinine for use in the Burdwan district.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 6th January 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Jan. 6th	Slight ..	More or less rainy throughout the district.	Rice exceedingly good, cold weather crops first rate, potatoes excellent, and sugarcane good.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 6th	Ditto ...	Favorable ...	Rice gathered. Spring crops good.	
3	Purneah.					
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 6th	0	Occasionally cloudy.	Rain wanted for the crops.	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 6th	0	Cold and pleasant	Outturn of rice 10 annas; mustard and arhur poor.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 6th	0	Cloudy and warm for the season.	Mustard not good. Very little of anything else on the ground.	
7	Godda ...	„ 6th	*Rained two days	Cold, with strong westerly breeze	Rice nearly gathered; harvest indifferent; cold weather crops poor.	* No rain gauge.
8	Pakour ...	„ 6th	0	Cloudy with few drops of rain.	Rice nearly gathered. Mustard and other crops favorable.	
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 6th	0	Seasonable ..	Satisfactory.	
10	Patna ...	„ 6th	0·6	Ditto ...	Spring crops promising.	
11	Gya ...	„ 6th	0·1	Fine ...	Cold weather crops nearly harvested. Spring crops promise well; the late rain has done them good.	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 6th	Slight ...	Cloudy and foggy. Cool.	Spring crops good.	
13	Sarun ...	„ 6th	0·8	Rainy and cloudy, and then fine.	Generally good; peas and vetch somewhat damaged by the rain which wheat and other spring crops have benefited. Poppy backward.	
14	Shahabad ...	„ 6th	0·4	Cloudy ...	The spring crop promises well; the late rain has improved it wonderfully.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 5th	0·3	Generally fair ..	Spring crops very promising.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 4th	0	Very cold ...	Rice gathered; spring crops flourishing.	Cholera & fever prevailing in some places.
17	Bograh ...	„ 5th	0	Cloudy and foggy	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 6th	0	Fair	Generally favorable.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 6th	0·1	Fair, though occasionally cloudy.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 6th	0	Fair ..	Good.	Cholera has abated a good deal.
21	Pubna ...	„ 6th	0	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 6th	0	Warm and bright	Generally good. Mustard crops very scanty a few miles west of the station.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 6th	0	Fair ...	Rice gathered; winter crops good; spring crops in Cutwa not thriving well for want of rain.	
24	Bancoorah.					
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 6th	Very slight.	Hot ...	Rice reaped; winter crops want some rain.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 6th	0	Clear ...	Rice reaped, and cold weather crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 6th	0	Favorable ...	Satisfactory; reaping commenced.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 5th	0	Fair ...	Good.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 6th	0	Mild; getting warm daily.	Not very good; rain badly wanted.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 5th	0	Fine ...	Rice mostly gathered, and the cold weather crops very promising.	
31	24-Pergunnahs.					
32	Dacca ...	„ 6th	0	Seasonable ...	Winter crops promise well.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 6th	0	Sunny ...	Good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Section, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
34	Furreedpore ...	Jan. 6th	0	Generally fair, but close and hot for the season.	Generally good ...	Cholera has broken out in some places. Two strangers passing through Furr edpore have fallen victims.
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 6th	0	Fair ...	Good.	
36	Sylhet.					
37	Cachar.					
38	Chittagong.					
39	Noakhally or Bullooah					
40	Tipperah.					
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.					
42	Cuttack.					
43	Balasore ...	„ 6th	0	Seasonable ..	Spring crops promise well	
44	Pooree ...	Dec. 30th 1871.	Few drops.	Cloudy and hot, then clear and cold.	Special measures of relief are being taken for the people between the Chilka and the sea. The harvest in Khurda and the sudder sub-division has been fair, and the cultivators have benefited much by the high prices caused by exportation to Ganjam.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	Jan. 6th 1872.	0	Dry ..	Rain wanted.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 5th	0	Bright and cold...	Small outturn of spring crops expected owing to want of rain.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 6th	0	Fine ...	Rice, til, &c., gathered; outturn below the average. Mustard and linseed are on the ground.	
48	Singhoom.					
49	Durrung.					
50	Nowgong.					
51	Seebsaugor					
52	Kamroop.					
53	Luckimpore.					
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.					
55	Naga Hills.					
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 6th	0	Foggy and cold ..	Outturn of rice 10 annas. Mustard promising.	
57	Gowalparah.					
58	Garo Hills.					
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 6th	0	Healthy ...	Want of rain has injured some pulses; the other crops just sown.	Measles prevailing, but without serious results.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 6th	0	Very cold and foggy.	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th January 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 18th to 24th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 25th to 31st Dec. 1871.	Rain from 1st January 1871. Inches	Rain from 1st January 1871. Up to date.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	56·28	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Cuttack { Jail	0·16	ditto	50·39	ditto.	
	False Point	Nil	ditto	69·29	ditto.	
	Jajipore	ditto	Not received	89 12	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Kendrapparah	ditto	ditto	48 30	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	Not received	ditto	50·03	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Sumbulpore	ditto	ditto	41 76	19th Nov. 1871.	
	Bhinsore	Nil	Nil	63·86	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	52·98	ditto.	
	Pooree	ditto	ditto	55·32	ditto.	
	Khoordah	ditto	Not received	56·42	24th Dec. 1871.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh Jail	0 43	Nil	56·09	31st Dec 1871.	
	Burhee	0·43	0 21	49·66	ditto.	
	Puchumba	0·13	Nil	57 45	ditto.	
	Ranchee	0 14	ditto	61·57	ditto.	
	Palamow	Not received	Not received	51·56	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Purulia	0·08	Nil	61·28	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Gobindpore	Not received	Not received	53 91	10th Dec. 1871	From 12th June.
	Chyebassa	0·16	Nil	58·58	31st Dec. 1871.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·14	ditto	59·46	ditto.	
	Dinapore Jail	0·42	ditto	58·50	ditto.	
	Behar	0·21	Not received	54·43	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Barh	0·20	Nil	37·84	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Gya	0 76	ditto	48·73	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	0·50	ditto	46·67	ditto.	
	Nowadah	0 88	ditto	54·78	ditto.	
	Arungabad	1·07	ditto	40·40	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Nil	ditto	59·53	ditto.	
	Bettiah	0·10	Not received	62·03	24th Dec. 1871	From 5th June.
	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	75·67	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Sewan	0 63	Not received	84·24	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	77·02	31st Dec. 1871	
	Durbhangah	ditto	Not received	78·70	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Seetamaree	ditto	Nil	63 89	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Tajpore	Not received	Not received	52·98	17th Dec. 1871	Not recorded 6th to 19th March, and not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Mudhubani	Nil	Nil	60·61	31st Dec. 1871	From 1st April
	Hajipore	0 45	ditto	51·37	ditto ..	From 22nd May, and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Arrah	0·50	ditto	61·39	ditto.	
	Buxar	0 80	ditto	73·28	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·55	ditto	53·10	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Bhubhooah	0·80	Not received	62 17	ditto.	
	Benares	1·25	Nil	56·38	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	Nil	ditto	37 62	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	Not received	56·23	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Banka	ditto	Nil	49·24	31st Dec. 1871	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	32·29	ditto ...	From 14th Aug., and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	58·02	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	Not received	47 37	3rd Dec 1871.	
	Begooserai	Not received	Nil	41·39	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Deoghur	Nil	ditto	56·61	ditto	
	Jamtara	0·09	ditto	62·53	ditto ...	From 13th February.
	Rajmehal	Nil	Not received	74·40	10th Dec. 1871	From 12th February
	Pakour	Not received	ditto	50·27	24th Dec. 1871	From 21st May.
	Purneah	Nil	Nil	80 33	31st Dec. 1871	Not received 18th to 24th Dec
	Kishengunge	Not received	ditto	65·82	ditto ...	From 13th June, and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
Rajshahye.	Arrareah	Not received	Not received	77·06	3rd Dec. 1871	From 26th June.
	Rampore Beauleah	Nil	ditto	72·51	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Nattore	ditto	Nil	85·16	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	92 99	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	0·05	ditto	70 46	ditto.	
	Maldah	Nil	ditto	61 69	ditto.	
	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	59 07	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	ditto	63 15	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	ditto	ditto	62 49	ditto ...	From 16th January.
	Jamooakandi	Not received	Not received	64·86	29th Oct 1871	From 17th April, and not received 18th to 24th Sept.
	Pubna	Nil	ditto	71·52	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Serajgunge	ditto	Nil	76 96	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	94·15	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	ditto	67·31	ditto ...	From 22nd January.
	Titalya	ditto	ditto	81·68	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	68·35	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	69·72	ditto.	
	Culna	ditto	ditto	64 21	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	65·20	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	0·18	ditto	61 58	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	Nil	ditto	54·88	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	Not received	61 61	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	79 99	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	Nil	55·41	31st Dec. 1871.	From 20th Mar.
	Jehanabad	Not received	Not received	67 37	10th Dec. 1871	From 21st April.
	Howrah	Nil	Nil	93·36	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Midnapore	Not received	ditto	72·02	ditto ..	Not received 18th to 24th Dec.
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	ditto	87·15	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not received	Not received	109 62	19th Nov. 1871	
	Gurbetta	0·06	ditto	62 11	24th Dec 1871	From 6th February.
	Tumlook	Nil	Nil	70·78	31st Dec. 1871.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 18th to 24th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 25th to 31st Dec. 1871.	Rain from 1st January 1871.		Remarks
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	Nil	Not received	60·55	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	75·11	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	58·00	ditto.	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	63·21	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	91·35	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	Nil	81·35	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	83·10	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	ditto	79·65	ditto ...	From 16th February.
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	92·62	10th Dec. 1871	From 6th March.
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	61·03	ditto ...	From 3rd April.
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	41·81	ditto ...	ditto.
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	80·78	ditto ...	ditto.
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	109·70	31st Dec 1871	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	93 31	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	ditto	96·39	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	97·63	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	84·52	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	70·51	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	69·26	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	73·78	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	74·56	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	89 99	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	73·80	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	ditto	86·74	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	ditto	81·90	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	93·04	ditto ...	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	113·26	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	ditto	92·45	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	79·70	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Not received	ditto	92·16	ditto ..	Not received 18th to 24th Nov.
	Goalundo	Nil	ditto	59·33	ditto ...	From 5th June.
	Mymensing	ditto	ditto	111·04	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	Not received	Not received	78·08	17th Dec. 1871	
	Atteah	Nil	Nil	103·65	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Kishoregunge	ditto	Not received	117·71	24th Dec. 1871	
	Sylhet	ditto	ditto	144·09	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Cachar	ditto	Nil	91·37	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Hylakandy	ditto	Not received	92·45	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Koyah	Not received	ditto	104·93	17th Dec. 1871.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	102·78	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	107·17	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	ditto	163·60	ditto ...	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	ditto	98·78	24th Dec. 1871	
	Noakhally	ditto	Nil	132 83	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	97·43	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	111·32	10th Dec. 1871.	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	Nil	Nil	200·10	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	12·54	ditto ..	From 22nd September.
	Buxa	0·04	0·12	167·77	ditto.	
	Goalpara	Not received	Not received	85·69	17th Dec. 1871	
	Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	67·53	26th Nov. 1871	Not recorded 27th Feb. to 5th Mar.
	Tura (G. Hills) ...	Nil	Nil	107·54	31st Dec. 1871	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	125 42	15th Dec. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	117·10	31st Dec. 1871	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	192·51	30th Nov. 1871.	
	Falacotta	ditto	ditto	43·97	6th Aug. 1871	Not recorded since 6th Aug.
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	91·80	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Boda	ditto	ditto	64·08	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	ditto	Not received	82·88	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Nowgong	ditto	Nil	127·41	31st Dec. 1871	
	Mungledye	0·12	Not received	67 51	24th Dec. 1871.	From 30th Jan.
	Burpetta	Nil	ditto	80·27	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	Nil	56·02	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Seebsaugor	ditto	Not received	119·22	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Jorehaut	Not received	ditto	92·88	10th Dec. 1871	From 22nd February, and not received 13th to 19th Nov.
	Golaghaut	Nil	ditto	106·18	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Nazeera	0·03	0·22	114·52	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Debroogur	Nil	Not received	108·95	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 30th Oct. to 5th Nov.
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	103·76	17th Dec. 1871	
	Shillong	ditto	ditto	69·71	ditto.	
	Cherrapunjee	ditto	ditto	314·15	3rd Dec. 1871	From 18th February.
	Jaowai	ditto	ditto	120·60	ditto.	
	Samoogdting	0·27	ditto	57·75	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 31st December 1871, to 6th January 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Dec.											
Calcutta.	31st	10	30·113	30·132	70·2	62·9	65	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	Jan.	16	29·969	29·987	77·5	66·5	53	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	1st	10	30·121	30·140	73·5	68·0	74	W	...	...	.....	b
		16	30·006	30·024	79·5	68·5	54	W	...	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	30·129	30·148	74·8	69·4	74	W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·982	30·000	79·5	70·5	61	W by S	...	...	K	
	3rd	10	30·111	30·130	73·5	70·0	83	W by S	...	...	C	
		16	29·952	29·970	79·6	70·0	60	W	...	...	K	
	4th	10	30·037	30·055	75·5	69·2	70	W	...	...	C	
		16	29·902	29·920	80·9	70·4	56	W S W	...	...	C	b
	5th	10	30·059	30·078	74·0	69·0	76	W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·945	29·963	79·2	69·7	61	W	...	...	.....	b
	6th	10	30·082	30·101	72·2	65·0	66	N	...	...	.....	
		16	29·940	29·958	76·5	66·5	53	N by E	...	...	.....	b
	Dec.											
Saugor Island.	31st	10	30·134	30·140	73	66	67	N W	4·2*	...	.....	b
	Jan.	16	29·994	30·000	82	72	59	W N W	1·5*	...	.....	b
	1st	10	30·132	30·138	74	68	72	N W	2·4*	...	C	b
		16	30·035	30·041	78	71	69	S S W	3·0*	...	C	b, f
	2nd	10	30·136	30·142	74	72	90	N N W	3·6*	...	C	b
		16	30·015	30·021	79	74	77	S S W	6·3*	...	K	
	3rd	10	30·124	30·130	73	73	100	N	.....	...		b
		16	29·964	29·970	80	72	66	S W	1·9*	...	KS	b
	4th	10	30·060	30·066	77	74	86	W S W	6·1*	...		b
		16	29·944	29·950	79	73	73	S S W	10·6*	...		b, m
	5th	10	30·074	30·080	74	70	81	N W	6·9*	...	KS	b
		16	29·970	29·976	80	74	74	N	5·7*	...	C	b
	6th	10	30·087	30·093	74	66	63	N N E	1·9*	...	C	b
		16	29·935	29·941	79	70	61	N N W	7·6*	...	.....	
	Dec.								6·6*	...	C	b, m
Chittagong.	31st	10	30·027	30·122	70	64	70	N N E	5·2*	...	.....	b, m
	Jan.	16	29·916	30·011	71	67	80	W N W	5·6*	...	.....	b, m
	1st	10	30·042	30·137	71	65	70	N N E	6·0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·961	30·055	77	66	56	W N W	6·0*	...	.....	b, m
	2nd	10	30·046	30·141	72	64	62	N E	5·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·988	30·082	75	67	63	W N W	5·5*	...	.....	b, m
	3rd	10	30·039	30·134	72	65	66	N	3·2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·898	29·992	76	68	64	W	5·9*	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29·971	30·065	75	68	68	N N E	4·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·865	29·958	78	69	61	W N W	5·9*	...	.....	b, m
	5th	10	29·981	30·075	75	68	68	N N W	3·6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·880	29·973	80	71	62	W	7·6*	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·961	30·055	74	68	72	N	4·0*	...	.....	
		16	29·862	29·956	77	68	60	W	6·1*	...	.....	be
	Dec.											
Madras.	30th	10	30·056	30·086	82	72	59	N E by N	12*	...	.....	be
		16	29·951	29·981	82	73	63	N E by N	14*	...	.....	be
	31st	10	30·064	30·094	80	72	66	N N E	10*	...	.....	be
	Jan.	16	29·958	29·988	80	72	66	N E by N	13*	...	.....	be
	1st	10	30·065	30·095	83	72	56	N E by E	16*	...	.....	be
		16	29·988	30·018	82	71	55	N E by E	18*	...	.....	be
	2nd	10	30·074	30·104	83	72	56	E by N	13*	...	.....	be
		16	29·970	30·000	81	71	59	N E	7*	...	.....	be
	3rd	10	30·045	30·075	81	72	62	N N E	10*	...	.....	be
		16	29·938	29·968	82	72	59	N E	11*	...	.....	be
	4th	10	30·025	30·055	88	77	58	N E	12*	...	.....	be
		16	29·921	29·951	82	71	55	E N E	13*	...	.....	be
	5th	10	30·032	30·062	80	72	66	N N W	3*	...	.....	b, fair
		16	29·939	29·969	81	71	59	N E	12*	...	.....	fair
	Dec.											
Cuttack.	30th	10	30·087	30·171	72	61	49	E	0·8*	...	.....	fair
		16	30·017	30·102	65	60	73	S S E	1·3*	...	.....	fair
	31st	10	30·087	30·171	74	63	58	E S E	7·0*	...	C	fair
	Jan.	16	29·919	30·001	85	67	34	W	1·3*	...	.....	fair
	1st	10	29·981	30·063	85	68	37	N N W	6·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·936	30·018	86	67	32	E N E	9·0*	...	.....	fair
	2nd	10	30·079	30·162	77	67	56	N E	6·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·933	30·015	85	68	37	S W	2·1*	...	CS	fair
	3rd	10	30·059	30·142	76	66	56	N	3·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·813	29·896	81	67	44	E	2·8*	...	C	b, fair
	4th	10	29·997	30·080	78	68	57	S W	6·0*	...	C	fair
		16	29·835	29·917	87	66	27	S W	3·4*	...	.....	fair
	5th	10	30·027	30·110	77	64	45	W S W	8·0*	...	C	
		16	29·863	29·945	86	65	27	N E	1·9*	...	.....	
	Dec.											
Akyab.	31st	10	30·086	30·108	68	63	74	N N E	4	...		b
	Jan.	16	29·950	29·972	77	68	60	W N W	1	...	C	b
	1st	10	30·101	30·123	69	64	74	N	1	...	C	b
		16	30·007	30·029	78	69	61	W S W	1	...	C	b
	2nd	10	30·110	30·132	69	64	74	N	1	...	C	b
		16	29·980	30·002	77	68	60	W	1	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30·081	30·103	70	65	75	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·947	29·969	77	67	56	W	1	...	C	b
	4th	10	30·038	30·060	71	66	75	N N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·894	29·916	79	71	65	W	1	...	.....	b
	5th	10	30·018	30·040	71	66	75	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·914	29·936	79	70	61	W N W	2	...	C	b
	6th	10	30·026	30·048	72	67	75	N N E	1	...	.....	
		16	29·884	29·906	79	70	61	W N W	1	...	.....	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 16TH TO 31ST OCTOBER 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Port Blair ...	110	Not received.																														
Madras ...	27	29·858	...	29·908	29·808	...	·100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·3	...	82·8	82·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	67	...	5·20	7
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·837	29·811	29·888	29·789	29·861	·099	113·8	29th	120·0	25th	102·0	88·0	6·2	81·8	85·0	82·6	85·9	87·3	84·3	17th	90·0	12·9	31st	77·1	60	66	55	55	66	0·10	1
Akyab ...	21	29·851	29·828	29·901	29·802	29·874	·099	...	...	...	...	...	83·7	7·6	76·1	80·7	78·5	80·9	83·2	80·1	21st	88·4	14·8	30th	73·6	85	90	86	79	87	9·76	6
False Point ...	18·7	29·892	29·870	29·936	29·853	29·908	·083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81·9	79·1	82·7	84·6	81·2	...	...	...	...	...	77	79	77	73	77	7·55	2
Cuttack ...	80	29·800	29·785	29·851	29·743	29·820	·208	141·9	16th	148·0	24th	129·0	91·0	21·1	69·9	80·0	72·6	83·7	87·4	76·3	18-19th	95·0	29·0	31st	66·0	72	88	61	53	85	0·20	1
Saugor Island ...	6	29·859	29·836	29·911	29·810	29·880	·101	135·6	21st	143·2	25th	94·7	84·4	12·1	72·3	79·6	75·6	82·3	83·8	76·6	16th	88·0	20·4	31st	67·6	83	91	79	74	89	17·79	4
Chittagong ...	90	29·788	29·768	29·841	29·732	29·811	·109	134·6	17th	151·0	25th	83·0	85·3	15·1	70·2	77·7	72·7	80·3	82·2	75·6	22nd	90·5	25·7	30th	64·8	83	92	77	74	87	5·86	2
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·854	29·829	29·911	29·802	29·873	·109	143·9	17th	147·2	26th	130·0	85·3	10·9	74·4	79·4	75·0	81·6	83·9	77·1	16th	89·8	18·8	26-27th	71·0	78	91	72	61	87	5·07	3
Jessore ...	22	29·839	29·810	29·895	29·786	29·866	·109	...	...	...	...	...	85·9	14·5	71·4	78·5	72·8	82·4	83·7	75·2	18th	91·0	23·1	31st	67·9	81	95	73	66	91	2·39	4
Dacca ...	35	29·837	29·816	29·889	29·783	29·861	·106	139·9	31st	148·0	25th	94·0	84·8	14·7	70·1	78·5	73·9	82·8	81·7	75·5	17-18th	89·0	22·1	28th	66·9	79	93	67	67	88	3·12	5
Cachar ...	88·91	29·793	29·797	29·846	29·727	29·804	·119	127·4	22nd	140·0	25th	98·0	86·0	15·8	70·2	77·6	71·9	79·5	84·0	75·1	22-23rd	82·0	28·0	29th	64·0	83	94	80	70	90	2·27	3
Hazareebangh ...	2,014	27·862	27·847	27·905	27·817	27·880	·088	137·2	24th	148·0	25th	123·0	82·1	18·4	63·7	72·8	65·7	77·1	79·0	69·5	17th	85·0	24·0	31st	61·0	55	73	43	40	63	0·06	1
Berhampore ...	80	29·788	29·771	29·847	29·733	29·803	·114	140·4	24th	149·0	25th	103·0	87·7	14·9	72·8	80·3	74·2	83·7	85·8	77·3	17th	92·0	22·5	27th	69·5	72	86	63	57	81	Nil.	...
Gya ...	400?	29·557	29·533	29·621	29·503	29·570	·118	132·5	17th	137·5	25th	128·0	87·8	19·7	68·1	78·7	70·7	82·8	85·8	75·5	16th	91·0	25·0	31st	66·0	58	71	51	43	66	0·05	1
Patna ...	179	29·697	29·668	29·766	29·644	29·711	·122	145·1	26th	148·0	28th	142·0	85·7	21·0	64·7	76·7	68·9	81·6	83·6	72·7	16th	88·3	27·5	31st	60·8	67	79	57	53	78	0·12	1
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·685	29·675	29·745	29·625	29·697	·120	141·2	22nd	144·0	27-28th	138·0	86·2	16·5	69·7	78·3	72·0	81·1	84·7	75·3	16-17th	88·0	22·0	22nd	66·0	73	82	67	64	79	Nil.	...
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·405	23·389	23·424	23·389	23·420	·035	124·5	23rd	136·0	27th	103·0	64·7	17·6	47·1	56·0	50·9	61·2	58·7	53·1	23rd	72·0	27·6	29th	44·4	69	73	59	66	79	0·15	2
Goalparah ...	386	29·464	29·463	29·518	29·401	29·474	·117	139·8	29th	153·0	25th	102·2	83·0	15·6	67·4	75·9	70·2	78·6	80·5	74·3	17th	87·6	23·2	26th	64·4	80	92	78	67	84	0·44	2
Shillong ...	4,792	25·288	25·276	25·331	25·244	25·301	·087	143·0	30th	148·5	16th	128·0	69·2	14·1	55·1	61·1	56·0	65·4	64·2	58·8	24th	72·5	22·0	28th	50·5	87	90	82	85	89	3·18	6
Benares ...	262·74	29·629	29·615	29·683	29·576	29·641	·107	142·7	25th	149·0	31st	140·0	92·8	33·4	59·4	77·1	64·7	85·7	90·1	68·0	16th	96·0	40·0	28-31st	56·0	66	92	45	38	88	Nil.	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	28·998	28·979	28·055	28·960	28·998	·095	129·8	16th	136·0	29th	127·0	89·3	32·8	56·5	72·7	58·4	79·8	86·7	65·8	22nd	91·2	40·0	28th	51·2	61	85	44	38	79	Nil.	...

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 1871.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years	..	29·834	Mean temperatures of 16 years	...	81·4	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	... 78	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	... 5·46
Ditto ditto of 1871	...	... 29·803	Ditto ditto of 1871	...	... 81·9	Ditto ditto of 1871	...	... 79	Actual fall in 1871 ...	...	... 7·03
Defect in 1871	...	... ·031	Excess in 1871 ...	...	... 0·5	Excess in 1871 ...	...	... 1	Excess in 1871 ...	...	... 1·57

CALCUTTA,

The 5th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Directions.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair				
Madras	29·885	85·6	42	N 7° W
Vizagapatam	29·868	85·1	21	N 79° E
Akyab	29·873	80·7	12	N 26° E
False Point	29·900	81·9	30	N 45° E
Cuttack	29·883	80·2	31	N 6° W
Saugor Island	29·865	79·6	13	S 75° W
Chittagong	29·881	77·9	57	N 16° W
Calcutta	29·872	79·4	12	N 65° W
Jessore	29·862	78·5	31	N 14° E
Dacca	29·874	78·5	21	N 62° E
Cachar	29·886	77·8	13	S 46° E
Hazareebaugh	29·874	78·5	43	40° W
Berhampore	29·871	80·5	47	7° E
Gya	.....	79·8	6	N 88° W
Patna	29·883	77·2	18	N 37° E
Monghyr	29·850	78·7	13	N 73° W
Darjeeling	29·900	75·9	42	N 71° W
Gowalparah	29·857	77·0	64	N C 87° E
Shillong	29·922	74·7	26	S C 42° W
Benares	29·899	77·8	17	N C 3° W
Roorkee	29·901	75·3	31	S K 39° E

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stati 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in co For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. Th given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the result directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportion prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous table

CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Be

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BLANFORD,
the Government

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th January 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			℔	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	1st	30·051	81·0	62·2	136·5	70·9	65·6	61·4	0·73	W	...	37·3	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	2nd	·057	80·7	65·8	136·7	72·4	67·7	63·9	·76	W & W by S	...	41·1	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 4 to 8 A.M.
	3rd	·024	80·4	66·4	136·0	72·5	68·2	64·8	·78	W by S & W	...	59·7	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Foggy from 4 to 7 A.M., and at 8 P.M.
	4th	29·961	82·0	64·5	137·5	73·2	68·2	64·2	·75	W & W S W	...	55·2	...	☾	Clear cirri. Foggy from 5 to 7 P.M.
	5th	·983	81·0	69·4	135·3	73·5	69·2	66·2	·79	W by S & W	...	47·0		...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M., and from 7 to 11 P.M.
	6th	·995	77·8	63·6	131·0	70·8	65·6	61·4	·74	N by E	...	59·4	...	...	Clear.
	7th	·973	75·5	61·5	130·4	68·3	61·5	56·1	·67	N N E	...	75·6	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20·5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	82·0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81·6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	Nil
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th January	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	Nil

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 30th of November 1871.

Circle.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1871-72.				Approximate area irrigated during November 1871.			Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Rainfall.			Navigation Return.					Chief Irrigation.		Remarks.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for the first time during current year.			Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per column 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa ...	High Level	8	675	4·98	227·	Cuttack ...	10,721	...	10,721	10,721	...	49·24	58·18	Local ..	31	80	935	740	Rice ...	Rice.	
														Government	17	212	5,895	18,998			
	Kendrapara	7	1,262	5·30	798·583	Ditto ...	15,568	70	15,498	15,568	...	49·24	58·18	Local ...	96	559	12,748	20,240	Rice, Cotton, &c.	"	Discharge through No. 8 Lock, 2·42 cubic feet per second.
														Through ...	363	3,337	140,112	491,112			
														Govt. Local	252	3,065	50,240	8,865	...	...	Discharge over Mantree Escape, 422·70 cubic feet per second.
														Govt. Thro'	6	45	1,890	...	...	...	
	Taldunda ...	8	1,300	6·25	51·00	Ditto ...	1,363	3	1,360	1,363	...	49·24	58·18	Local ...	17	124	462	575	Cotton	"	Water led down to fill 2nd and 3rd reaches during the month.
														Government	69	930	19,446	3,150			
	Machgong ...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	305	7	298	305	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	Sugar-cane and Tu meric ..	"	

South-Western	Midnapore	8	875	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	6,107	6,107	...	64·27	49·29	Local ...	1,949	7,228	57,352	362,807			No irrigation.
	Panchkoorah	6	240	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25	Not available.	Govt. ...	5	35	429	1,800			Canal Range III. closed for annual repairs from 12th November 1871.
	Tidal ...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local ...	898	3,706	96,353	72,053			No irrigation.
	Nov. 1870.					Total ...	27,957	80	33,984	34,064				Government	10	45	1,174	595			
Orissa ...	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack ...	...	...	22,035	22,035	2·73	47·98	55·39								
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1,020	...	68,356	68,356	2·73	47·98	55·39								
	Taldunda	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	...	...	22,000	22,000	2·73	47·98	55·39								
South-Western	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	29,114	29,114	2·10	48·85	85·42								
	Panchkoorah	...	...	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	878	878	1·4	43·60	Not obtainable.								
						Total ...	1,020	...	142,383	142,383											

The 5th January 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of November 1871.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.							STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Rs.				Rs As. P.			THROUGH TRAFFIC.				Rs. As. P.			Rs.			Rs. As. P	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
40	Paddy ...	3,804	7,609	...	..	49 0 0	58	Paddy ..	2,389	47,789	...	...	637 8 0	..							96	Local	20,240	$559\frac{5}{14}$	12,748	109 3 8	
2	Jute ...	1,240	372	...	...	1 12 0	18	Passengers	No 22 in.	8,256	...	...	111 9 1	6	Empty ..	...	1 263	$45\frac{3}{28}$	1890	9 8 0	363	Through	4,91,112	$3,336\frac{13}{14}$	1,40,112	1,257 12 10	
1	Spices ...	1.116	89	...	...	0 6 0	7	Rice ...	1,221	1,221	...	...	16 14 0	..		LOCAL TRAFFIC.						Irr. Works					
6	Passengers	No. 8 in.	1,965	...	.	17 5 8	8	Spices ...	1,18,920	5,916	...	...	88 2 0	159	Stone ...	8 324	68,191	...	...	331 14 0	6	Through .	...	$45\frac{3}{28}$	1,890	9 8 0	
10	Jaggery ...	14,080	2,816	...	...	18 2 0	5	Salt ...	5,890	1,178	...	.	16 8 0	1	Soorkey .	46	371	...	...	1 12 0	252	Local ...	8,865	$3,064\frac{7}{14}$	50,240	422 6 0	
37	Empty ...	...	2,811	...	...	22 10 0	5	Hides ...	40,990	4,099	...	...	59 9 3	3	Bricks	36	1,326	...	..	6 6 0							
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	Jingilly ..	5,472	2,736	...	...	40 8 0	7	Firewood	291	2,327	...	..	18 10 0	..	...	...	...	...	..	
...	.....	...	...	..	..	..	1	Treasure ..	3,00,000	390	...	...	5 10 0	7	Ghooting	168	2,373	...	...	11 8 0	.	...	..	..	...	...	
...	.....	...	..	.	..	...	17	Jaggery .	16,230	3,246	...	...	37 8 0	75	Empty ...	..	11,218	...	...	52 4 0	.	...	...	.	.	.	
..	.. ..	...	...	...	..	...	240	Empty .	...	18,573	...	...	244 0 6	..	...	..	...			..	..	.	—			..	
96	.....	20,240	15,662	$559\frac{5}{14}$	12 748	109 3 8	363	... ..	4,91,112	93,434	$3,336\frac{13}{14}$	1,40,112	1,257 12 10	258	...	8,865	85,806	$3064\frac{7}{14}$	50240	422 6 0	717	..	5.20,217	7,006	2,[illegible]4,990	1,798 14 6	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the First Section of the High Level Canal during the month of November 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.
2	Rice ...	90 0 0	101½	...	...	1 2 4
1	Paddy ...	10 0 0	28½	...	...	0 1 7
1	Almirah ...	60 0 0	30½	...	...	0 7 2
5	Firewood ...	51 0 0	995	...	...	4 12 0
1	Straw ...	4 0 0	73	...	...	0 11 2
4	Jaggery ...	505 0 0	449¾	...	...	3 7 7
3	Vegetable ...	15 0 0	87½	...	...	0 5 6
11	Empty ...	.....	470¼	...	...	3 5 2
1	Bamboos ...	4 12 0	.....	...	...	1 12 0
2	Passengers ...	.....	.....	...	...	0 8 8
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
31		739 12 0	2,236	80	935	16 9 2

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.
1	Timber ...	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0
2	Treasures ...	14,000 0 0	42	.....	.....	0 7 1
1	Ropes ...	150 0 0	315	.....	.....	4 8 0
2	Waggon ...	1,100 0 0	1,948	.....	.....	28 14 0
1	Rails ...	450 0 0	580½	.....	.....	8 10 0
1	Firewood ...	20 0 0	630	.....	.....	3 2 0
2	Empty ...	.....	1,061½	.....	.....	15 0 4
2	Tiles ...	35 0 0	506¼	.....	.....	7 8 0
1	Bricks ...	9 0 0	238½	.....	.....	1 2 0
1	Bamboos ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
2	Momaties ... / Pick Axes and White Paint	3,020 0 0	608¾	.....	.....	9 0 0
1	Passengers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 8
17		18,998 0 0	5,930	212	5,895	132 4 1

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
31	Local ...	739 12 0	80	935	16 9 2
17	Irri. works	18,998 0 0	212	5,895	132 4 1
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
48		19,737 12 0	292	6,830	148 13 3

REMARKS. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of November 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Rs.				Rs As. P.			Rs. As P				Rs. As P.			Rs.			Rs. As. P	
5	Paddy	380	1,197	...	...	3 0 0	8	Laterite ..	105 0 0	6,038¼	...	...	15 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
3	Fuel	55	1,125	...	...	2 13 0	10	Sill ..	460 8 0	4,910½	...	..	12 4 5	17	Local ...	575 0 0	124	461¾	20 3 8	
	Bamboos, 13,100 in No.	100	...	...	...	10 14 8	4	Lime ..	396 0 0	2,035	..	...	5 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Timbers, 3 in No. ...	40	...	...	...	0 6 0	11	Rubble ..	144 8 0	4,351¼	...	...	10 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Empty	...	1,150	...	...	2 14 0	1	Crane boat ..	2,000 0 0	650	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	..	.		...	
1	Demurrage, at 4 as per day.	...	...	..	...	0 4 0	2	Bricks ...	44 0 0	1,800	.	...	4 8 0	69	Irrn. Traffic	3,150 0 0	929 85/112	19,446¼	65 1 5	
...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	33	Empty ...	.....	6,243	...	.	15 9 11	...	...	...	...		...	
17		575	3,472	124	461¾	20 3 8	69		3,150 0 0	26,033	929 85/112	19,446¼	65 1 5	86		3,725 0 0	1,054	19,908	85 5 1	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of November 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. As. P.
49	Coal ...	18,404	7,182	28,450	...	...	106 11 0
13	Cotton ...	1,075	20,625	3,225	...	...	14 8 0
2	Firewood ...	60	18	175	...	...	0 10 6
50	Grain ...	3,401	6,029	7,650	...	...	29 1 6
19	Hides and horns	2,094	39,225	4,550	...	...	20 7 0
8	Jaggery and sugar ...	675	2,063	1,650	...	...	6 6 0
20	Metal ...	1,553	45,530	4,350	...	...	17 15 0
138	Miscellaneous ...	5,123	25,096	21,875	...	...	91 3 3
25	Oil and oilseeds	2,883	10,192	5,725	...	...	23 0 0
14	Paddy and rice	897	1,714	2,200	...	...	9 2 6
88	Piece-goods ...	3,859	1,46,775	15,200	...	...	60 0 6
27	Garden produce	1,317	2,335	3,675	...	...	14 7 0
11	Pottery ...	321	102	1,550	...	...	5 15 0
25	Salt ...	2,760	11,095	5,850	...	...	26 5 6
15	Silk and indigo	133	32,761	2,225	...	...	9 0 0
28	Jute ...	2,159	8,522	6,325	...	...	23 11 6
17	Straw ...	1,376	766	3,850	...	...	16 0 6
8	Tobacco ...	365	2,190	1,275	...	...	5 3 0
4	Tiles ...	345	73	925	...	...	3 7 6
1	Shell lime ...	150	50	225	...	...	1 2 0
8	Sand ...	786	208	2,525	...	...	9 7 6
3	Rafts of timber, logs 36 ...	...	234	...	...	...	4 8 0
4	Rafts of bamboos	...	22	200	...	...	0 9 0
177	Empty boats ...	...	...	78,925	...	...	457 8 0
1,183	Passengers, No. 14,043 ...	...	...	...	...	...	125 15 6
12	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mis. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4 9
1,949	Total ...	49,736	3,62,807	2,02,620	7,228	57,352	1,096 10 0

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.
2	Empty boats	...		100	3	...	0 14 0
3	Rafts of Teak Timber.	...	1,800	logs 45= 32 tons.	32	...	11 4 0
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Total ...	...	1,800	100	35	429	12 2 0

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
			Rs.			Rs. As. P.
1,949	Local	49,736	3,62,807	7,228	57,352	1,096 10 0
5	Irri. works	...	1,800	35	429	12 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,954	Total ...	49,736	3,64,607	7,263	57,781	1,108 12 0

REMARKS.

Canal Range III, closed for annual repairs from 12th Nov. 1871.
The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal during the month of November 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.					Rs. As. P.
265	Paddy ...	22,742	21,345	48,460	...	...	306 8 6
4	Mustard ...	350	1,100	975	...	...	4 14 0
33	Tobacco ...	1,224	6,144	4,330	...	...	25 14 0
6	Oil cake ...	106	96	380	...	...	1 15 6
3	Cotton ...	450	3,800	1,075	...	...	5 6 0
8	Betel ...	78	123	265	...	...	2 2 0
6	Cloth ...	69	4,100	480	...	...	2 15 3
3	Spices ...	305	8,000	850	...	...	7 8 6
20	Salt ...	3,749	15,163	6,675	...	...	35 5 6
4	Grains ...	355	498	600	...	...	3 5 0
7	Pottery ...	2,303	117	980	...	...	5 13 3
1	Nuts ...	5	30	50	...	...	0 9 0
1	Plantain ...	10	20	100	...	...	0 8 0
3	Stone lime ...	1,000	775	1,350	...	...	7 2 0
3	Sugar ...	60	480	320	...	...	2 0 9
1	Iron ...	60	500	200	...	...	1 0 0
2	Cocoanut ...	75	130	275	...	...	1 11 0
1	Charcoal ...	30	30	125	...	...	0 10 0
5	Sand ...	950	72	1,775	...	...	8 14 0
14	Firewood ...	4,411	122	1,695	...	...	8 12 3
4	Bamboos No. ...	2,775	328	575	...	...	8 11 0
1	Plank ...	100	300	100	...	...	1 10 0
1	Straw bundles ...	680	1	75	...	...	0 6 0
2	Animal (cow) No.	80	750	375	...	...	1 14 0
391	Empty boats ...	...	...	23,925	...	...	159 8 3
47	Rice ...	1,793	2,545	3,4[illegible]5	...	...	21 11 9
6	Jute ...	202	832	72[illegible]	...	...	11 1 3
1	Mats ...	50	250	300	...	...	1 8 0
22	Timber ...	451	2,922	1,555	...	...	71 6 6
16	Passengers ...	...	...	570	...	...	7 6 6
1	Skin ...	50	800	100	...	...	1 2 0
3	Lime ...	88	49	185	...	...	1 9 9
9	Vegetables ...	101	48	255	...	...	1 4 3
3	Jaggery ...	144	575	40[illegible]	...	...	2 0 0
1	Sundries ...	8	8	175	...	...	0 14 0
898		...	72,053	1,03,765	3,706	96,353	724 15 9

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.	Rs.				Rs. As. P.
1	Sluice gates	...	300	150	...	...	1 11 0
2	Sand ...	300	20	400	...	...	2 0 0
1	Empty ...	...	..	50	...	...	0 9 0
1	Tools ...	...	100	60	...	...	0 4 9
1	Lime ...	80	30	125	...	...	1 6 6
3	Soorkee ...	250	45	380	...	...	3 8 6
1	Iron works ...	20	100	100	...	...	1 2 0
10		...	595	1,265	45¼	1,174½	10 9 9

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.			Rs. As. P.
898	Local ...	72,053	3,706	96,353	724 15 9
10	Irrn. works ...	595	45	1,174	10 9 9
908		72,648	3,751¼	97,527¾	735 9 6

N.B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th November 1871.

(Sd.) G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
Offg. Asst. to Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	99,870	1,72,349 8 10	15,798 14 2	685,836 0	*4,35,830 8 0	39,951 2 7	55,749 16 9
Or per mile of railway ...	...	134 10 4	12 6 10	.....	340 7 11	31 4 3	43 11 1
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	2,272,251	32,08,251 8 4	294,089 14 6	11,277,631 10	68,60,730 13 3	628,900 6 6	922,990 1 0
Total for 25 weeks ...	2,372,121	33,80,601 1 2	309,888 8 8	11,963,467 10	72,96,561 5 3	668,851 9 1	978,739 17 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,160½	1,50,874 5 3	13,830 2 11	626,876 30	4,48,545 15 4	41,116 14 3	54,946 17 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	133 5 5	12 4 6	.....	396 6 8	36 6 9	48 11 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,258,894½	33,31,437 9 0	305,381 15 6	12,469,353 30	89,07,563 15 1	816,526 13 11	1,121,908 9 5

* Rs. 10,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,072	21,978 15 0	2,014 14 8	67,070 10	*17,517 4 3	1,605 15 0	3,620 9 8
Or per mile of railway	.....	98 9 0	9 0 8	.....	78 8 10	7 4 0	16 4 8
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	103,528½	2,89,797 7 9	26,564 15 5	1,075,916 20	2,89,940 15 3	26,577 18 5	53,142 13 10
Total for 25 weeks ...	107,600½	3,11,776 6 9	28,579 10 1	1,142,986 30	3,07,458 3 6	28,183 13 5	56,763 3 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,445½	19,518 0 3	1,789 3 1	45,210 0	15,774 15 7	1,446 0 9	3,235 3 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	87 8 5	8 0 6	.....	70 11 10	6 9 8	14 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	90,739½	2,79,017 12 10	25,576 12 8	660,487 30	2,13,841 5 10	19,602 2 6	45,178 15 2

* Rs. 1,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous weeks.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,725½	19,856 4 6	1,820 3 2	80,451 12	17,568 3 9	1,610 8 5	3,430 11 7
Or per mile of railway	190	126 14 1	11 12 7	514 0	112 4 1	10 5 10	21 18 5
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	665,115½	3,63,067 8 6	33,281 3 16	1,545,782 20¼	5,75,825 7 1	52,793 3 2	86,074 7 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	694,841	3,82,923 13 0	35,101 7 0	1,626,233 32¼	5,93,393 10 10	54,403 11 7	89,504 18 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,773	14,421 0 0	1,321 18 7	109,362 7	21,994 0 9	2,016 2 5	3,338 1 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	245	127 5 5	11 13 5	966 0	194 3 4	17 16 7	29 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	653,027	3,41,308 15 11	31,286 13 4	2,939,892 26	6,68,153 10 1	61,247 8 2	92,534 1 6

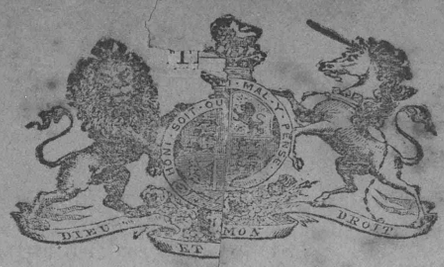
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,351½	1,017 13 3	101 15 8	9,377 0	293 5 3	29 6 8	131 2 4
Or per mile of railway	280	36 5 7	3 12 8	334 36	10 7 7	1 1 0	4 13 8
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	55,627½	8,654 12 9	865 9 7	134,611 20	4,247 0 3	424 14 0	1,290 3 7
Total for 12 weeks ...	62,979	9,672 10 0	967 5 3	143,988 20	4,540 5 6	454 0 8	1,421 5 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,094	1,016 2 0	101 12 3	10,814 10	512 0 9	51 4 0	152 16 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	253	36 4 8	3 12 6	386 8	18 4 7	1 16 7	5 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	61,855½	10,277 14 0	1,027 15 9	136,154 13	4,493 15 9	449 7 11	1,477 3 8

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 10, 1872.

No. 3 of 1872



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Governm[illegible] Council

[illegible] of Bengal.

LEGISLATIV[illegible]

[illegible]E DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE to introduce [illegible] the following Bill in [illegible] Council of the Lieut[illegible]enant-Governor of Ben[illegible] for making Laws an[illegible]d Regulations having b[illegible] obtained on the 9th D[illegible]ecember 1871, the Bill [illegible] by order of the Presi[illegible]dent hereby published [illegible] general information :—

THE BENGAL MUN[illegible]—

[illegible]CIPALITIES BILL, 1[illegible]

ARRANGEM[illegible]

[illegible]NT OF PARTS.

	Sec[illegible]
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PART II.—MUNICIPAL A[illegible] ...	
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SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships.

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill as settled by the Council of ıe Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making ıaws and Regulations, is by order of the President ereby published for general information :—

Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way debentures or otherwise, under the provisions Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the eutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and ıereas it is expedient to provide for the repay- ıt of municipal debentures and loans; It is reby enacted as follows :—

Justices not to borrow e than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the rds "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and said section shall be hereafter read and con- ıed as if the words hereby directed to be sub- uted were inserted in place of the words for ıch they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereto cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive ıny sums now due by them to the Secretary of te for India in Council, shall amount to the sum of eight-five lakhs of rupees, the borrow- powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease determine, save so far as they are hereinafter essly reserved.

Establishment of reserve

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect eof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on total sum borrowed by the Justices exclusive ne sum now due by them to the Secretary of e for India in Council, and shall appropriate same, so far as it is required or will extend, pay the amount (if any) of such loans or ntures issued by them as shall fall due in the e of the year. And they shall invest the lus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as said, or in case there has not been any amount ır paid in respect of such loans or debentures ıg the year, then they shall invest the whole of aid sum in Government securities or in any ities guaranteed by Government in the names e Chairman of the Justices and the Account- General of the Government of Bengal, to be them held as trustees for the purpose of ring at due date from time to time the several contracted or debentures issued by the ces. All interest accruing due on the said ities shall also from time to time be invested ıe Trustees in like manner and held upon the rust.

Appropriation of reserve

It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to e the whole or a sufficient portion of the ities held by them as aforesaid, and appro- the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 129R.

APPOINTMENTS

The 27th December 1871.—Baboo Kali Sunker Surma Rai to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Habigunge, in the district of Sylhet, with effect from the 1st February 1872.

The 29th December 1871.—Moonshee Rayazudin Mahomed to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Chandagaon, in the district of Tipperah, with effect from the 1st February 1872.

The 6th January 1872.—Moulvie Abdool Kureem to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Phenchoogunge, in the district of Sylhet, with effect from the 1st February 1872.

The 9th January 1872.—Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The 11th January 1872.—Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, First Division, Lower Provinces, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Regulation VII. of 1822, and Act XX. of 1848, in the districts of Nowgong, Durrung and Kamroop.

The following Officers in the Survey Department are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the districts of Nowgong, Durrung and Kamroop :—

Mr. William Henry Patterson.
" George Balley Scott.

Mr D. Carnduff to officiate as a Professor in the Patna College, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. K. Rogers, or until further orders.

The Reverend Lal Behari De to be an Assistant Professor in the Hooghly College.

The 12th January 1872.—The appointment of Mr. John George Charles to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade will take effect from the 22nd December 1871.

Mr. William Henry Ryland, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Howrah.

The 13th January 1872.—Mr. John Arthur Craven, Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act XII. of 1871, in that district.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Brahmunberiah, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X. of 1870, for the acquisition of land required for the sub-divisional buildings, and also for the Brahmunberiah road in Tipperah.

The 15th January 1872.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Moorshedabad for the management of the Nizamut School at that Station :—

Baboo Bungsheedhur Roy.
Mr. J. Carey.

The 16th January 1872.—Mr. Loftus Richard Tottenham to be Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. Daniel James McNeile to be Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, but to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. George Stewart Park, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A., to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

The above appointments will take effect from the date on which Mr. Tottenham may take charge at Beerbhoom.

Mr. Reginald Porch, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Bancoorah, is transferred to Burdwan.

Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is transferred to Tirhoot.

The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Collector, under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825, in the district of Balasore, *viz.* :—

Mr. Frederick Jones.
Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen.
" Janokeynath Mozoomdar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 9th January 1872.—Mr. Arthur Weekes, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Purneah, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from the afternoon of the 13th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, embarking from Bombay.

The 13th January 1872.—Mr. William Henry Ryland, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, recently posted to Howrah, for three months, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 15th January 1872.—Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon, B.A., Officiating Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sections III. and IV. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave from the 1st April 1872, to enable him to embark from Bombay.

A furlough for one year, to be taken before the 1st July 1872, is assigned to Mr. Henry Roberts Madocks, Judge of Bhaugulpore.

The 16th January 1872.—Mr. William Henry Grimley, B.A., is allowed subsidiary leave for one day, in addition to the thirty days granted to him under orders of the 12th ultimo.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

The 16th January 1872.—In paragraph 2 of the Notification dated 6th January 1872, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th instant, page 101, *for* "Luskerpasha" *read* "Sankarpasha."

In the Notification at the top of page 102 of the same *Gazette*, *for* "8th December 1872" *read* "8th January 1872."

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th January 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the district of Hooghly, comprising the thannahs of Hurripal and Kristonuggur with Head-Quarters at Hurripal.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3418.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 30th December 1871.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a sanction for any charge, which has not been acted on for a year, must be held to have lapsed.

To several Departments, local Governments, Comptroller-General, Accountants-General, and Deputy Accountants-General in charge.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 325.—*Fort William, the* 12*th January* 1872.—*Expenditure.*—(*Administration*).—RESOLUTION.—It is usual for officers, when submitting propositions for the revision of establishments, to set down the average monthly cost of a pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum, however quickly, at the mean between the minimum and the maximum.

2. As a matter of fact, however, the monthly average cost of a pay so fixed, unless the period of rise be very long, is much higher than this. By the present erroneous practice, officers may be led to propose, and perhaps the Government sometimes may sanction, proposals for the revision of establishments under a practical misapprehension of their actual financial effect.

3. It is not at present possible to show exactly what the average monthly cost of a progressive pay is. No doubt it varies under varying circumstances; and under all circumstances it depends largely upon the length of the period of rise.

4. The Governor-General in Council is, however, convinced that the average monthly cost of a pay, which rises by five equal annual increments from a minimum to a maximum, is, at least, the minimum plus two-thirds, and, in the case of ministerial establishments, three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and the maximum.

5. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that, for the present, the average monthly cost of such pay shall be calculated in this way.

Examples—

The average monthly cost of the pay of an officer in the classified list in the Financial Department, which rises from Rs. 400 a month by five annual increments of Rs 40 to Rs. 600 a month, is Rs. 400 + ⅔rds of Rs. 200 = (Rs. 134) = Rs 534.

The average monthly cost of the pay of a clerk rising from Rs. 100 a month by five equal annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 a month is Rs. 100 + ¾ths of Rs. 50 = (Rs. 37-8) = Rs. 137-8.

6. If the period of rise is 20 years, the average monthly cost may be taken at the exact mean.

7. In other cases an intelligent estimate may be made.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, to the local Governments, to the Heads of Departments, and to the Officers of Account and Audit for information and guidance.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 30*th December* 1871.

The following Notification is to be substituted for the notification under the same number and date, published in the *Gazette of India* of 6th January last, page 16 :—

No. 3463.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rules 1 and 2 under Section XIX, Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

> Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave, he will be expected, if he does so, to explain fully his change of intention.

This rule applies generally.

No. 179.—*The* 11*th January* 1872.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following sentence at the end of Rule 8, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—When an officer, who is officiating for an absentee on privilege leave, has, in the opinion of the local Government, sufficient reason for refusing the residence placed at his disposal by the absentee, the house rent attached to the appointment officiated in shall be drawn by the officiating officer and not by the absentee.

No. 317.—*The* 12*th January* 1872.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following rule as No. 3 (b) under Section I of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable through bad health to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as actual service.

No. 239.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Fort William, the 10th January 1872.

In supersession of all existing rules and orders regarding pensionary allowances to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following CIVIL PENSION CODE. This Code makes no changes in the existing rules, save that the procedure on application for pension is amended.

2. Orders which apply only to particular individuals named in them are not included in the Code, and will remain in force apart from it.

3. Otherwise the claims of persons now in the civil service of the Government will be determined only by the rules in this Code.

4. In accordance with the principle laid down in Section 5 of the Code, the claims of persons who have already left the service of Government must be determined by the rules which were in force at the time they left it. The rules in the Code do not, necessarily, apply to them.

5. Particular attention is requested to the rules in Chapter XIV. The procedure therein ordered should be introduced as soon as possible; but pending applications need not be revised in conformity therewith.

6. Local Governments and Heads of Departments will take steps to introduce the system set forth in Section 69.

7. Future rulings regarding pensions will be made in the form of corrections and additions to this Code; and quotations should be made in the following form, "Civ. Pen. Code, 63, 2," the first number referring to the Section, the second to the rule under it.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

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" III.—General principles and general exceptions.
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" C.—Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.
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THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Interpretation Clause.

Section 1.—In the following Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*).—"Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(*b*).—"Accountant General" means the Account and Audit Officer concerned, whatever be his official designation.

(*c*).—"Qualify" and "count" mean "qualify" and "count" for pension and gratuity in accordance with this Code.

(*d*).—When pensions or gratuities are said to be chargeable to more than one source, according to the "rule of proportions," it is meant that the charge should be debited to the several sources in the proportion in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

(*e*).—"Pay" means "substantive pay." "Salary" means the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance."

(*f*).—"A Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to the regular pay or salary of his appointment, either for duties which do not properly belong to his appointment, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances (such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality, or the peculiarly arduous nature of the work).

(*g*).—"General Revenues," for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

(*h*).—"Local Fund."—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a "Local Fund."

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

Application of the Code.

Section 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

(*a*).—Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers).

(*b*).—The Subordinate Medical Department.

Section 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the under-mentioned officers, whose pensions are regulated as to amount by the special rules contained in the Supplements:

(*a*).—Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

(*b*).—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.

(*c*).—Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.

(*d*).—Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

1. The rules in Chapter VII of the Code, however, apply to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

Option of old Rules.

Section 4.—The following officers are allowed an option (which can be exercised once only) between the rules embodied in the

present Code (which, for the most part, came into force on the 8th June 1863) and the rules which previously applied to them:

(*a*).—Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department and civil officers of the Telegraph Department, whose covenants are dated before the 8th June 1863, may elect between the rules in this Code and the rules which were in force when they executed their covenants, and which are set forth in Appendix B.

Provided that if they elect the latter, they must abide also by the Leave Rules which were in force before the 8th June 1863.

(*b*).—Marine Engineers in Bengal and Bombay, engaged under covenant in England, before the abolition of the Indian Navy, may elect to serve under the rules in this Code and the Leave Rules which were promulgated with them on the 8th June 1863, or under the terms of their covenants.

CHAPTER III.

General Principles and General Exceptions.

Section **5**.—An officer's claim to pension or gratuity is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of Government. No officer has any claim to a benefit granted after his resignation or discharge.

Section **6**.—Service which qualifies for pension under Military Rules does not qualify for pension under this Code. An officer who is counting service for military pension cannot, simultaneously, count service for civil pension. Service under Military Rules.

Examples.—An officer who has served in the Indian Navy, if he afterwards enters civil employ, cannot count his naval service. A non-commissioned officer or private soldier, employed in the Civil Department, cannot begin to count his service for civil pension until he takes his discharge from the Army.

Exceptions.—1. A Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, if promoted to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, counts service from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant. Exceptions.

2. Those inspectors in the Telegraph Department who came from England as artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

3. In the Public Works Department, Warrant officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-conductor, and non-commissioned officers, are obliged, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, to take their discharge, and their whole departmental service then qualifies.

Section **7**.—An officer cannot earn two pensions at the same time or by the same continuous service. Cumulative pensions inadmissible.

Section **8**.—Pension and gratuity are not earned by a person whose whole time is not given up to the regular service of Government, merely because he is paid by Government for work done for it. Persons paid for specific services

Examples.—This rule applies in the following cases:

Advocate General.

Solicitor to Government.

Government Pleaders and Law Professors, when not debarred from private practice.

Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in Presidency Towns.

Coroners.

Roman Catholic priests.

Church clerks and other church servants.

1. Service as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay qualifies under an order of the Financial Department No. 10300, dated the 26th February 1867. This order was withdrawn on the 11th December 1871. But officers who held the appointment between these dates count the whole of their service in it.

Section **9**.—On the same principle, public servants earn no pension or gratuity in respect of offices of the kind mentioned in the last Section, or in respect of duties paid for by a "local allowance."

Service under covenant.

Section **10**.—Service under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension or gratuity does not qualify, unless the Government of India specially permits it to qualify.

Service for a time only.

Section **11**.—An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty on the completion of which he is to be discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.

Service under twenty-two.

Section **12**.—Except for compensation gratuity, and for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, service before completion of twenty-two years of age, or as an apprentice, does not qualify.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

FIRST CONDITION.—SERVICE UNDER GOVERNMENT.

Service under Government.

Section **13**.—Service qualifies only if it is entirely under Government, *i. e.*, if the officer is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government or under conditions determined by the Government.

1. The following are examples of servants excluded from pension by this rule:

Office under Board of Trade.

A marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade.

Municipalities.

Servants of a Municipality.

Grant-in-aid Schools and Institutions.

Servants of grant-in-aid schools and institutions (*e. g.*, the Asiatic Society and the Canning College in Lakhnow).

Treasurers' Subordinates.

Subordinates appointed by treasurers on their own responsibility, *e. g.*, tahvildars in the North-Western Provinces, and fotadars (money-testers) in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools: Exception.

2. The educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain teachers of Government institutions to accept service in grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 26, case *c*) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December 1863, to offer re-employment in Government schools to the officers referred to; and those who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

Contract Establishment.

Section **14**.—Service on an establishment paid from an establishment allowance made to the head of the office, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify. The establishment allowance may be fixed in amount, or may consist of fees received by the head of the office.

Registration Offices.

1. The maximum establishment allowance for Registration Offices in Bengal is not an establishment allowance within the meaning of the Section, because the Registrar General or Inspector General of Registration, under the orders of Government, regulates its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

Allahabad Pay Office.

2. Service in the Allahabad Pension Pay Office, which was formerly paid from an establishment allowance, qualifies in the case of the Native Clerks retained in it when it became a regular establishment.

Service paid from Darbar and Sumptuary Allowances.

Section **15**.—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify.

Service under employers supplanted by Government.

Section **16**.—In the following cases, service under an employer to whose position Government has succeeded qualifies:

Berars and Mysore.

(*a*).—Service in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Mysore, in the case of officers transferred to the Government of India when it undertook the administration of those provinces.

(*b*).—Service rendered to a Native State and continued to the British Government on the lapse or annexation of the State, when old age or infirmity renders the servant a fit object for pension. But claims to pension under this rule must be referred to the Government of India. Service under Native States.

(*c*).—Service in superior grades in taluqdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government institutions on the organisation of the Educational Department in that Province. Taluqdari Schools, Oudh.

(*d*).—Service on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds, in the case of the officers who were on the establishments when the Funds were taken over by Government. Military Funds.

(*e*).—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following Regiments: Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

Subhan Khan's Regiment (or 1st Panjab Police Battalion).
Sher Dil Regiment (or 2nd Panjab Police Battalion).
Kallar Mukhi Regiment (or 3rd Panjab Police Battalion).
Suraj Mukhi Regiment (or 4th Panjab Police Battalion).
The 3rd Panjab Light Field Batteries.
The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery.
Two companies of Panjab Sappers.

In accordance with the guarantee, those of them who, on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and for that under the British Government, under the rules for invalid pensions to soldiers in local or irregular corps.

CHAPTER V.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

SECOND CONDITION.—PERMANENT AND SUBSTANTIVE EMPLOY.

Section **17**.—Service qualifies only if the officer holds a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment. Service permanent and temporary.

1. Service in an appointment which, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies. But this rule does not apply to the case of an officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and is afterwards transferred to *another* substantive appointment. Explanation.

2. An officer officiating in an appointment which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break of continuity, count service as if he had held the appointment substantively.

3. An officer, who holds a substantive appointment and draws substantive pay as a "probationer," holds a substantive appointment within the meaning of the Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive appointment, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation.

Section **18**.—If an officer of a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment. Permanent servant deputed.

Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputed to assess or collect the Income Tax.
A Muharrir detached on settlement duty.

Section **19**.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 47, but the officer is, at the same time, deputed by Government on *special* duty, his service continues to qualify.

1.—The speciality of the duty is the essential point in this case, and mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, is not within the rule.

Section-Writers

Section **20**.—Section-writers in Bengal, the North-West, and Madras, and press servants in Madras who are paid for piece-work, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment, if—

(1) they are employed, not casually, but as part of a fixed establishment; and

(2) during the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached.

Exceptions to the General Rule.

Section **21**.—In the following cases temporary service qualifies:

Medical charge of Government Vessel.

(*a*).—A surgeon, or duly qualified practitioner, in charge of a Government vessel may count that service if he is transferred from it to the uncovenanted medical service.

"Works" establishments, Public Works Department.

(*b*).—Claims by officers of the Public Works Department whose pay was charged to "Works," before the issue of the Public Works Department Circular No. 6 of 1862, but whose employment was really of a permanent character, will, if the sanction to their entertainment was regular, be specially considered by the Government of India.

Customs Service, Calcutta.

(*c*).—If the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in transferring an officer from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service, declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered, the service on the Extra or Contingent List qualifies.

Settlement and Survey Departments.

Section **22**.—(*a*.)—Service in the Settlement and Survey Departments named beneath, which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies:

The Settlement Departments in Madras, N. W. Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab.

The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The establishments of the Inam Commissioners of Madras and Bombay.

The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

1.—This rule does not apply to officers engaged on the understanding that their appointments are only temporary, or that they will be liable to discharge after a short period of service.

(*b*.)—In other provinces (and in the above-named provinces also, apart from the *regular* departments), settlement and survey work is temporary work, and those engaged in it do not earn pension. But service in the Settlement Department, in any province, and also service in the Malabar Escheat Establishment, Madras, qualifies if it is followed without a break by qualifying service.

1.—Deputy Collectors and similar gazetted officers, when not specially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this rule, as they count service independently of the particular department to which they happen for the time to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

THIRD CONDITION.—SOURCE OF REMUNERATION.

Specification of source

Section **23**.—Service which satisfies the conditions laid down in CHAPTERS IV and V qualifies or does not qualify according to the source from which it is paid.

Service is paid in the following ways :—

A.—From General Revenues.

B.—From Local Funds.

C.—From funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.

D.—By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.

E.—By commission.

F.—By the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money.

Political Agencies.

1. Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition. But when their salaries are paid by Native States, they must pay to the Government of India a deduction of 12 per cent. in the case of superior servants, and 6¼ per cent. (one anna in the Rupee) in the case of inferior servants.

This condition should be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements are revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency already pay 6 per cent.

A.

Paid from General Revenues.

Section **24**.—If the service is paid from the General Revenues, it qualifies.

Berars and Mysore.

Section **25**.—The revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Mysore are part of the General Revenues within the meaning of the last Section; provided that pensions and gratuities for service wholly or partly paid from those revenues, shall be charged against those revenues wholly, or according to the rule of proportions, as the case may be.

1. The same rule applies in the following cases :

(*a*).—Mamlatdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint States.

(*b*).—Government servants in superior grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peith which is under Government control.

General Revenues recouped from other sources.

Section **26**.—When contributions are made by Railway Companies, or from Local Funds, or special sources, towards the cost of appointments and establishments which are maintained directly from the General Revenues, the numbers and pay being fixed by the Government of India, the establishments are treated as paid from the General Revenues.

The following cases fall under this rule :

Shipping Master.

(*a*).—The Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, and their establishments, at Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master in Calcutta, the expense of which appointments is provided for by shipping fees.

Hooghly and Elphinstone Colleges.

(*b*).—The establishment of the Hooghly College and Collegiate School, and also that of the Elphinstone College and High School, the costs of which are recovered from private endowments.

Bombay Schools on old system.

(*c*).—Masters and Assistant Masters in schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the grant-in-aid system), whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in this case is reckoned only on the share of salary paid by Government.

Sehor School.

(*d*).—The establishment of the Sehor (Central India) School, the expense of which is reimbursed in part from local subscriptions.

Customs Establishments, Bombay.

(*e*).—The following customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, six per cent. additional to cover cost of pension) is reimbursed by private companies:

Name of Establishment.	Monthly Cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. Jamsetjee Bandar Custom House ...	159 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press	130 8 0	Mr. Ardaseer Cowasjee Modee.
3. Victoria Land and Press	321 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
4. P. & O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon ...	621 8 0	P. and O. Company.
5. Arthur Bandar Custom House	40 0 0	London Asiatic and American Company.
6. Frere Land and Pier Company's Bandar ...	178 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company.
7. Arthur Bandar Fort Press Company ...	59 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Lathem and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press	138 0 0	Narsee Keshowjee and Company.
9. Akbar Cotton Press Company	136 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Lathem and Company.
10. Arthur Bandar Custom House	59 0 0	Hormusjee Dadabhoy Doobash.
11. Powder Works Bandar of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company	249 8 0	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12. Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Dockyard, Mazagon	238 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Jail Writers, Bombay.

(*f*).—Second writers in jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned by Financial Department Order No. 523, dated 4th June 1867.

Book keeper, High Court, Bombay.

(*g*).—The book-keeper of the High Court at Bombay whose pay is provided for by a three per cent. commission on invested funds.

B.

Paid from local funds.

Section **27**.—Except as provided in the Sections immediately following, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

Discretional power of Government.

Section **28**.—In the case of Local Funds which satisfy the two conditions following:

(1) that their income is derived from taxation, or other *permanent* source, and not from charitable donations, or voluntary subscriptions;

(2) that the source of their income is under the control of Government;

the Local Government may, at its discretion, treat the service as qualifying.

Explanation.

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government, so that service under a Municipality cannot qualify for pension from Government. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control, not of the Municipalities, but of Government; for it is not in the power of the Municipalities to abolish them or reduce their income. In these cases, if the first condition is fulfilled, the Local Fund would be within the rule.

2. In the case of officers of establishments paid from Port Funds, managed by Government, and not by trustees, the rule in this Section applies absolutely.

Pension charged against fund.

Section **29**.—Pension or gratuity for service under a Local Fund is paid from the Local Fund.

Mixed service.

1. When part of the service of an officer to whom such pension is conceded has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, the pension is paid from these sources according to the rule of proportions. The Local Fund service may not be neglected, and a pension awarded solely for the service paid from General Revenues.

Pension Fund.

2. The Government does not guarantee the solvency of funds (such as the local educational pension fund, Bombay) formed by the subscriptions of Local Fund servants and established to provide pensions for them. (See Appendix C. Extract 1).

Section **30**.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds qualifies for pension or gratuity from the State : Exceptions to General Rule.

(*a*).—Government servants transferred to establishments under the Cotton Frauds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India, No. 302, dated 16th December 1864, which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service. Cotton Frauds Establishment, Bombay.

(*b*).—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipore Jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the convict labor fund. Lithographic Press, Calcutta.

(*c*).—Members of the regular Public Works Establishments, employed on local funds works, under the authority of Government. From the date of publication of this Code, this permission is restricted to Engineer Officers. Public Works Engineers lent to local funds.

C.

Section **31**.—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee does not qualify. Paid from Trust Funds.

Examples.—Courts of Wards. Attached estates.

See Chapter VII.

D. & E.

Section **32**.—(*a*).—Service in an office paid only by fees levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify. Paid by Fees or Commission.

(*b*).—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission *in addition* to salary from the General Revenues qualifies.

1. Service as Administrator General, or as Official Assignee, does not qualify, even though (as in Madras and Bombay) the income from fees or commission is supplemented from the General Revenues. Administrator General, &c.

2. Nazirs on the establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts, who were paid wholly or partly by fees, are entitled to pension, unless the establishment on which they served is excluded by Section 14. Nazirs paid by fees.

3. Service as a Thoogyee (local collector of revenue) in Burmah, qualifies. Thoogyees.

F.

Section **33**.—Service paid by the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify. Paid by a tenure in land.

1. An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI of 1843, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service. Kaira hereditary officers.

CHAPTER VII.

Officers lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c.

[Note.—The rules in this Chapter apply also to Covenanted Civil Servants, and to Military officers in Civil employ. See Appendix C. Extract 2.]

Section **34**.—The following rules provide for the case of officers transferred, on or after the 14th October 1871, from qualifying service under Government to service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India. Provided that the transfer is made, under the general or special sanction of the Government of India, on public or political grounds, and not only in the interest of the officer transferred.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 28, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this Section.

Examples.—The following are examples of "bodies financially independent of the Government of India."

Port Trusts. Courts of Wards.

Note as to transfers before 14th October 1871.

[NOTE.—Before 14th October 1871, the date of the promulgation of the rules in this Chapter, service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, did not ordinarily qualify, as it did not satisfy the first and third conditions of qualifying service. Unless specially exempted, or unless their case fell within one of the special rules stated beneath, officers, not being Covenanted Civil Servants, or officers of the Army, who accepted such service, ceased to have any claim on the Government of India in respect of pensions. The rules in this Chapter do not affect the position of these officers, and they must abide by the conditions under which they left the regular service. In the same way officers who may transfer their services in future will have no claim unless the transfer is such as is provided for in these rules.

Special rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service, as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this rule:—

(*a*).—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.

(*b*).—Officers transferred to service in the Kolapúr school; the pension being chargeable according to the rule of proportions to the Government of India, and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr.

(*c*).—Officers transferred under the authority of the Government of the Panjab to service under the Bhawalpúr State. In this case the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhawalpúr State according to the rule of proportions.

(*d*).—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.

2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes imperial interests, count their service as if it were under Government.

3. Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals, count their service as if it were under Government.

4. Officers transferred on or after 23rd April 1863 by the authority of Government, or their official superiors, from qualifying service under Government, to service of the following descriptions, count their service as if it were paid from the general revenues:

Service under the Courts of Wards.

Service in Jágír States in Bombay.

Service under the Taluqdari Settlement Officer in Bombay.

Provided that six per cent. of the salary be contributed to the Government of India, either by the officer himself, or from the funds whence the salary is paid. This proviso has effect from the 9th November 1870 in the case of service under the Courts of Wards, and from the 6th July 1871 in the case of service in Jágir States or under the Taluqdari Settlement Officer.]

Contribution required

Section **35**.—(*a*).—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in the last Section, who does not wholly resign the service of Government, or who is not, for special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this Chapter, a contribution shall

be levied of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is, he will receive from his employers pay and acting allowance fixed in accordance with the rules of the Government service, for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and retaining four-fifths, will pay one-fifth to the Government of India.

(*b*).—In return for this contribution the Government accepts the charge for his pension or gratuity, and also that for his absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave, regarding which no arrangement can be made, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the regular service of Government; save only that the calculation of pension, gratuity or absentee allowance is based only upon the four-fifths which he retains, instead of upon the full amount which he receives, of pay or salary.

1. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution prescribed in this Section in respect of a part only, not being less than two-thirds, of their salary; provided that the pension, gratuity or absentee allowance will be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

2. A Native officer may resign all claims to allowance during leave, other than privilege leave, and in such case the contribution required is 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth.

3. In the case of inferior servants to whom the leave rules do not apply, the contribution required is one anna in the rupee.

4. If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment; otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the British Government in such manner as may be arranged.

5. An officer whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either wholly resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

6. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of Annuity Fund. The portion which is to be considered as Annuity Fund deduction is equal to one-twentyfourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction; and until the Annuity Funds of the Madras and Bombay Civil Service are abolished, this portion of the deduction made from a subscriber to either of these funds, should be credited to the fund to which he subscribes.

7. No officer has any right of property in his contributions, or any claim upon Government in respect of them except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

Section **36**.—The rules in the last Section do not apply to the following cases:— Excepted cases.

(*a*).—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions. Teachers in Chamba.

(*b*).—Officers transferred to service in Kolapúr school. In this case the pension is charged, according to the rule of proportions, to the Government of India and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr. Kolapúr School

(*c*).—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States. Assistant Opium Agents.

(*d*).—Medical officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals. These count service as if it were under Government. Charitable Dispensaries

(*e*).—Officers lent to Her Majesty's Government in England or to any Colonial Government. These cases are left for special treatment as they arise. Colonial Governments.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SERVICE.

Section **37.**—Qualifying service is divided into superior and inferior.

[NOTE.—The terms "superior" and "inferior" will henceforth take the place of "eligible" and "ineligible" heretofore used.]

Inferior service

Section **38.**—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities, is classed as inferior :—

(*a*).—Messengers, orderlies, and peons.

(*b*).—Boatmen and seamen

(*c*).—Artificers, (except as specified in Rule 1 under Section 39), handicraftsmen, and laborers.

(*d*).—Inferior and menial servants of all sorts.

1. The following have been held to be included in these designations :—

(*a*).—Priests and other officers employed to administer oaths, jamadars, sirkars, turnkeys, chaudharies of bazars.

(*b*).—Maistries in the Public Works Department, distributors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments.

(*c*).—Fotadars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighman), shroffs, daftaries, and muchies.

2. Tallaties (village accountants) in Bombay are, by the terms of their appointment, classed with inferior servants.

Superior service.

Section **39.**—Service in capacities other than those indicated in Section 38, is superior service, except where any class of servants have been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government.

1. The following also are classed as superior if their pay exceeds 10 Government Rupees :—

High Class artificers.

(*a*).—Cutlers in the Medical Department.

(*b*).—Artificers, Assistant Artificers, and Mounted Artificers in the Telegraph Department.

(*c*).—Mint Artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

[NOTE.—For Dockyard and Military Artificers there is no rule; but the Government of India, in the case of deserving men of long service, recommends the Secretary of State to award special pensions.]

Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

(*d*).—Workmen employed in the Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras, before the 28th January 1871, when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age. These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed Rs. 10.

Divers.

(*e*).—Divers (in consideration of the dangerous nature of their employment).

Vaccinators.

(*f*).—Vaccinators in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (including in the Madras Presidency those whose pay is Rs. 10); and in other Presidencies where the vaccine establishment has been re-organised in accordance with Financial Department Order No. 4646, dated 23rd September 1863, those retained after the re-organisation.

Book-binders.

(*g*).—Book-binders (*i. e.*, those whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere daftaries).

Shroffs.

(*h*).—Shroffs in Madras who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and Shroffs in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1858, changed into Karkuns.

Bazar Kotwals.

(*k*).—Kotwals of bazars.

[NOTE.—On 14th December 1869 the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of bazars in Bombay, and the officers who, on that date, filled those posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwal or as Chaudhary of any of the bazars enumerated :—

Poona (two), Belgaum, Deesa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malligaum, Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.]

(*l*).—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors and Victualling Gomashtas. Commissariat.

(*m*).—Vakils attached to the Barr Infantry (Mysore). Vakils

(*n*).—Workmen employed in printing establishments, except those whose work is purely mechanical, such as distributors and pressmen. Printing establishments

(*o*).—Section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, in those months only in which their earnings exceed Rs. 10. Section-writers.

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding Rs. 10, he cannot count service as superior on the ground that the aggregate pay exceeds Rs. 10, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

Section **40** (*a*).—When the regular duties of an officer who bears an inferior designation are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior officer, his claim to pension or gratuity should be specially referred to the Government of India. Doubtful cases.

(*b*).—On the other hand a person whose real duties are those of an inferior officer, is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Example.—A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 66, Rule 1).

2. A class of servants in the North-Western Provinces who were called "fotadars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under clause (*a*) of this Section. Fotadars.

CHAPTER IX.

PERIODS OF LEAVE AND SUSPENSION.

Section **41**.—Periods of absence on other than privilege or preparatory leave are not reckoned as superior service. Leave preparatory to leave on medical certificate is not reckoned as service in the case of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India. Superior service.

1. This rule applies to leave on medical certificate taken before 1856. Such leave was reckoned as service under the old rules, but is not reckoned under the new rules, the periods of service required by which are generally shorter. Leave before 1856.

2. Leave during recess on half pay, granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab, being allowed for public reasons, is reckoned as service. Exception.

Section **42**.—In the case of inferior service, authorised leave is reckoned as service. Inferior service.

1. Leave not materially exceeding in amount that admissible under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules may, if granted by a competent authority, be considered "authorised."

Section **43**.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry is reckoned as service in case of reinstatement. If suspension is adjudged as a specific penalty, the time is disallowed. Suspension.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending enquiry into his conduct is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period is not reckoned as service. But the authority who reinstates the officer may expressly declare, *at the time*, that the period shall be reckoned.

CHAPTER X.

FORFEITURE OF PAST SERVICE.

Break in continuity

Section **44.**—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases:—

Leave

(*a*).—Authorised leave.

Absence after leave.

(*b*).—Absence prolonged after the end of leave:

Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment re-appoints the officer and makes a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant General) that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot qualify without the special order of the Government of India.

This proviso has effect from 11th January 1869.

Suspension.

(*c*).—Suspension followed by reinstatement.

Abolition of office.

(*d*).—Abolition of office.

Transit

(*e*).—Transit from one appointment to another.

Transfer to non qualifying service.

(*f*).—Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment which is under Government control. The transfer must be made by an authority competent to sanction it; and an officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service cannot claim the benefit of this rule. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school always entails forfeiture.

Mutiny.

(*g*).—Loss of appointment owing to the mutiny, provided that the officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.

Removal from office.

Section **45.**—Resignation of the public service, or removal from it on account of misconduct, or for inefficiency, or on account of failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

1. But an officer who resigned the public service, before the 8th June 1863 in the case of superior servants, and before 1st September 1871 in the case of inferior servants, and was re-appointed to the public service within twelve months of his resignation, is permitted to count the service rendered before resignation. This rule can be applied to only one resignation in the case of each officer.

2. It is not admissible to grant to an officer pension or gratuity because he has misconducted himself, or because it is desired to remove him for inefficiency.

CHAPTER XI.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.

Classification

Section **46.**—Pensions and gratuities are of four classes:

A.—Compensation pensions and gratuities.

B.—Invalid pensions and gratuities.

C.—Superannuation pensions and gratuities.

D.—Retiring pensions.

1. Gratuities are paid in single sums, and not by instalments.

A.

Compensation pension

Section **47.**—A compensation pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer discharged from the public service when, on reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. Before a pension or gratuity is granted to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be provided for in some other manner. Heads of Departments, in forwarding to

the Local Government or to the Government of India, applications for such pension or gratuity, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant; and in the quarterly statements furnished by Local Governments of such pensions and gratuities, it should be stated in respect of each case, that it has been found on enquiry impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

Explanation.

2. The discharge of one officer to make room for another is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of this Section; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment. If it becomes necessary to discharge an officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India.

3. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of reduction, may be considered abolished within the meaning of this Section.

Graded officers.

4. Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain pension or gratuity of this class, in consequence of the abolition of the particular appointment which they happen at the time to be filling.

Excepted cases.

5. No pension or gratuity can be awarded on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

6. No pension or gratuity can be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

Abolition of one of two appointments

7. If, of two appointments held by one officer, one is abolished, and the other retained, the case should be specially submitted to the Government of India.

Transfer to an appointment of less value

Section 48.—If an officer who is entitled to receive compensation pension or gratuity, accepts, instead, another appointment in the Government service (whether qualifying or not), he will, if he subsequently becomes entitled to receive a pension or gratuity of any class, receive not less than he would have been entitled to claim had he not accepted the appointment.

B.

Invalid pension.

Section 49.—An invalid pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

1. An officer discharged on other grounds, has no claim under this Section, merely because he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

2. To prevent undue liability for invalid pensions no person may be appointed to a superior grade in the public service in India without a certificate by a commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service of the Government of India. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in respect of persons selected by him for service in India.

Medical certificate by whom attested.

Section 50.—Incapacity for service must be established by a medical certificate attested as follows:—

(*a*).—If the officer submitting it is on leave in England, by the Medical Board of the India Office.

(*b*).—If he is serving at any Presidency Town, by the Inspector General of the Medical Department.

(*c*).—If he is a superior servant and is serving within a moderate distance of a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled, by such Committee.

(*d*).—In other cases, the local Government may either accept a certificate given by a single commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, or convene a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station.

1. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to convene an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before a Medical Board.

Medical certificate what to contain.

Section **51**.—The medical certificate must state in sufficient detail :—

(*a*).—Whether the officer's incapacity for service is or is not permanent;

(*b*).—The nature of it, and especially whether it is in any degree the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

Pension awarded accordingly.

Section **52**.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, pension or gratuity cannot be granted; otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

Officer to be at once discharged.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Government) be retained in the service, pending the decision on his application for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications.

C.

Superannuation pension.

Section **53**.—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of 55 years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion; and no officer can *claim* to retire on the ground that he is 55 years old.

2. An annual return of officers permitted to remain in the service after the age of 55 years, should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned :—

1. No.
2. Office.
3. Name of officer.
4. Present age.
5. Period of extension.
6. Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department, the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of 60 years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years.

D.

Retiring pension.

Section **54**.—A retiring pension is granted to an officer who voluntarily retires after completing the requisite period of service.

CHAPTER XII.

Amount of Pension or Gratuity.

Section **55**.—The amount of pension or gratuity awardable is determined by length of service as specified in the Sections immediately following.

Explanation.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take gratuity instead.

A.—For Superior Service.

Compensation and invalid pension

Section **56**.—Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity :—

(*a*).—After service of less than fifteen years.—Gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII) for each completed year of service, and not exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.

(*b*).—After service of fifteen years and less than twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII), and also not exceeding Rs. 2,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 3,000 a year in any other case.

(c).—After service of twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 4,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 5,000 a year in any other case.

Superannuation pension.

Section **57**.—Superannuation pension and gratuity :—

The same in amount as invalid pension or gratuity :

Provided that if an officer's qualifying service have begun after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of 25 years, the pension admissible as invalid pension is to be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years' service completed, not exceeding 30, and the denominator of which is 30. The limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

Retiring pension.

Section **58**.—Retiring pension :—

After service of thirty years.—The same in amount as the invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Extension of the maximum.

Section **59**.—In the following cases, the prescribed limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000, may be relaxed :—

(a).—For officers whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or were, before the 6th August 1862, promoted to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year; but in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding that limit may be allowed under the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(b).—To officers who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes awards special pensions in excess of the limits, for "unusually meritorious services."

(c).—For Native Judges (see Appendix B) who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.

[NOTE.—The limits which may be relaxed under this Section, are the maximum money limits, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.]

Explanation as to full pension.

Section **60**.—The full pension or gratuity admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

1. Where the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension or gratuity as it thinks proper.

Privileges in counting service.

Section **61**.—In the following cases, certain privileges exist in respect of the length of service required for pension :—

Educational Officers.

(a).—For educational officers of the following classes entering the service after twenty-five years of age, the periods of service for pension are, twelve, twenty-two, and twenty-seven years, instead of fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty years respectively :

(1).—Inspectors of Schools.

(2).—Principals and Professors of Colleges.

(3).—Head Masters of Schools and Colleges.

To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule the whole of the requisite period of service must have been passed in the grades specified.

Officers appointed before June 1863.

(b).—Officers appointed before the 8th June 1863 may (if compelled to take invalid pension) be permitted by the Government to count service for one-third or one-half pension according to the old rules : provided that they have not enjoyed any advantages under the new leave rules which they might not equally have enjoyed under the old. The *amount* of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the rules in this and the following Chapters.

Example.—An officer has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old, and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1856. His service calculated under the rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 12 and 41, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 56 (*b*); but under the old rules (See Appendix B) the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 56 (*b*), having completed the twenty years' service required by the old rules.

Native Judges.

(*c*).—Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the old rules (see Appendix B) may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the old rules.

Lakhnow Garrison.

(*d*).—Uncovenanted officers who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857 count one year's additional service.

Barrister appointments

Section **62**.—To the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, *viz.*:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.

Recorder of Rangún.

Secretary (formerly Assistant Secretary) to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Invalid and retiring pensions are admissible as follows:—

(*a*).—After six years and nine months' active service in one or more of the above offices, an invalid pension of £300 a year.

(*b*).—After eight years and eight months' such service, an invalid pension of £500 a year.

(*c*).—After twelve years' such service, a retiring pension of £750 a year.

1. Active service, besides time spent on duty, includes privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.

2. In cases not provided for by this Section, the officers specified come under the ordinary rules.

B.—For Inferior Service.

For inferior service.

Section **63**.—For inferior service pension and gratuity are awarded as follows:—

(*a*).—Compensation and invalid gratuity:

Service less than 5 years,———*nil.*

5 years and less than 10 years, — three months' pay.

10 „ „ 15 „ — four „ „

15 „ „ 20 „ — five „ „

20 „ or more — six „ „

(*b*).—Compensation pension:

Service not less than 30 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

(*c*).—Invalid pension:

Service not less than 35 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

1. In special cases, the Government of India grants more than half pay, but never more than Rs. 4.

2. For inferior service in Mysore no pensions are awardable, but compensation and invalid gratuities may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, the pay to be taken at the average of the last three years. Inferior servants on the Sowar establishment and on the establishments attached to the Barr Infantry come under this rule.

3. To servants of the Mysore Palace establishment, the Chief Commissioner grants pensions at the rates prescribed in this Section; and he may grant compassionate pensions to helpless old servants not entitled to regular pensions. A portion, not exceeding half, of the pensions of these servants, may be continued to their widows, if they have no other means of subsistence, and no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

C.—For Service partly Inferior and partly Superior.

Service partly inferior and partly superior.

Section **64**.—If the service of an officer have been for some time inferior and for some time superior, he has the option of counting the whole as inferior service towards pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, or of counting so much of it as is superior towards pension or gratuity on the superior scale.

Section **65**.—If the officer was promoted from the inferior to the superior grades as a reward for meritorious service, the case may be specially considered by the Government of India.

1. This rule is to be strictly interpreted, and claims under it can be founded only on exceptional promotion, made out of the ordinary course.

CHAPTER XIII.

Calculation of Pension and Gratuity.

Meaning of "pay" and "emoluments."

Section **66**.(*a*).—The words "pay" and "emoluments" used in Chapter XII mean the pay and emoluments which the officer was receiving at the time of his retirement from service.

(*b*).—"Average emoluments" means the average calculated for the last five years of service.

1. In the case of officers claiming the benefit of Section 40, Rule 1, "average emoluments" means the average calculated for the whole of the service necessary to qualify for the pensions awarded, excluding any excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period.

Periods of leave, &c.

2. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or has been suspended and reinstated without loss of past service, his emoluments shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, be taken at what they would have been, had he not been absent on leave, or suspended. But if the leave is reckoned as service under Section 41, Rule 2, only the allowances actually received during it should be taken into account.

3. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been for a period without allowances, or in inferior service, that period shall be disregarded in the calculation of the average, and an equal period prior to the five years shall be included.

Case of two appointments.

4. If an officer at the time of retiring holds two appointments, in both of which the service qualifies, the pay and emoluments are taken at the aggregate of the two. But this does not apply to an officer temporarily holding, in addition to his own appointment, an appointment usually held by a separate officer; in such case only one of the appointments can be taken into account.

Definition of emoluments.

Section **67** (*a*).—In the term "emoluments" are included the following:—

(1).—Pay of substantive appointment;

(2).—Personal allowance;

(3).—Fees or commission, where they are the authorised emoluments of an appointment, and are *in addition* to a substantive pay; and commission in the case of a Thoogyee;

(4).—Field allowances (*i. e.*, horse and tent allowances) of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors;

(5).—Charge allowance to Signallers in the Telegraph Department;

(6).—Bullock train allowance in the Post Office Department.

(*b*).—Other allowances are excluded, such as—

(1).—Local allowances;

(2).—Allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment;

(3).—Messing allowances, working allowances, and provision allowances to officers in the Marine Department;

(4).—House-rent allowance, or estimated value of free quarters;

(5).—Tour allowances (to officers who accompany the Viceroy, or any Government);

(6).—Allowance given in compensation for dearness of provisions.

Acting allowances.

(*c*).—Acting allowances are not included unless the "acting" service is counted under Section 17, Rule 2.

Deputation allowances

1. When an officer in permanent employment is deputed on temporary duty, he cannot count the additional allowances obtained by the deputation. (See Section 18.)

2. But this rule does not apply to an officer deputed to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed on abolition of his appointment, and by direct orders of Government, on special duty. In these cases the full allowances are taken.

3. When an officer is *temporarily* transferred to service not under the control of Government, and does not pay any contribution under Chapter VII, he cannot count, in respect of the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had at the time of transfer to it.

Section writers.

4. In the case of section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, "pay" and "emoluments" mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. (If the gratuity is on the superior scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding Rs. 10. (See Section 39, Rule 1 (*o*).)

"Average emoluments" means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding Rs. 10.

Net emoluments only to be taken

Section 68.—When part of an officer's pay or emoluments is intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, that part should be excluded.

Examples.—When a sowar's pay is intended partly to meet the expense of keeping a horse, the pay should be taken only at foot rates.

When a consolidated pay specifically includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these should be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission which a Thoogyee in Burmah obtains goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account should be taken of the remainder only.

So also when an officer's pay is given at two rates, a smaller rate during stationary duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

1. Only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation. For example, when an officer is allowed to count time retrospectively towards increase of pay, but does not receive retrospectively the intermediate periodical increments, these intermediate increments are not allowed in the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Service books to be kept.

Section 69.—Every non-gazetted servant of Government, with the exception of Police officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and officers in the Post Office Department whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, is required to keep a service book in which should be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving.

If the officer to whom the book refers is himself a head of an office (*e. g.*, a Deputy Post Master or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form :

(1). Name of officer.
(2). Caste or race.
(3). Residence.
(4). Father's name and residence.
(5). Age.
(6). Exact height by measurement.
(7). Personal marks for identification.
(8). Date of entry.
(9). Signature of officer.
(10). Signature and designation of the head of the office.

The entries in this form should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

2. The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form :

(1). Name of appointment.
(2). Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary.
(3). If acting, here state the substantive appointment.
(4). Pay.
(5). Acting allowance.
(6). Date of commencement of appointment.
(7). Signature of officer.
(8). Character of officer.
(9). Signature and designation of immediate head of the office.
(10). Date of termination of appointment.
(11). Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c).
(12). Signature of immediate head of the office.

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything either good or bad to be recorded.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), periods of suspension from employment, and other breaks of service, should be noted with full detail of their duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office.

4. A service book in the required form will be issued at cost price as soon as possible to each person at present in the service of Government, in which he should at once enter all past particulars of employment so far as relates to the establishment in which he is at present serving; and the head of the office will attest the entries after verification from his office records. To servants employed at any future time, a book will be furnished by the officer appointing them.

5. The service books will be kept in the office in which each officer is serving, being transferred with him from office to office. They may be given up to the officers to whom they refer, if they resign, or are discharged without fault, an entry being first made to that effect.

6. The officer to whom each book refers is himself charged with the duty of seeing that it is properly kept up and all erasures in it must be properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

Application for pension, non-gazetted officers

Section 70.—An applicant for pension or gratuity, not being a gazetted officer, should submit to the authority, whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, his service book, and a statement of the following particulars :—

(*a*).—The age of the applicant.

(*b*).—List of appointments both substantive and acting held during the service in respect of which pension or gratuity is claimed, stating, when any appointment was only an acting one, what substantive appointment was held at the same time. The dates of the beginning and end of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each.

(*c*).—Dates of beginning and end of each period of leave.

(*d*).—An explanation of each break in continuity of service.

Verification of service.

Section **71**.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Departments, verify the services claimed.

1. In cases of inferior service (regarding which the records of the Account Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In cases of superior service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is *easily* procurable.

2. The information thus received should then be forwarded to the Account Officer concerned, *viz.*:—

For service in ordinary Civil Establishments ...	The Accountant General of the province;
„ „ the Public Works Department...	The Controller of Public Works Accounts;
„ „ the Post Office Department ...	The Compiler of Post Office Accounts;
„ „ the Telegraph Department ...	The Compiler of Telegraph Accounts;
„ „ the Military and Marine Departments	The Controller of Military Accounts;
„ „ the Forest Department ...	In Madras and Bombay, the Provincial Accountant General; in other places, the Provincial Conservator;

for information as to whether his office records bear out the applicant's statements. If there be any discrepancy, the Account Officer will detail the nature of that discrepancy: for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by his registers to have been filled by another man.

3. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account Offices, reference shall be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states he served during the period in doubt.

4. If for any particular reason, verification from that source is not practicable, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (on plain paper,—see General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 15, Clause 12), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable: for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

Form of application

Section **72**.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in the last Section, the officer should draw up the application in Form A, Appendix A, and arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, should forward it, together with the officer's service book, through his official superiors to the Local Government.

1. He should certify in the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension or gratuity on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

2. If the application is for an invalid pension or gratuity, the requisite medical certificate should be attached to the application; but if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing subsequent date.

Gazetted officers.

Section **73**.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should be drawn up, in the form prescribed in the last Section, either by the officer himself or by the head of the department in which he is serving; and the rules under that Section apply, save that it is not necessary to have the service formally verified before forwarding the application.

Section **74**.—The last officer through whom the application for pension passes should send it to the Accountant General, instead of forwarding it direct to Government. The Accountant General will, (after, in the case of a gazetted officer, verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 71), submit the application to the Local Government with a report as to the extent to which a claim for pension or gratuity is made out, and as to the rules applicable to the case. He will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service, and of pension or gratuity. Accountant General's report.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Accountant General should return it for correction or explanation.

2 In the Post Office Department, the Compiler being subordinate to the Director General, the application should go to him first, and to the Director General afterwards.

CHAPTER XV.

Power of Local Governments and of the Government of India.

Section **75**.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. If an interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Supreme Government. Power to grant pensions

1. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should, upon questions of pension and gratuity, communicate with the Secretary of State through the Supreme Government.

Section **76**.—Quarterly statements of pensions and gratuities granted should be submitted by each Local Government to the Supreme Government in Form C, Appendix A (one for pensions, the other for gratuities), within a month after the end of each quarter. Quarterly Statements

1. The statements of pensions and gratuities granted by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in the Military Department should be separate from the statements of those granted in the Civil Department.

Section **77**.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered in the Financial Department of the Government of India. But the other Departments exercise the powers of Local Governments over officers serving under their immediate orders. Quarterly statements need not be prepared by these Departments, but they should forward to the Financial Department copies of the formal application, of the Accountant General's report, and of the order sanctioning each grant. Government of India.

Section **78**.—Pensions and gratuities in excess of the amounts admissible under rule, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State. Secretary of State.

1. The Government of India ordinarily declines to pass any orders as to the pension to be granted to an officer until he actually retires. Memorials upon the subject, addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned. Claims by officers not retired

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CHAPTER XVI.

Manner of payment.

Section **79**.—The order sanctioning the grant of a pension or gratuity to be paid in India should be forwarded, with a copy Sanction of pension.

of the formal application, to the Accountant General of the province in which payment is to be made.

1. Pensions and gratuities (except pensions awarded under Section 62) must always be stated in rupees and not in sterling, even though they are to be paid in England.

Permanent payable order

Section **80**.—The Accountant General will then, in case of a pension, draw up a permanent-payable-order in Form B, Appendix A, and will forward it to the officer who is to pay the pension.

1. This officer will retain one-half of the order, and will deliver the other half to the pensioner. The pensioner is not to have access to the half kept by the disbursing officer, in order that there may be as little facility as possible for fraudulent personation.

2. Each payment made is to be entered on the reverse, both of the pensioner's half and of the disbursing officer's half of the order, the entries being attested at the same time by the signature of the disbursing officer. When the reverse of a permanent-payable-order is filled up, both halves should be returned to the Accountant General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent-payable-order, the disbursing officer's half may be returned to the Accountant General, in order that he may issue a new order. The requirements of rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Pension when payable.

Section **81**.—Pensions are payable in India in monthly instalments due after the end of each calendar month.

1. Apart from special orders, pensions other than extraordinary pensions under CHAPTER XXII are payable from the date on which the pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of the application, whichever is later.

2. The object of the latter alternative in the preceding rule is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications. The rule may be relaxed in this particular by the local Government when the delay is sufficiently explained.

Personal appearance at time of payment.

Section **82** (*a*).—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, pensioners must appear in person at the time of taking payment, and be identified by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

(*b*). Female pensioners who are not accustomed to appear in public, and male pensioners who are unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or are exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive their pensions upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, in the case of a male, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. Disbursing officers are personally responsible for payments wrongly made, and should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. In cases of doubt they should refer to the Accountant General.

2. Respectable pensioners may be identified by the disbursing officer at his own house, instead of being made to appear at his public office.

3. If a pensioner or a person entitled to a gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heir. The payment may be made, under the orders of the Local Government, even if the pension or gratuity have not yet been sanctioned. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

Certificate of non employment.

Section **83**.—Pensioners, drawing pension in India, are required to append to their bills a certificate as follows:—

"*I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the above amount of pension is due.*"

1. In the case of pensioners permitted under CHAPTER XX to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate must be modified according to the facts.

Section 84 (*a*).—An annual return of pensioners in form E, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant General, from every office where pensions are disbursed. The Accountant General will submit them, after compilation, to the Government of India. Annual return.

(*b*).—The return is in three parts, (1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

(See Appendix C, extract 3.)

CHAPTER XVII.

PLACE OF PAYMENT.

Section 85.—A pension is payable at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury in London. A gratuity is payable at any treasury in India. Payable at any Treasury.

1. Payments at the Home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Section 86.—Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versâ*, is permitted only once. Transfer between England and India.

1. Applications for transfer of payment from India to the Home Treasury should be made to the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is. If the transfer is admissible, he will grant a last-pay-certificate, forwarding a duplicate to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited.

Section 87.—A Local Government may, on application, and on sufficient cause shewn, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This duty may be delegated to Commissioners of Divisions or to any higher executive authority. Transfer in India.

1. Copy of the order directing the transfer should be forwarded to the provincial Accountant General, and the Collector of the district from which the payment is to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the permanent-payable-order. The Accountant General will then issue a new one to the officer who will in future pay the pension, or, if the officer belongs to another province, will move the Accountant General of that province to do so.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LAPSE AND FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS.

Section 88.—If a pension payable in India remains undrawn for more than six months, the permanent-payable-order must be returned to the Accountant General, and the pension ceases to be payable. If the pensioner afterwards appears, the disbursing officer may reclaim the permanent-payable-order and renew the payment, but the arrears cannot be paid without the order of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant General. Through failing in arrears.

1. If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any public officer, the Accountant General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government.

2. Arrears due to deceased pensioners are payable to the heirs within six months after the pensioner's death. They cannot be paid thereafter without the sanction of the Local Government.

Section **89.**—A pension which has not been drawn for two years lapses, and can be restored only by the Government of India.

On conviction of crime.

Section **90.**—Future good conduct is an implied condition in every grant of pension, and the Government reserves to itself the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

Rate of commutation.

Section **91.**—Life pensions not exceeding twenty rupees *a year* may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, be commuted at the following rates :—

Age of Pensioner.	*Years' purchase of pension.*
Less than 10 years ...	13
10—20 „ ...	12½
20—25 „ ...	12
25—30 „ ...	11½
30—35 „ ...	11
35—40 „ ...	10½
40—45 „ ...	10
45—50 „ ...	9½
50—55 „ ...	9
55—60 „ ...	8
60—65 „ ...	7
65—70 „ ...	6
More than 70 „ ...	Inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

1. If a pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, it is payable to his heirs.

CHAPTER XX.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS AND PERSONS WHO HAVE OBTAINED GRATUITIES.

After compensation gratuity.

Section **92.**—An officer who has obtained a compensation gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, has the option of retaining the gratuity, in which case his previous service will not count for future pension or gratuity, or of refunding it and counting his previous service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since it became admissible. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

After compensation pension.

Section **93.**—An officer who has obtained compensation pension, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay, provided that the sum total does not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he has the option of retaining his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his previous service will not count for future pension, or of ceasing to draw any part of his pension and counting his previous service. No refund of pension intermediately drawn is required.

1. In the case of a section-writer or press servant (see Section 20) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

After invalid pension.

Section **94.**—There is no absolute bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining invalid gratuity or pension. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after compensation gratuity or pension.

After superannuation pension.

Section **95.**—A superannuation pensioner is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment.

After retiring pension.

Section **96.**—Officers who have obtained retiring pensions cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Depa ment. When so re-employed, they are permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is not so much objection to the employment of such pensioners in service paid from Local Funds.

No officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay.

Navy pensioners.

1. The rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If these are re-employed, their service will be on exactly the same terms as if they had never been employed before. But so long as they are employed, their navy pension will be held in abeyance, except so much of it as is necessary to raise their total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of the pension. If they have commuted their pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from their allowances as if they had not.

Military pensioners.

2. Nor do these rules apply to military pensioners in civil employ. The claim of such persons to salary, pension, and gratuity in the Civil Department are dealt with without reference to their military pension. But the pensions of commissioned officers other than "good service" pensions, and of the heirs of native non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will, during their employment, merge in their salaries.

3. Civil, Military, and Naval pensioners also may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without loss of pension, on purely temporary duty, lasting for not more than a year.

4. If an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, holding a civil appointment, continues in civil employ after he has earned his military pension, the pension remains in abeyance.

CHAPTER XXI.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE POLICE.

Section **97.**—The following special rules apply to the members of Police Forces constituted under the following Acts:

XIII of 1856 of the Governor General of India in Council.
XXIV of 1859 " " "
V of 1861 " " "
VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus Police Force, though not organised under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the regular Panjab Police.

MUNICIPAL AND RAILWAY POLICE.

Municipal Police.

Section **98** (*a*).—If the police of a town is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensionary allowances.

(*b.*)- But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force paid wholly or partly by a municipality or from the general revenues subsidised by a contribution from a municipality, undertakes the organisation and control of the force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the civil constabulary, service in it is treated as service under Government, the contributions of the municipalities towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such forces being, for the present, undetermined.

1. The police forces in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under clause (*b*).

Railway Police.

Section **99**.—In like manner the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway and in Bombay, though the Railway Companies contribute towards their cost, are a branch of the regular police, and their service in it is treated as service under Government.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent., in addition to pay and salary, to discharge liability for pension. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Qualifying service.

Section **100**.—Service in any of the Police Forces mentioned in Section 97, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund in the force, qualifies.

[NOTE.—The Superannuation Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (see Section 16 (*e*)) and members of the Oudh Military Police, police officers whose pay did not exceed Rs. 20 were obliged to contribute. By these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds.

Officers whose pay exceeded Rs. 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds, established under Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 of the Governor General in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Fund which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been, by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1859, was abolished with the latter. The Funds established under Act XIII of 1856, in the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount, less the subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities of the Funds.]

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department Order No. 3398, dated 27th July 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Exceptional privileges.

Section **101**.—In the following cases, members of police forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension:

Sikh Darbar Soldiers.

(*a.*)—Soldiers of the Sikh Government to whom service was guaranteed (see Section 16 (*e*)), and who, on the breaking up of the Panjab Military Police in which they had enlisted, were transferred to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed Rs. 20, entitled to invalid pensions at line rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police.

1st Class Sergeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd Class Sergeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

Oudh Military Police.

(*b.*)—Men who, after completing, on 3rd May 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh Civil Police, and were in employ in that force on 26th January 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed Rs. 20, entitled for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to local and irregular troops of the rank corresponding to that which they may attain in the Police.

(*c.*)—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmír and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line. Mhairwarra Battalion

Section **102.**—In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the new Police Constabulary qualifies: Previous service when qualifying.

(*a.*)—In the first two cases mentioned in Section 101, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions admissible under its rules, or if, through serving on pay higher than Rs. 20, they have become entitled to the pension prescribed in Section 106, the previous service mentioned in Section 101 qualifies. Sikh Darbar Soldiers and Oudh Military Police

(*b.*)—Men of the Army transferred to the Police on the reductions of the Native army which were made in 1861, count their army service. Men of Native Army.

(1.)—In February 1867 it was declared that this rule would be applicable to all future transfers to the Police on occasions of reduction of the Native army.

(2.)—In the Panjab Police, men counting service under this rule, if they were faithful during the mutiny when their regiments joined the rebels, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line, instead of the rates of the Superannuation Fund.

(3.)—Men of the Army who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857, count three years' additional service.

(4.)—A man voluntarily taking discharge from the Army and entering the Police, cannot count past service.

(*c.*)—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police in 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpúr Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that force, or from the Mulkí Horse, count their service in these forces and also that in the forces of the late Raja of Nagpúr. Nagpúr Irregular Force.

(*d.*)—Men of the Berar Police, recruited from the Hill Rangers, count their service in that corps.

(*e.*)—Service in the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion and service in the Oudh Military Police qualifies. Military Police.

(*f.*)—Service in superior grades in the old Police (*i. e.*, darogas and officers of higher rank) or in any other department qualifies. Previous superior service.

(*g.*)—In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, men count half their service in inferior grades in the old Police.

(*h.*)—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1858 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, at the time of transfer, to pension for army service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who possessed this title to pension for army service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous army service. Army service and Military Police service.

(*k.*)—Pensions granted to men who count army service under the above rules will, if their service in the army was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, be a charge on the Military Department; otherwise the whole will be a charge on the Civil Department. Pensions for Army service how chargeable.

Section **103.**—Policemen on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, who re-enlist within one year after discharge, may, at the discretion of the Inspector General, count their service before discharge. Break in service.

AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Section **104.**—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed Rs. 20, Officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20

will be determined, as prescribed in the next Section, according to one of the following scales :—

SCALE A.

According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the force.

1. As the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for compensation pensions and gratuities, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869 :—

(1.)—Compensation pension and gratuity should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for invalid pensions and gratuities.

(2.)—But if the gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the officer's subscriptions to the fund, the difference should be made up.

SCALE B.

According to the rules prescribed in CHAPTERS XI, XII, and XIII, for the calculation of pensions and gratuities for superior service, except that (1) all service after the age of 18 years qualifies ; (2) in addition to the leave which, under Chapter IX, is reckoned as service, one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service, is so reckoned.

Section **105**(*a.*)—The pensions and gratuities of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay are regulated by scale A.

(*b.*)—The pensions and gratuities of officers of other forces are regulated as follows :—

(1.)—Those who were members of the forces before the 19th July 1871—by scale A or scale B according to their election (which, by Financial Department Order No. 2091, dated 19th July 1871, they were directed immediately to declare).

(2.)—Those who enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871—by scale B.

Officers on pay exceeding Rs 20

Section **106**.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds Rs. 20 is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this CHAPTER to be qualifying, is treated as superior service.

1. When a police officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding Rs. 20, loses any benefit as to pension or gratuity which he would have enjoyed had his pay remained unchanged, his pension or gratuity may be regulated as if he had not received the promotion.

Previous inferior service.

Section **107**.—If part of an officer's continuous service qualifies for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, but does not qualify under the rules in this CHAPTER, he may elect to receive, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under the rules in this CHAPTER, such pension or gratuity as is admissible to him, under Sections 63 and 64, for the whole of his service both inferior and superior.

Example.—Officers who were transferred to the new Civil Police from inferior grades in the old Police or from the Military Police, and who are not entitled under Section 101 or 102 to count previous service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. Officers who under Section 105 (*b* 1) have elected to abide by Scale B, will, if they take gratuity under this Section, obtain in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 63 (*a.*) one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

Section **108**.—Except in the case of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 105(*a*)),pensions and gratuities are to be calculated upon the net pay, *i. e.*, the pay actually received by the officer, and not upon the gross pay, *i. e.*, the pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Superannuation Funds (see note under Section 100) ; but this rule shall not be applied to any officer, who, on 19th July 1871, was entitled, by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, to have his pension or gratuity calculated on his gross pay, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded, for misconduct, to lower pay. To be calculated on net pay.

1. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension or gratuity except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the Police Forces of Bengal (excluding the East India Railway Police) or the Panjab.

VERIFICATION OF SERVICE.

Section **109**(*a.*)—There shall be kept up for each district, by the District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification at the time of enrolment, his rank. promotion, reduction or other punishment, his absences on leave or without leave, the breaks in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity. Service rolls.

(*b.*)—The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

(*c.*)—In addition to the above roll the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding Rs. 20 (except that of gazetted officers), and shall verify the record annually in communication with the Local Accountant General.

(*d.*)—From this roll the necessary statements of service of all applicants for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Section 71 in respect of any service rendered before enrolment in the constabulary which the Police officer may be entitled to count.

1. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on invalid pension by officers who are capable of serving longer. Medical officers should be very searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of the applicants for further duty; and, whenever the number of applicants for pension or gratuity is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two medical officers.

POWER OF SANCTION.

Section **110**.—Claims by police officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, to pension or gratuity only for the period of continuous and verified service in the force in which at the time of application they are serving, may, if admissible under the strict letter of the rules, be allowed by the Inspector General of Police, and reported to the Accountant General with the necessary particulars for identification. Sanction.

All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

1. Claims to extraordinary pension or gratuity (see Chapter XXII), even though they may be provided for by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, are subject to the rule in Section 118.

2. The quarterly statement submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government, should contain particulars of all pensions and gratuities granted by the Inspector General as well as by the Local Government.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

Section **111**.—Payment of a pension or gratuity shall be made by the treasury officer of the district where the payee resides, on Payment.

permanent-payable-orders (in the case of pensions), and on the identification of the payee by the District Superintendent of Police; and special committees shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

CHAPTER .XXII.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

A.—In cases of injury or death.

Section **112.**—The following are the Rules for the grant of gratuities and pensions,

(*a*) to men so injured in the execution of their duty as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(*b*) to the families of men killed in the execution of their duty.

They apply to all persons employed to do the work of Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as miners in the Panjab Salt Mines) for piece-work. They apply also to village watchmen.

Not cases of mere accident.

Section **113.**—Pension or gratuity is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. The Government recognises no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

The following would be regarded as *primâ facie* cases of ordinary accident:—

A policeman falling from his horse.

A policeman on escort duty killed by sun-stroke.

A lascar killed by the snapping of a hawser.

A laborer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognises no claim on the part of widows on account of the services of their husbands. It is the duty of Government officers themselves to provide for their families, the more so that the Government assists certain funds established for the purpose of enabling them to do so.

Claims recognised in case of death.

Section **114.**—A pension or gratuity is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had wife, sons or daughters (legitimate), father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1. To native claimants preference is given in the following order: son, widow, daughter, father, mother.

Amount of pension.

Section **115.**—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by—

(*a*) the character and service of the man injured or killed;

(*b*) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;

(*c*) the nature and extent of the injury received;

(*d*) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant gratuity or pension in every case, nor, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.

Preliminary enquiry

Section **116.**—Whenever a claim for gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, will hold a formal enquiry, taking evidence on the following matters:

(*a*) the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;

(*b*) the relationship (in the case of death) and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

Section **117**.—The head of the office will then submit the case with a report, through his official superiors, to the Government, sending (in the case of a man injured) the usual form of application (Form A, Appendix A) and (in the case of a man killed) a statement in Form D, Appendix A. Pension Roll.

Section **118**.—The Local Government may grant gratuity not exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity. If it deems a grant of six months' pay insufficient, it should report the case with a recommendation to the Government of India. Power of Local Governments.

Section **119**(*a*.)—The Government of India grants pensions to the widows and children of policemen, or of village watchmen, killed in the execution of duty, not exceeding two-thirds of the deceased's pay. The grants are made on the principle of giving rather less than would be given in the case of a soldier of similar class killed in action. Power of Supreme Government.

(*b*.)—Otherwise pensions or gratuities in excess of the amount admissible under the last Section require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

B.—Military Service.

Section **120**.—Officers and men, enrolled as volunteers, and having a military organisation, enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds, as men of corresponding grades in the regular service, unless they are entitled, under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates:

(*a*.)—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying their presence) with military forces, will receive such compensation as may be awarded by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

(*b*.)—Other civil officers of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to their salaries according to the following scale:—

If on salaries of	Rs. 500	a month, or upwards,	as Captains.
"	300	"	Lieutenants.
"	200	"	Ensigns.
"	100	"	Subadars.
"	50	"	Jamadars.
"	16	"	Sepoys.

(*c*.)—Persons not in Civil or Military Service, wounded in action while serving (as aforesaid) with military forces, will receive compensation according to their station in life, as compared with that of Military Officers, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation awarded subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

C.—Mutiny Pensions.

Section **121** (*a*.)—Widows of Uncovenanted Servants who have received pensions on account of their husbands having been killed in the mutiny retain half their pensions after remarriage. Their half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

(*b*.)—Daughters of Uncovenanted Servants in the Panjab, who have mutiny pensions "payable till marriage," receive, on marriage, seven years' pension as a dowry.

APPENDIX A. FORM A.—(Four pages.)

FIRST PAGE.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

1. *Name of applicant.*
2. Father's name.
3. Sect or caste.
4. Residence.
5. Present or last employment.
6. Date of beginning of service ... ... 1st May 1851.
7. Date of end of service ... ... 30th June 1871.

	Y.	M.	D.
8. Length of service including breaks	20	2	0
of which superior	17	2	10
inferior	1	5	0
non-qualifying and breaks	1	6	20

9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*
10. [Average] emoluments or pay.
11. Proposed pension.
12. Proposed gratuity.
13. Date from which to commence.
14. Place of payment.
15. Age of applicant on this date.
16. Height.
17. Marks.
18. Date.

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

Signature of Head of Office.

SECOND PAGE.

History of the service (showing breaks) of

Establishment.	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting allowance.	Date of beginning.	Date of end.	Period reckoned as service.			Period not reckoned as service.			Remarks.	How verified.	Remarks by Accountant General.
		Rs.	Rs.			Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.			
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir ...	10	.....	1st May 1851 ...	15th Aug. 1851	.....			0	3	15	Inferior grade.	By Accountant General, Bengal.—See enclosure A.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ..	15	.....	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sept. 1852	.....			1	1	15	Under 22 years of age.		
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15	.....	1st Oct. 1852 ...	7th May 1856	3	7	7	.....			.....		
On sick leave	...	...	.....	8th May 1856...	7th Nov. 1856	.....			0	6	0	.....		
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir ...	15	.....	8th Nov. 1856...	15th Jan. 1859	2	2	8	.....			.....		
Out of employ	...	...	.....	16th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1859	.....			0	0	2	Resigned to join new appointment.		
Post Office ...	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan ...	25	.....	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	6	5	24	.....			.....	Compiler of Post Office Accounts.—See enclosure B.	
Under suspension	...	...	.....	12th July 1865	1st Sept. 1865	.....			0	1	20	Suspension adjudged as a penalty ..		
Post Office ...	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan ...	25	.....	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd March 1868	2	6	2	.....			.....		
Ditto ...	Ditto Offg. Post Master ...	25	10	4th March 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	1	9	0	.....			.....		
Out of employ by abolition of appointment.				4th Dec. 1869...	1st Nov. 1870	.....			0	10	28			
Judge of Nuddea ...	Cler ...	40	.....	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	0	7	29	.....			.....	Accountant General, Bengal.—See enclosure C.	
Total period of superior service ...					.....	17	2	10						

THIRD PAGE.

REMARKS BY HEAD OF OFFICE.

1. As to character and past conduct of applicant.
2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation.
3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.
4. Explanation under Section 47, Rule 1, so far as the Head of the office can give it.
5. Any other remarks.

SIGNATURE.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

CERTIFIED that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [*inferior or superior*] grades has been duly proved for years months days; and that a [*pension or gratuity*] not exceeding Rs. , is admissible under Section of the Civil Pension Code. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant General.

FOURTH PAGE—(DOCKET).

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.—

Date of application.

Name of applicant.

Last appointment.

Class of pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

FORM B.
(Obverse).

FORM B.
(Obverse).

COLLECTOR'S BILL.

*Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon*_____

Class of Pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Personal identification.	Height.		Age when pensioned.	Sect or Caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.
		Feet.	Inches.				

No._____ ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE;

*Calcutta*_____187 .

SIR,

Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to_____ the sum of Rupees_____ being the amount of_____ Pension, as_____

upon the production of the duplicate hereof, taking from the claimant a separate receipt for the amount according to usual form.

Accountant General.

To the Collector of_____

NOTE.—*Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person*, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person.

PENSIONER'S BILL.

NAME OF PENSIONER_____

Class of Pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Age when pensioned.	Sect or Caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.

No._____ ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE;

*Calcutta*_____187 .

SIR,

Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to_____ the sum of Rupees_____ being the amount of_____ Pension, as_____

upon the production of this Bill and a separate receipt according to usual form.

Accountant General.

To the Collector of_____

NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon the production of this order, and upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person.

(Reverse.)

REVERSE OF PENSIONER'S BILL.

Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the disbursing Officer.

When paid.	For the Month of	Amount	When paid	For the Month of	Amount.

REVERSE OF COLLECTOR'S BILL.

This document is to be retained by the disbursing Officer so long as the authority remains in force, and every separate payment is to be recorded below.

When paid.	For the Month of	Amount	When paid	For the Month of	Amount.

FORM C.

Statement of $\frac{\text{Pensions}}{\text{Gratuities}}$ sanctioned by the_____ in the_____ Department during the quarter ending_____18 .

Column 1.—Serial number.

" 2.—Name of recipient.

" 3.—Designation of last employment.

" 4.—Name of office in which last employed.

" 5.—Character.

" 6.—Period counted as service.

" 7.—$\frac{\text{Average emoluments}}{\text{Pay or emoluments at time of discharge}}$

" 8.—Class of $\frac{\text{Pension}}{\text{Gratuity}}$ granted.

" 9.—Amount of $\frac{\text{Monthly Pension}}{\text{Gratuity}}$ granted.

" 10.—Remarks (here note any cases where less than the full pension or gratuity admissible has been granted; also cases where the pension or gratuity is chargeable to other than general revenues.)

FORM D.

Application for an extraordinary pension or gratuity for the family of_____ late a_____killed in the execution of duty.—Submitted by the

(A) Description of claimant.
- 1.—Name and residence.
- 2.—Age.
- 3.—Height.
- 4.—Religion, caste, or tribe.
- 5.—Marks for identification.
- 6.—Present occupation, and pecuniary circumstances.
- 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased.

(B). Description of deceased.
- 8.—Name.
- 9.—Occupation and service.
- 10.—Length of service.
- 11.—Nature of injury causing death.

(C.)

12.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed.

—Remarks.

FORM E.

RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT _____ DURING THE YEAR 187 -7 .

Pensions exceeding Rs._____ and not exceeding Rs._____

	Present Age (last birth-day) of pensioners.									Remarks.
	Not more than 50 years.	51 to 60 inclusive.	61 to 65 inclusive.	66 to 70 inclusive.	71 to 75 inclusive.	76 to 80 inclusive.	81 to 85 inclusive.	86 and upwards.	Total.	
1.—Number of pensioners in the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return ...										
2.—Deduct the number transferred into the next period of age										
3.—Add the number transferred from the last period of age										
4.—Number from last year thus corrected for age										
5 — New names brought on the list. — By new pensions ...										
6 — New names brought on the list. — By renewal after being struck off										
7 — New names brought on the list. — By transfer from other offices										
8.—Total of headings 4 to 7, being total number to be accounted for										
9.—Number on pension list at end of year ...										
10 — Removed during the year. — By transfer to other offices										
11 — Removed during the year. — By death or non-appearance for six months ...										
12.—Total of headings 9, 10, 11, being total number accounted for										

NOTE.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfer rendered necessary by pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Hence each entry under heading 2 will be the same as the entry under heading 3 in the next preceding column.

APPENDIX B.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of superannuation pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

Subsidiary and supplementary rules of subsequent date are printed in small type.

Section 1.—Superannuation pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list.

[NOTE.—This list is not published, as the Code sufficiently declares to whom these rules may now be applied.]

Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organized peons, including jamadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

Section 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

Section 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

Section 4.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be favourably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

Section 5.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows:

Clause 1*st*.—If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorised official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Clause 2*nd*.—If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary, or authorised allowances of the individual calculated in manner above stated.

1. Pension may be awarded on the above scale, to persons thrown out of employ by reduction of establishment, without their being required to produce medical certificate.

2. In the despatch from Court of Directors, No. 18, dated 5th May 1854, the following further rule is prescribed:

"We authorise you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognised by the present rules, who, though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service and who can produce

unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of 35 years, a pension equal to half the average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service, they will not in any case be claimable as of right; and every pension, which you may see sufficient reason to grant, must be reported to us with a statement of the grounds of your proceeding."

RULES REGARDING SERVICE.

3. The period of service must be continuous, but a break between two periods of employment, if it does not exceed 12 months, and was not caused by dismissal from office for misconduct, will not prejudice the officer in whose service it occurs.

4. To the following extent leave counts as actual service:

(*a.*) All leave taken before the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1856.

(*b.*) The following leave taken under the rules of 1856:

Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.
Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.
Privilege leave.
Leave on private affairs on half pay, (sec. VII).

(*c.*) Leave during recess on half pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

RULES FOR CALCULATION OF PENSION.

6. "Authorised official allowances" include the following:

(*a.*) House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.

(*b.*) Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included:

(*a.*) Personal allowances otherwise than as above.

(*b.*) Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Goung Gyoups in Burmah are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Judges of Small Cause Courts are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

Clause 4th.—The rates of pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 per annum; but this is subject to the rules under Section 59 of the Code.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

1.

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3177, *dated* 31*st August* 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a pension fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders of this Department No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which it then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employés, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the local Government think proper to grant to the employés a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in local funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent by many years to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of local funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4359, *dated* 14*th October* 1871.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their "immediate" remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but as a rule it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives and regulated on the following principles:—

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required: any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the Annuity Fund is $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.* This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

* *i. e.*, the same as 4 per cent. retained out of 100.

3.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1586, *dated* 22*nd March* 1871.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by disbursing officers of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up, and for this purpose His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, returns in the annexed form shall annually be made to the Account office to which it is subordinate:—

(1).—For pensions not exceeding Rs. 10.

(2).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 10, and not exceeding Rs. 50.

(3).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinise the information thus received, in order that enquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by this means on the action of local officers. The instances in any single disbursing office are necessarily too few to warrant the assumption that their departure from mathematical regularity requires any special explanation; and on the other hand, in the compilation of the figures of several offices, the effects caused by the perpetration of frauds in any one would probably disappear in the mass.

6. But while His Excellency in Council, in view of this difficulty in supervising this particular part of their work, confidently expects at the hands of local officers extreme caution in dealing with claims to pensions, he does not doubt that the information contained in the forms now prescribed will be found in both central and local offices to be of great value.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT A.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

[NOTE.—The rules in this supplement are already in force for the Bengal Civil Service. Their extension to the Madras and Bombay Civil Services is under discussion; but at present the members of these two services are not entitled to any annuity from the State. They obtain annuities under the rules of their respective annuity funds.]

"Active service."

Section 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following rules.

Section 2.—"Active service" includes the following periods, besides time spent on duty:

(*a*.) The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows :—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *viâ* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reported his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he was attached, or at any other station to which he may have been ordered, or permitted, to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed to him, the interval between the end of joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not reckoned as "active service."

(*b*.) Time passed out of employ on subsistence allowance in India, otherwise than on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, through bad health, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as active service.

(*c*.) Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding "special leave" under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(*d*.) Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(*e*.) Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the rules in force before the 18th June 1855.

(*f*.) Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also reckoned as active service; but not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

Deduction from salary.

Section **3**.—Four per centum shall be deducted, at the time of payment, from the salary and other public emoluments, as specified below, of every officer :—

Bengal Civil Service ...	From every allowance except mileage allowance (at 8 annas or 3 annas a mile), and special rewards.
Madras Civil Service ...	From pay, acting allowance, subsistence allowance and leave allowance only.
Bombay Civil Service ...	From every allowance except house-rent, travelling allowance, tentage, and special rewards.

1. The deduction required by this Section is included in the deduction made under Chapter VII of the Code, and is not to be separately made.

Retiring annuity.

Section **4**.—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier),

and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service,

is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

1. An officer may resign the service when absent in Europe on furlough. It is not necessary that he should first return to India.

Invalid annuity.

Section **5**.—An officer who, being declared by a medical certificate in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows :—

(*a*.) If he have been in the service for less than five years,—a gratuity of £500.

(*b*.) If he have been in the service for five years or more,—an annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five : provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

Place and rate of payment.

Section **6**.—Annuities are payable, in arrear, quarterly, and to date of decease.

Section **7**.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling, or in India in Government rupees at the following rate :—

If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service, $10\frac{2}{3}$ Government rupees for each pound sterling ;

If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, 10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling ;

Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versâ*, is permitted only once.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rate of exchange is to be found in the history of the annuity funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various service funds.]

SUPPLEMENT B.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.

[NOTE.—The following are the regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Sec. 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch by the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

Section **1.**—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

[NOTE.—In these rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under the rules made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above quoted.]

Section **2.**—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension, not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Section **3.**—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

Section **4.**—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Section **5.**—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

Section **6.**—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

Section **7.**—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

Section **8.**—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

Section **9.**—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

Section **10**.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

Section **11**.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

Section **12**.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-Western Provinces be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

Section **13**.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta, shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT C.

Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.

[Will be published hereafter.]

SUPPLEMENT D

Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

[*Note.*—The following rules were declared in 1835.]

Section **1**.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

	Contribution.
Branch Pilot, at ...	Rs. 40 a month
Master ...	„ 20 „
First Mate ...	„ 10 „
Second Mate & Volunteer	„ 4 „

Branch Pilot	Rupees 200	a month.
Master	„ 100	„
First Mate	„ 60	„
Second Mate and Volunteer ...	„ 30	„
Families.		
Widow of Branch Pilot	Rupees 100	a month.
Ditto „ Master	„ 50	„
Ditto „ First Mate	„ 30	„
Ditto „ Second Mate and Volunteer	„ 15	„
Children.		
Girls until 10 years of age ...	Rupees 14	a month.
After 10 years until married ...	„ 20	„
Boys until 15 years of age ...	„ 12	„

1. The widow of a pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

Section **2** (*a.*)—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificates by the Standing Invaliding Committee.

(*b.*)—A pilot after thirty years' actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of branch pilot, shall be entitled to retire upon the pension of Government Rupees 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rupees 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

Section **3**.—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Master Attendant certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children and of their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

Section **4**.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive or continue to receive any pension under these rules.

Section **5**.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

Section **6**.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant General's Office on the first day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant General may from time to time require.

Section **7**.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant General's Office declarations half-yearly, [illegible] and November, that they are not married, and that they [illegible]en married at any intervening period. The declarations are [illegible]ntersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased me[illegible] the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan [illegible] by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the [illegible]aration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the decl[illegible]ation will be furnished on application at the Office of the Accountan[illegible] General.

Section **8**.—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the pilot service who [illegible]oined the service on or before the 1st July 1835, and pensions to them [illegible]and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sicca Rupees. All other contributions, allowances, and pensions, will be paid in Government Rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sicca Rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 1*s.* 11*d* for each Government Rupee, Government Rs. 104½ being taken as equivalent to Sicca Rs. 100.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 25.—*Fort William, the* 10*th January* 1872.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 1st December 1871, pages 5435 and 5436, is published for general information :—

London Gazette, 1st December 1871, *page* 5435.

INDIA OFFICE;
30*th November* 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

* * * * * *

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett,—dated 27th June 1871.

* * * * * *

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 171.—*Fort William, the* 11*th January* 1872.—*Notifications.—Public.*—The Notification of this Department, No. 2931, dated the 15th June 1871, relative to the compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Officers on attaining the age of 55 years, is superseded by Section 53 of the Civil Pension Code published under Financial Department Notification, No. 239, dated the 10th instant.

No. 12.—*The* 11*th January* 1872.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with deep regret official intimation of the death of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Reverend J. H. PRATT, on the 28th ultimo, at Ghazeepore in the North-Western Provinces.

The Governor-General in Council cannot allow the death of ARCHDEACON PRATT to pass unnoticed by the Government which he served so long and so well.

MR. PRATT entered the service in the year 1838, and was appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta by the late Bishop Wilson on the 6th October 1849.

Under the ordinary rules of the service, Mr. PRATT would have retired in October 1867, but so efficiently had he filled his high office in the Church, that he was solicited by Government, with the full approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to continue to hold it.

In adopting this course the Government was moved not only by its own appreciation of the Archdeacon's services, but by the strong recommendation of the late Bishop Cotton, who bore testimony to ARCHDEACON PRATT's eminent scientific attainments and university distinctions; to the active part which he had taken in the management of the Diocese and in the promotion of all good works; and to his personal piety and high Christian character.

At a later date Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in sanctioning the retention of ARCHDEACON PRATT in the service until October 1872, remarked—"I cannot refrain from "expressing the high sense I entertain, in common [illegible] the present Bishop of Calcutta, the "Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and your Ex[illegible]ncil, of the zeal and ability with "which he has for so many years faithfully and [illegible]ischarged the duties of his office."

The Governor-General in Council feels [illegible] that the death of the Ven'ble Archdeacon will be mourned by the entire Christia[illegible]unity in India.

By order of the Governor General of India in C[illegible]il.

No. 13.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of [illegible]lcutta has appointed the Reverend Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. P[illegible]l's Cathedral, to act as Commissary to His Lordship during the vacancy of the Archdeaconry [illegible] of Calcutta.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification in the *Gazette of Ind*[illegible] *Extraordinary*, dated the 15th January 1872, is republished for general information :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 15*th January* 1872.

THE Viceroy and Governor General has received through the Secretary of State for India the following telegram from Her Majesty :—

"The QUEEN has been much touched by the sympathy evinced by the people of India "in the anxiety occasioned by the illness of the PRINCE OF WALES, and desires that your "Excellency shall make this known to Her Indian subjects."

The Viceroy knows that this gracious message from their QUEEN will be received by the people of this vast Empire with sincere gratification. The Viceroy feels sure that with the universal feeling of affection for Her Majesty and Her Family, is mingled that of heartfelt gratitude to GOD, that HE has mercifully spared the PRINCE OF WALES' life, and saved The QUEEN from a deep affliction, and Her people from a great calamity.

This Notification to be transmitted to all Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Residents, Agents to the Governor General, and Native Chiefs and Princes in India.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the District of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 2nd day of February 1872, corresponding with 20th Magh 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1871 :—

No. 17.—Dehi Alpha, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½ and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 123-3-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 24.—Bansberia, Pergunnah Shaoojial; recorded proprietor, Madhupanunda Moitra; sudder jumma Rs. 646-9-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 243-3-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, Pergunnah Matiaree; recorded proprietors, Mr. John Cochrane, Assignee, and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,123-1-4 and police Rs. 64-9-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-1-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 243.—Dehi Hatichala, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,807-8-10 and Police Rs. 21-6-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 69-2-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 258-1.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Debnath Roy Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 286-12-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 282-9-1 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258-3.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Parbutinath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 283-13 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258-4.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Jadupendrunath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 283-13 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 371.—Dehi Nakaseparrah, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have beon opened, Rs. 3,829-3 and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 214-7-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Taruf Ranaghat, Chakla Sreenagur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chunder Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3 and Police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-12 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Taruf Shampore, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chuckravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 21-0-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3230.—Packa Khoyerpore, Pergunnah Mahamed Shahi; recorded proprietors, Jogendronarain Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 6,649-9-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 561-6-5 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th December 1871.

C. C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Monday, the 23rd January 1872, corresponding with 11th Magh 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3081.—Chuck Alladipore, Pergunnah Moloye, Talook Chundercant Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 626-7-3. To be sold for recovery of Rs. 389-11 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 9th December 1871.

C. C. QUINN, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, and under Section 11, Act II. of 1871, amending Section 7, Act VII. of 1868, that the undermentioned estate, in Zillah Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 16th February 1872, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871; the date of sale originally fixed for the 30th December 1871 having been altered, and the sale postponed to 16th February next:—

Permanently-settled-Estate.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.—Towjee No. 1172.—Alluvial increments of 15 mouzahs, *viz.*, Mouzah Peerpur, Khordo Chandpur, &c., Pergunnah Islampur; Sudder Jumma Rs. 2,623-4. Mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue to Rs. 3,950-4 for the years 1277-78 B.S.

PUBNA COLLECTORAE,
The 5th January 1872.

W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, City of Calcutta.—January 17, 1872.

No. 3 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post*

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Errata.

IN date of Government Resolution on "The Epidemic Fever in Burdwan and Hooghly," page 26 of Supplement, *for* 1871 *read* 1872.

In page 33, line 46, *for* two *read* twenty.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 13th January 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Jan. 13th	0	Fair ...	Cold weather crops first rate; a good shower of rain would do a great deal of good.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 13th	0	Favorable ...	Rice gathered; poppy and other crops good.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 6th	0	Mostly fair; sometimes cloudy and foggy.	Rice and some of the winter crops gathered; the spring crops promising, but want of rain may do some injury.	
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 13th	0	Dry and warm ...	Crops require rain.	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 13th	0	Healthy ...	Sugar-cane being cut, the outturn will be a good one. Mustard and urhur poor.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 13th	0	Cold and dry ...	Only mustard is on the ground, and it is not good.	
7	Godda ...	„ 13th	0	Cold ...	The cold weather crops have not had the benefit of a good shower of rain.	
8	Pakour ...	„ 13th	0	Quite cold ...	Rice nearly gathered.; mustard and other crops favorable.	
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 13th	0	Dry and fine ...	Sugar-cane being cut; mustard suffering from want of rain.	
10	Patna.					
11	Gya ...	„ 13th	0	Fine ...	All crops promising well.	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 13th	0	Fair ...	The spring crops promise a rich outturn.	
13	Sarun.					
14	Shahabad ...	„ 13th	0	Fair ..	The spring crops promise well.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 13th	0	Cold and fair ...	The spring crops continue to be very promising.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 11th	0	Very cold ..	Rice harvested; spring crops flourishing,	Cholera & fever prevailing in some parts of the district
17	Bograh.					
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 13th	0	Cold and sometimes cloudy.	Generally favorable.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 12th	0	Fair and very cold	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 13th	0	Fair ...	Good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 13th	0	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 13th	0	Cold and fine ...	Generally good; tobacco fine.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 13th	0	Fair and cold ...	Favorable, but a little rain is wanted.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 13th	0	Cool ...	The paddy harvested; the cold weather crops flourishing.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 13th	0·1	Bright and cold...	The cold weather crops require some rain.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 13th	0·5	Clear ...	Rice reaped; the cold weather crops good.	
27	Howrah					
28	Midnapore ...	„ 13th	0	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 12th	0	Dry and cold ...	Good.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 13th	Slight ...	Very cold ...	The cold weather crops a little improved, but more rain wanted.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 12th	0·1	Pure, clear, and cold.	On the whole good; in some places rain wanted.	
32	Dacca ..	„ 13th	0	Fair and cold ...	Rice and some cold weather crops reaped; the spring crops fair.	
		„ 13th	0·5	Fair and dry ...	The crops promise well; the rain has done them good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
33	Backergunge.					
34	Furreedpore ...	Jan. 13th	0	Cold, clear, and pleasant.	Good ..	Cholera still prevailing in some places, though in a mitigated form
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet ..	„ 6th	0	Good ..	Very good.	
37	Cachar .	„ 6th	0	Fair ..	Excellent; paddy half reaped.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 6th	0	Fine ..	Very favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 5th	0	Fair .	Good.	
40	Tipperah. ...	„ 5th	0	Fair .	Good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 6th	0	Foggy ..	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 13th	0	Seasonable ..	Generally good.	
43	Balasore.					
44	Pooree ...	„ 6th	0	Hot for the time of the year.	Outturn of crops about ¾; the cold weather rice crop has been totally lost in several places.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 13th	0	Dry ..	Backward for want of rain.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 12th	0	Fair and cold ...	The spring crops fair in Palamow; elsewhere very poor	
47	Maunbhoom .	„ 13th	0	Fine ..	Rice,&c ,gathered; mustard and linseed on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 6th	0	Dry and cold ..	Good.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 5th	0	Foggy and cold .	Rice and pulses nearly reaped; sugarcane much better than in previous years; mustard doing well.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 5th	0 4	Fair and cold ..	Rice nearly gathered; spring crops promise well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 6th	0	Cold, dry, and pleasant.	Satisfactory; being reaped and stored.	
52	Kamroop					
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 6th	0	Dry ...	Rice favorable.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 6th	0 2	Fair ..	Rice gathered.	
		„ 6th	0	Fine ..	"No standing crop now."	
55	Naga Hills.					
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 13th	0	Very cold and cloudy.	Out-turn of rice below the the average; want of rain has done much harm.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 6th	0	Foggy and cloudy	Winter crops being reaped.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 6th	0	Fair ..	"No crops on the ground."	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 12th	0	Good ...	Wheat and barley healthy; other crops good; rice lost about 4 annas.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 13th	0	Very cold ...	Good.	

N B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th January 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
			Inches	Up to date.	
		Inches.			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point	Not received	..	...	
	Jajipore	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	...	...	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Pooree	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	...	...	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispenaary ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	...	...	
	Puchumba	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Palamow	Not received	...	...	
	Purulia	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Gobindpore	Not received	...	...	
	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·60	0·60	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	0·63	0·63	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0 60	0·60	ditto.	
	Behar	0 16	0 16	ditto.	
	Barh	0·50	0·50	ditto.	
	Gya	Not received	...	...	
	Sherghotty	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Arungabad	0 08	0·08	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Not received	...	...	
	Bettiah	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah	0·80	0·80	ditto.	
	Sewan	0·54	0·54	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore	0 30	0 30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	Not received	...	...	
	Tajpore	ditto	...	...	
	Mudhubani	0·22	0 22	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hajipore	0·36	0·36	ditto.	
	Arrah	0·54	0 64	ditto.	
	Buxar	Not received	...	...	
	Sasseram	0·08	0·08	7th Jan 1872.	
	Bhubhooah	0 05	0·05	ditto.	
	Benares	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Soopool	Not received	...	...	
	Monghyr	0·02	0·02	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Jamooie	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Begooserai	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Deoghur	0·03	0·03	ditto.	
	Jamtara	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	...	...	
	Pakour	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	Not received	...	...	
	Arrareah	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bogran	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Maldah	0·05	0·05	ditto.	
	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0·06	0·06	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	Not received	...	...	
	Pubna	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Titalya	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Culna	Not received	...	...	
	Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sooree	0·02	0·02	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Not received	...	...	
	Howrah	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Midnapore	Not received	...		
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office .	Nil	Nil	7th Jan 1872	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not received	...	..	
	Gurbetta	ditto	...	..	
	Tumlook	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks
			Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	Not received	...	.....	
	Bongong	ditto	...	.....	
	Ranaghat	ditto	...	.....	
	Meherpore	ditto	...	.....	
	Chooadangah	ditto	...	.....	
	Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	7th Jun. 1872	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	Not received	...	.....	
	Jenidah	ditto	...	.....	
	Nurail	ditto	...	.....	
	Magoorah	ditto	...	.....	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	...	.....	
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	Not received	...	.....	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	...	.....	
	Baraset	ditto	...	.....	
	Satkherah	ditto	...	.....	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	...	.....	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	...	.....	
	Barripore	ditto	...	.....	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	...	.....	
	Dacca { Jail	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Perozepore	Not received	...	.....	
	Madaripore	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	Not received	...	.....	
	Atteah	ditto	...	.....	
	Kishoregunge	ditto	..	.....	
	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Cachar	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	Not received	...	.....	
	Koyah	ditto	...	.....	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	...	.....	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	...	.....	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Buxa	ditto	...	ditto.	
	Goalparah	ditto	...	ditto.	
	Dhoobree	Not received	...	.....	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	...	.....	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	...	.....	
	Julpigooree	ditto	...	.....	
	Boda	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	Not received	...	.....	
	Nowgong	0·40	0·40	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Mungledye	Not received	...	.....	
	Burpettah	ditto	...	.....	
	Gowhatty	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	Not received	...	.....	
	Jorehaut	ditto	...	.....	
	Golaghat	ditto	...	.....	
	Nazeerah	ditto	...	.....	
	Debrooghur	ditto	...	.....	
	Suddya	ditto	...	.....	
	Shillong	ditto	...	.....	
	Cherrapoonjee	ditto	...	.....	
	Jaowai	ditto	...	.....	
	Samoogoodting	ditto	...	.....	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th January 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 7th	10	30·059	30·078	69·4	60·5	56	N N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·904	29·923	73·6	63·8	55	N N E	...	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·953	29·972	69·4	62·7	67	E N E	...	...	C, CS	
		16	29·797	29·816	73·5	65·0	61	N E	...	...	K	
	9th	10	30·005	30·024	64·5	56·0	55	N by E	...	0·22	.....	b
		16	29·921	29·940	69·3	56·5	39	N by W	...	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30·150	30·169	64·5	54·6	50	N N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	30·015	30·034	67·7	56·7	46	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30·100	30·119	64·0	57·0	62	W N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·959	29·973	70·6	59·5	46	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30·102	30·121	67·6	61·0	64	W N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·992	30·011	73·0	62·2	50	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30·103	30·122	67·8	60·7	64	W N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·982	30·000	76·0	64·8	52	W by N	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	7th	10	30·059	30·065	71	63	61	N E	5·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·911	29·917	77	68	60	N W	2·7*	...	KS	b, m
	8th	10	29·935	29·941	77	72	77	S	8·3*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·804	29·810	79	73	73	S	7·6*	...	N	b, m
	9th	10	30·027	30·033	67	66	94	N	17·7*	0·02	C	b
		16	29·936	29·942	72	58	37	N	12·5*	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	30·102	30·108	65	56	53	N E	4·0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	30·027	30·033	70	58	44	N	6·3*	...	.....	b, m
	11th	10	30·102	30·108	66	59	63	N N W	3·2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·971	29·977	73	61	46	N	2·3*	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30·106	30·112	68	62	69	E N E	4·0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·996	30·002	75	66	59	W	6·3*	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	30·102	30·108	70	65	75	N E	3·8*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·998	30·004	77	66	53	S	4·8*	...	.....	b, m
Chittagong.	7th	10	29·940	30·034	74	65	59	N	5·3*	...	.....	b
		16	29·789	29·883	75	67	63	N W	6·7*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·894	29·990	64	62	88	N	5·1*	...	.....	b
		16	29·754	29·848	74	63	51	W	5·9*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·897	29·993	66	63	83	N	5·3*	0·40	.....	b
		16	29·841	29·936	70	62	61	W	6·2*	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	30·015	30·111	63	58	72	N	4·3*	...	.....	b
		16	29·894	29·989	70	62	61	N N E	4·5*	...	.....	b, m
	11th	10	29·985	30·081	65	61	78	N	5·8*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·891	29·986	70	62	61	W	7·4*	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29·997	30·092	70	65	75	N	4·2*	...	.....	b
		16	29·918	30·013	71	65	70	W S W	4·2*	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	30·010	30·105	67	64	84	N N E	5·9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·923	30·017	75	65	55	W	7·0*	...	.....	
Madras.	6th	10	30·054	30·084	82	72	59	N E by N	8*	...	.....	be
		16	29·928	29·958	81	70	55	N E	12*	...	.....	be
	7th	10	30·031	30·061	80	69	54	N E	8*	...	.....	be
		16	29·894	29·924	80	69	54	E N E	8*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	30·004	30·034	79	68	54	N W by N	14*	...	.....	be
		16	29·867	29·897	81	69	51	E by S	5*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·994	30·024	79	70	61	S E by E	5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·864	29·894	81	72	62	S E by E	6*	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30·064	30·094	79	73	73	S E by E	3*	...	.....	be
		16	29·950	29·980	82	72	59	N E by E	10*	...	.....	be
	11th	10	30·047	30·077	79	72	69	N by W	4*	...	.....	be
		16	29·919	29·949	81	71	59	E N E	13*	...	.....	be
		10	30·041	30·071	82	69	48	N E by E	10*	...	.....	be
		16	29·940	29·970	79	67	50	E N E	11*	...	.....	
Cuttack.	6th	10	30·029	30·113	75	67	63	N E	1·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·863	29·945	85	67	34	W	2·6*	...	K	fair
	7th	10	29·957	30·040	76	69	68	S	5·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·782	29·864	86	66	29	S W	3·6*	...	.....	fair
	8th	10	29·839	29·922	79	67	50	S S W	1·5*	...	.....	cloudy
		16	29·687	29·769	84	70	46	S S W	9·9*	...	N, KS	fair
	9th	10	29·929	30·013	72	60	45	W	3·4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·819	29·902	80	60	24	N	2·6*	...	.....	fair
	10th	10	30·005	30·089	69	56	39	N N E	3·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·947	30·030	76	58	27	E	4·1*	...	.....	fair
	11th	10	30·058	30·142	69	55	35	E N E	5·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·851	29·934	79	61	30	W N W	2·2*	...	.....	fair
	12th	10	29·997	30·081	72	62	53	N N E	3·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·875	29·958	82	65	35	S	2·6*	...	.....	fair
	13th	10	30·017	30·101	74	65	59	S S W	8·0*	...	.....	
		16	29·962	30·047	67	55	41	S S W	7·0*	...	.....	
Akyab.	7th	10	29·983	30·005	73	65	62	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·847	29·869	78	68	57	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·941	29·963	69	64	74	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·822	29·844	76	64	48	W	1	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·956	29·978	71	67	80	N N W	2	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·891	29·913	69	67	89	N by E	4	0·10	KS	g
	10th	10	30·064	30·087	64	62	88	N N E	1	...	K	b
		16	29·943	29·965	72	66	71	W S W	1	...	C	b
	11th	10	30·036	30·058	67	62	74	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·935	29·957	74	66	63	W S W	1	...	K	b
	12th	10	30·066	30·088	67	64	84	E N E	1	...	CK	b
		16	29·965	29·987	75	67	63	W S W	1	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30·061	30·083	69	66	84	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·952	29·974	76	68	64	W	1	...	.....	b

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1872.

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 1st TO 15th NOVEMBER 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Port Blair ...	110	Not received.																														
Madras ...	27	29·877	...	29·923	29·832	...	·091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·7	...	81·5	80·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	77	...	18·70	13
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·916	29·892	29·971	29·865	29·937	·103	113·7	9th	121·6	8th	109·0	85·2	5·3	79·9	82·7	80·5	83·6	84·4	82·1	3rd	87·7	10·7	4th	77·0	62	67	58	59	65	0·50	1
Akyab ...	21	29·920	29·908	29·970	29·865	29·938	·105	...	...	...	...	...	84·2	12·5	71·7	78·9	74·8	79·7	83·8	77·5	6th	86·2	19·1	14th	67·1	80	88	78	70	83	Nil.	...
False Point ...	18·7	29·987	29·976	30·039	29·941	29·992	·098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·6	75·9	80·1	82·7	79·8	...	...	...	...	...	70	72	73	67	68	Nil.	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·886	29·874	29·939	29·822	29·908	·117	138·8	6-7th	142·0	12-13th	136·0	89·9	24·2	65·7	77·3	68·1	81·6	86·4	73·1	2-3rd	93·0	30·0	6th	63·0	69	89	58	45	83	Nil.	...
Saugor Island ...	6	29·957	29·941	30·018	29·900	29·969	·118	135·7	12th	140·0	7th	132·6	83·8	14·7	69·1	77·7	71·6	81·6	84·0	74·4	15th	86·3	20·3	12th	66·0	79	91	76	65	86	Nil.	...
Chittagong ...	90	29·868	29·842	29·928	29·817	29·884	·111	141·8	12th	146·0	13th	136·7	84·6	20·8	63·8	74·9	67·9	78·7	81·5	71·4	7th	86·6	26·8	13th	59·8	75	89	68	63	81	Nil.	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·939	29·921	30·004	29·880	29·950	·124	141·9	8th	146·0	7th	137·0	84·8	13·2	71·6	77·8	72·2	80·1	83·5	75·5	2nd	86·9	17·4	12th	69·5	74	89	68	55	85	Nil.	...
Jessore ...	22	29·923	29·901	29·986	29·866	29·938	·120	...	...	...	...	...	86·7	20·3	66·4	76·0	67·7	81·9	83·7	70·9	3-4th	88·9	24·9	13th	64·0	77	95	64	56	92	Nil.	...
Dacca ...	35	29·917	29·907	29·972	29·857	29·931	·115	140·7	1st	148·0	13th	132·0	84·9	19·3	65·6	76·5	69·7	81·6	81·7	71·0	3rd	88·0	25·8	12th	62·2	72	89	61	54	85	Nil.	...
Cachar ...	88·91	29·859	29·849	29·925	29·798	29·865	·127	129·5	6-7th	134·0	14-15th	125·0	84·5	21·3	63·2	73·5	64·9	67·0	82·9	70·3	6-7th	87·0	28·0	13th	59·0	80	92	77	62	89	Nil.	...
Hazareebagh ...	2,014	27·932	27·916	27·978	27·889	27·944	·089	140·1	5th	158·0	14-15th	136·0	81·3	19·3	62·0	71·3	63·7	76·1	77·9	67·4	2nd	86·0	25·0	11th	58·0	51	63	42	39	58	Nil.	...
Berhampore ...	80	29·861	29·848	29·928	29·800	29·869	·128	141·4	2-3rd	144·0	13th	138·5	87·1	18·4	68·7	77·8	69·7	82·3	85·5	73·7	2nd	91·0	25·0	12th	66·0	72	88	63	53	82	Nil.	...
Gya ...	400?	29·604	29·573	29·672	29·538	29·632	·134	129·3	12th	132·0	10th	127·0	85·9	23·3	62·6	75·5	65·0	81·2	84·3	71·4	1st	90·5	30·5	7th	60·0	55	77	47	37	61	Nil.	...
Patna ...	179	29·748	29·711	29·815	29·699	29·768	·116	143·1	12th	146·0	15th	141·0	83·8	25·2	58·6	73·2	63·5	79·5	81·3	68·6	2nd	87·3	31·4	13th	55·9	61	74	52	46	70	Nil.	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·758	29·752	29·813	29·698	29·760	·115	138·5	11th	144·0	12th	135·0	84·8	18·7	66·1	75·2	67·8	73·5	83·1	71·4	2nd	88·0	23·0	11-12th	65·0	66	80	62	47	74	Nil.	...
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·421	23·404	23·444	23·404	23·134	·010	118·7	7th	130·0	14th	83·0	59·1	15·3	43·8	50·6	46·0	55·0	53·2	48·1	15th	61·0	23·0	15th	41·0	79	87	64	75	89	0·45	5
Goalpara ...	386	29·538	29·549	29·583	29·473	29·547	·110	135·6	3rd	141·2	2nd	112·2	80·6	18·2	62·4	72·2	65·1	75·6	77·8	70·2	1-2nd	83·0	23·1	11th	59·9	79	94	72	65	84	0·40	3
Shillong ...	4,792	25·331	25·319	25·375	25·288	25·343	·087	144·7	1st	148·0	3rd	138·0	66·6	17·2	49·4	57·6	51·4	62·7	61·6	51·9	7th	71·0	25·0	12th	46·0	78	83	62	82	84	0·01	1
Benares ...	262·74	29·70[illegible]	29·685	29·756	29·653	29·707	·103	138·8	5th	142·0	13th	135·0	90·3	34·9	55·4	73·7	61·1	82·0	86·9	64·8	1st	94·0	42·0	4th	52·0	65	93	43	35	88	Nil.	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·063	29·020	29·135	29·039	29·085	·096	123·5	6th	133·0	12th	118·0	84·9	32·0	52·9	68·8	55·8	75·5	82·2	61·7	1-2nd	88·2	40·8	15th	47·4	61	84	45	34	83	Nil.	...

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	85,358	1,74,873 13 10	16,030 2 1	664,888 30	*3,67,389 12 9	33,677 7 11	49,707 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	136 9 11	12 10 6	.....	287 0 5	26 6 2	38 16 8
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	2,372,121	33,80,601 1 2	309,888 8 8	11,963,467 10	72,96,561 5 3	668,851 9 1	978,739 17 9
Total for 26 weeks ...	2,457,479	35,55,474 15 0	325,918 10 9	12,628,356 0	76,63,951 2 0	702,528 17 0	1,028,447 7 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,107½	1,47,813 3 8	13,549 11 0	771,149 30	3,31,744 13 4	30,409 18 10	43,959 9 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	130 10 2	11 19 6	.....	293 3 0	26 17 6	38 17 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,341,002	34,79,250 12 8	318,931 6 6	13,240,503 20	92,39,308 12 5	846,936 12 9	1,165,867 19 3

* Rs. 23,500 deducted on account of over-charges on Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway materials, recorded in Resolution No. 674 of 1871.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,715	23,082 0 3	2,115 17 1	72,018 0	19,704 5 3	1,806 4 7	3,923 1 8
Or per mile of railway	.....	103 8 1	9 9 9	...	88 5 9	8 2 0	17 11 9
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	107,600½	3,11,776 6 9	28,579 10 1	1,142,986 30	3,07,458 3 6	28,183 13 5	56,763 3 6
Total for 26 weeks ...	115,315½	3,34,858 7 0	30,695 7 2	1,215,004 30	3,27,162 8 9	29,989 18 0	60,685 5 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,995	31,080 11 4	2,849 1 3	108,850 0	47,524 12 3	4,356 8 9	7,205 10 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	139 6 0	12 15 6	.....	213 1 10	19 10 9	32 6 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	96,734½	3,10,098 8 2	28,425 13 11	7,693,387 30	2,61,366 2 1	23,958 11 3	52,384 5 2

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,809½	24,161 12 3	2,214 16 7	75,508 14	19,106 7 0	1,751 8 6	3,966 5 1
Or per mile of railway	190	154 6 3	14 3 0	482 0	122 1 3	11 3 10	25 6 10
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	694,841	3,82,923 13 0	35,101 7 0	1,626,233 32¼	5,93,393 10 10	54,403 11 7	89,504 13 7
Total for 27 weeks ...	724,650½	4,07,085 9 3	37,316 3 7	1,701,742 6¼	6,12,500 1 10	56,155 0 1	93,471 3 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,050½	19,158 6 8	1,756 3 9	110,171 0	31,686 5 3	2,904 11 7	4,660 15 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year . ..	292	169 2 8	15 10 2	973 0	279 12 8	25 12 11	41 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	686,077½	3,60,467 6 7	33,042 17 1	3,050,063 26	6,99,839 15 4	64,151 19 9	97,191 16 10

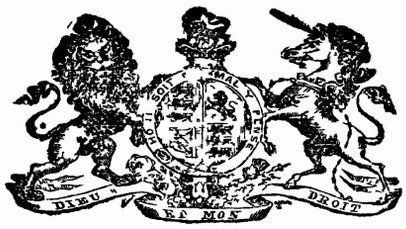
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,856½	955 5 3	95 10 8	9,004 10	288 4 6	28 16 7	124 7 3
Or per mile of railway .. .	245	34 1 11	3 8 3	321 23	10 4 9	1 0 7	4 8 10
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	62,979	9,672 10 0	967 5 3	143,958 20	4,540 5 6	454 0 8	1,421 5 11
Total for 13 weeks ...	69,835½	10,627 15 3	1,062 15 11	152,992 30	4,828 10 0	482 17 3	1,515 13 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,308	1,105 4 9	110 10 7	11,499 0	354 8 6	35 9 1	145 19 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	261	39 7 7	3 18 11	411 0	12 10 7	1 5 4	5 4 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,163½	11,383 2 9	1,138 6 4	147,653 13	4,848 8 3	484 17 0	1,623 3 4

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 17, 1872.

No. 4 of 1872



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district." "Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer." "Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality." "Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House." "House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place." "Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land." "Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar." "Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road." "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner." "Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such land or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings, as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place; whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall, and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of . ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Powers of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

Power to impose taxes.

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35 shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect, and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Assessment when to be final.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so, made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

By-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be excuted and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Payment on account of Police.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is say—

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

Estimates to be published.

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable toa penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next fore going section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and umbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Provi o.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any outhouse, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Mnnicipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or whole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated, with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration

193 Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he many deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quart.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ... ... Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar. Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	50

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight. Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	25
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard-room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ... ... Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ... ... Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ... Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	25

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III. Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ... Every Poddar or Money-changer ... Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	12

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III.... ... ... Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	4

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 ,, 10 ,, ...	1	0
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	1	8
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	2	0
20 ,, 25 ,, ...	2	8
25 ,, 30 ,, ...	3	0
30 ,, 35 ,, ...	3	8
35 ,, 40 ,, ...	4	0
40 ,, 45 ,, ...	4	8
45 ,, 50 ,, ...	5	0
50 ,, 60 ,, ...	6	0
60 ,, 80 ,, ...	7	8
80 ,, 100 ,, ...	9	0
Above 100 ,, ...	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman*

or Vice-Chairman.)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing*

Date *the warrant of distress.*)

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships.

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

The following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is by order of the President hereby published for general information :—

A Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eight-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Establishment of reserve fund.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, to be by them held as trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also from time to time be invested by the Trustees in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill "to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses in Calcutta, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade in Calcutta and its Suburbs, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

"We, the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill "to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses in Calcutta, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade in Calcutta and its Suburbs," have the honor to make the following report.

From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 2nd December 1871.
From certain Agents of Fire Insurance Offices, dated 4th December 1871.
From Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, dated 14th December 1871.
From Secretary, Howrah Municipality, dated 18th December 1871.
From Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality, dated 19th December 1871, and enclosure.
From Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 19th December 1871.
From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 19th December 1871.
From the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association, dated 29th December 1871.

We have received and considered the papers noted in the margin.

We have provided that the Bill may be extended to Howrah; and have made the Suburban Commissioners the executive authority under the Bill within their jurisdiction.

We have given the Justices power, on the report of a sub-committee of their number, to refuse licenses to existing Jute Warehouses. We have laid down the conditions and fees on which licenses may be granted to existing or to new Warehouses.

We have, on a representation from the Justices of Calcutta, added clauses controlling the sale and use of fire-works and fire balloons in Calcutta.

We recommend that the Bill as now submitted be passed.

C. BERNARD.
S. C. BAYLEY.
ABDOOL LUTEEF.
JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.
B. D. COLVIN."

The 13th January 1872.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend so much of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, as provides for the registering and licensing of jute warehouses; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the organization and maintenance of a Fire-brigade; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of the town of Calcutta, and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and also to the Municipality of Howrah. And it shall commence and take effect, except in the Municipality of Howrah, immediately upon the passing thereof. In the said Municipality it shall commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Interpretation.

2. The words mentioned in this section shall for the purposes of this Act have the meanings herein assigned to them, except when from the context a contrary intention appears.

"Jute." "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively "Jute" and "Cotton" which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment.

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Insurance Company."

"Insurance Company" means any Association or person who may carry on the business of fire insurance, whether such Association be incorporated or not, and the agent or agents of such Association or person.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Jute Warehouse."

"Jute Warehouse" means any warehouse, store, depôt, yard, godown or other place used, for the storing, keeping, pressing or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

Repeal of Sections.

3. Sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any registration which has been made, or any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or any penalty or liability incurred under the said sections.

PART II.

JUTE WAREHOUSES.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No jute warehouse, existing at the date of the commencement of this Act within the limits of its operation, shall be used after the 31st July next following such date for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license under this Act for such use.

Existing warehouses to be inspected and reported on.

5. As soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Justices shall appoint from their own number a special committee, consisting of seven members, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Justices, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect, and report on every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta. And the special committee shall report before the 15th day of the said month of July to the Justices whether a license can be granted to all or any such warehouses without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof respectively. No jute warehouse shall be reported upon by the special committee until it shall have been visited by a quorum of not less than three members of the special committee. The Justices may award such fee as they may think fit to each member of the special committee, not being a salaried member of the corporation of Justices.

Licenses for existing warehouses.

6. On receiving the report of the committee it shall be within the discretion of the Justices to grant or refuse a license for any jute warehouse mentioned in the said report. Provided that if in the opinion of the Justices the said jute warehouse may be rendered fit for use without risk to life or property in the neighbourhood thereof the Justices shall certify to the owner or occupier thereof the conditions and restrictions under which the said jute warehouse may in their opinion be so rendered fit for use, and upon the said owner or occupier complying with the terms of such conditions and restrictions to the satisfaction of the Justices shall grant to him a license in respect thereof.

Licenses for new warehouses.

7. Any person proposing to establish a new jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute ware house granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, cotton, or clippings shall be stored or screwed, or pressed or combed or dried, save within a building, the walls of which shall be of burnt bricks or of stone or of iron, and all the roof of which not including the beams on which such roof rests, shall be of iron, or of masonry or of tiles;

(2.) That such jute warehouse and the buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates which can be securely closed;

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light

or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection;

(5.) That the boilers and fire of any steam engine used in such jute warehouse shall be at a reasonable distance from the building;

(6.) That an annual fee as the Justices may think fit shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, *viz.*:—

Rupees	...	1,000
"	...	750
"	...	500
"	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse the Justices shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time being assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its occupier or owner.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.

Appointment of inspecting officers.

8. It shall be lawful for the Justices to appoint suitable officers for the inspection of jute warehouses, within the town of Calcutta; and it shall be lawful for any officer so appointed, and for any superintendent or inspector of police within the said town to enter at any time into any jute warehouse, where jute or cotton may be kept, and to inspect the same.

Breach of conditions.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to cancel or to suspend the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license has been granted, shall appear to them to have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have the same powers as Justices.

10. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used or proposed to be established or used out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Part, and by every section thereof upon the Justices shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners within whose jurisdiction such jute warehouse is situated. The annual fee in respect of any license for a jute warehouse granted by the said Municipal Commissioners may be at the rate of Rs. 150, or at any one of the rates mentioned in section 7, clause 6.

Penalties.

Penalty for not taking out license.

11. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July without a license under this Act use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such jute warehouse as aforesaid.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

12. Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such jute warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

13. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July use a jute warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Justices or Municipal Commissioners shall have refused a license in respect thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such jute warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty for introducing fire, &c.

14. Whoever shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches or shall smoke therein, in a manner which is not authorized by the conditions of the license granted for such place, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

PART III.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

Organization of fire-brigade.

15. Within six months from the date of the passing of this Act the Justices shall organize and thereafter maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta; and they shall be bound to make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor once a year showing how the provisions of Parts III and IV of this Act have been carried out; and such report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

All existing public fire-engines, with the establishments and buildings thereto belonging, except those belonging to the Military Department, or to the Port Commissioners incorporated under Act V of 1870, shall be transferred to the fire-brigade to be established under this Act. The Justices shall have power to appoint and remove any members or officers of the fire-brigade; and they shall furnish the fire-brigade with all such steam or other fire-engines, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements, as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force, or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties.

Power to frame Bye-laws.

16. The Justices may frame bye-laws in respect of the following subjects:—

(1.) Giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

(2.) Awarding gratuities by way of a gross sum or annual payment to be from time to time awarded to any member of the fire-brigade.

(3.) For the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the force.

(4.) For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

(5.) Imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these bye-laws.

(6.) And generally for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

17. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove any persons whose presence shall interfere with the due operation of the brigade; and generally, he may take any measures which may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property; and he shall have power by himself or by his men to break into or through or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible; and he may also cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred. He may also call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank.

Police officers to render assistance.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

Inquiry into origin of fire.

18. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the suburbs the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire and shall make a report thereon to the Justices, and the said chief officer shall have power to summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the due ascertainment of such facts. The Magistrate shall, on the application of the chief officer, summon any witnesses whom the chief officer may call for, and whom he may not be able to obtain without such process. Persons so summoned shall be subject to all the provisions of the laws in force regarding persons summoned as witnesses before a Magistrate.

Licences and Penalties.

License for using fire-works.

19. No person shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which license a fee of ten rupees shall be payable.

License for sale or manufacture thereof.

20. No person shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee of ten Rupees shall be payable in advance.

Penalty for using without license.

21. Whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for selling, &c.

22. Whoever shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Power to withdraw license.

23. The Commissioner may at his discretion, and after 30 days' notice, withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under this Act.

Liability of license-holders.

24. In the event of any rockets being let off, or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, the occupier, or owner, or person, under whose immediate control the said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

PART IV.

Expenses and Funds.

Application of fund.

25. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall apply the moneys derived from the fees and penalties levied under this Act within their respective jurisdictions in payment of all expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the inspection, and superintendence of jute ware-houses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof. In the case of Calcutta and the Suburbs, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of an account in the books of the Justices to be called the fire brigade account.

Contribution by Insurance Companies.

26. Every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall pay annually to the Justices, by way of contribution towards the expenses of the said fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every thousand rupees on the gross amount insured by it in respect of such property. All sums paid to the Justices under this section shall be credited to the fire-brigade fund. The said payments shall be made quarterly in advance, on such dates as the Justices may appoint: and arrears on account of these payments shall be realizable as if they were arrears of rates due to the Justices, and all the provisions of Act VI of 1863 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council) and of any Act amending the same shall be applicable so far as the circumstances will permit to the recovery of moneys due under this section.

Insurance Companies to make returns.

27. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be contributed by every such Insurance Company as aforesaid, every Insurance Company insuring property from fire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall, on the 30th day of June 1872, and on every succeeding 30th day of June, or on such other days as the Justices may appoint, make a return to the said Justices, in such form as they may require, of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property within the said town and suburbs. At the foot of every such return shall be appended a certificate by the Secretary or chief officer or manager of such Insurance Company in Calcutta, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the return contains a true and faithful account of the sums insured by the Company to which he belongs in respect of such property. Such Secretary or chief officer or manager shall allow either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary to the Justices to inspect at any time during the hours of business any books and papers that will enable him to ascertain the correctness of the return; and every Secretary or chief officer or manager as aforesaid failing to comply with the requisition of this section in respect of such inspection shall be liable on conviction, before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence. The Justices on receiving the report of such inspection may alter the return accordingly.

The return made in the June of one year, or such return as altered on inspection by the Justices shall be the basis of the contributions for the year beginning on the first day of January next succeeding.

Penalty for not making a return.

28. If any Insurance Company makes default in making such return to the Justices as are required by this Act, the said Company or Secretary or chief officer or manager thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which it is so in default.

Proportions of contribution towards payment of expenses of fire-brigade.

29. The cost of all establishments and plant hired or purchased, and of all other charges under Part III of this Act, shall be paid from the fire-brigade fund. The full amount of such charges over and above the moneys which may accrue to the fire-brigade fund under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, shall be contributed by the Justices, and by the Commissioners of the suburbs, in the following proportions, namely,—by the Justices, seven-tenths; by the said Commissioners, three-tenths. At the end of each quarter of a year, the Justices shall certify to the said Commissioners the total cost of the fire-brigade for such year, the money which may have accrued under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, and the precise sum which must be paid by each body charged with the cost of the Calcutta fire-brigade under this Act. On the receipt of such certificate, the said Commissioners shall pay the sum certified against them by the Justices: provided that in no case shall the three-tenths payable by the said Commissioners in any year after the first year of the establishment of the fire-brigade exceed the sum of ten thousand Rupees.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to Act.

30. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the recommendation of the Justices, to declare that any other fibre or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of Part II of this Act. When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of Part II, wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Power to arrest.

31. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section 14 or section 24 of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer to be by the Justices or the Municipal Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions thereunto appointed, and by such officer or any person by him thereunto authorized, or by any officer of police, forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence shall have been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

32. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Summary jurisdiction.

33. Whenever any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence under this Act before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may forthwith hear and summarily determine the charge of such offence. Any thing made punishable by this Act shall be deemed to be an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and without the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall be dealt with, save as herein otherwise provided under the provisions of chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Construction of Act.

34. This Act so far as it relates to the town of Calcutta shall be read with, and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863, and the subsequent Acts amending the same and so far as it relates to the Suburbs of Calcutta, or to the Municipality of Howrah it shall be read with and taken as part of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the subsequent Acts amending the same.

HERBERT COWELL,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 175R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 13th January 1872.—Mr. Steuart Colvin Bayley to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell, or until further orders.

The 17th January 1872.—Mr. Thomas Bruce Lane to be Secretary to the Central Examination Committee.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is posted temporarily to Burdwan, where he will exercise the powers of a Magistrate.

Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, to officiate temporarily as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

The 18th January 1872.—Mr. George Stewart Park to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Tipperah, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. James Monro to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Jessore, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Pooree, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Baboo Soorjo Coomar Roy Chowdry to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Bistopore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the 1st February next.

The 23rd January 1872.—Mr. Thomas Walton, B.A., to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Midnapore

Mr. John Ward to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

The above two appointments will have effect from the 15th instant.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 12th January 1872.—Baboo Sham Chunder Nath, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, for one year, under paragraph 12, Clause 2 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date in March next on which he may be permitted to avail himself of the leave.

The 13th January 1872.—Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell, Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, for one month, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The 23rd January 1872.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, for three months, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th January 1872.—Mr. Henry Baring Lawford, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 12th instant on his return from furlough.

The 22nd January 1872.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Reverend Charles Edward Wheeler, Chaplain of Patna, one month's privilege leave from the 24th ultimo, under Section XV. of the Leave Rules for Chaplains.

The 23rd January 1872.—Mr. Thomas Bruce Lane, of the Civil Service, reported his return to Calcutta from furlough on the 12th instant.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO MASTER OF SHIPS AND LASCARS.

The 12th January 1872.—Whereas masters of ships who engage lascars and other natives to make voyages to ports beyond the limits of India, are required by the provisions of section 3, Act XV of 1863, and section 23 of the English Acts XVIII and XIX Vic., cap. 91, to engage that they will make proper arrangements for the return of such lascars or other natives to India; and whereas the section of the English Act aforesaid requires that such lascars or natives of India shall be bound to accept such arrangements as may be made for their return to India, provided that those arrangements are in accordance with the original agreements which the lascars, &c., made in India, and are proper in every way; and provided that the ship in which it is proposed that they should return to India is a proper ship for them to serve in:—

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint officers at the ports noted on the margin to examine the ships in which it is proposed that such lascars, &c., should return to India, and to see that the agreements into which they are asked to enter are just and fair; and that the arrangements made are in every way fit and proper for such lascars, &c.

London.	Bristol
Liverpool.	Dundee.
Glasgow.	Dublin.
Leith.	Greenock.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Belfast.
North Shields.	Southampton
South "	Queenstown, Cork.
Hull.	

Before entering into engagements for returning to India, lascars, &c., should be careful to apply to the proper persons at the ports named above, who will take care of their interests in this matter.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870 (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the erection of a building on the Strand Bank, between Jetties Nos. 4 and 5, to include a store-room, guard-house, work-shop, and coal shed, according to estimate submitted, amounting to Rs. 27,000.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 31.—*Fort William, the* 19*th January* 1872.—*Education.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, *viz* :—

Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., C.S.I.
J. Graham, Esq.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hyde, R.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.
J. Beames, Esq., C.S.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., C.S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A.
Captain H. S. Jarrett.
Assistant Surgeon G. King, M.B.
T. S. Issac, Esq.
Doctor J. Anderson.
G. Sibley, Esq., C.E.
The Reverend R. Jardine, B.D.
The Reverend S. Dyson.
The Reverend C. E. Vines, B.A.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Doorga Churn Laha.
Baboo Gour Das Bysakh.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 409.—*Fort William, the* 18*th January* 1872.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following Rule as No. 3 under Section XXVIII of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance should be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time it was made.

This rule is general.

No. 508.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the words "except under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Rule VIII" for the words "except under Rule VIII," in Rule VII of the Rules of the 31st July 1868, for the grant of furlough and leave of absence to Chaplains.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 101J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17*th January* 1872.—Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee, B.L., to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Tumlook, and the Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook to be Secretary to the Committee.

The 18*th January* 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William :—

Mr. Vernon Hugh Schalch.
Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor.
Mr. Thomas Maltby Robinson.
" F. F. Wyman.

Major William Gordon to be District Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore.

Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley to be District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, but to continue to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, until further orders.

Mr. John Lambert to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, or until further orders.

The 20*th January* 1872.—Baboo Romesh Chunder Lahoory, B.L., to officiate as Moonsiff of Jamalpore, in Mymensing, during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Khetter Nath Bose, or until further orders.

The 22*nd January* 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shama Churn Mozoomdar to have Medical charge of the Sub-division of Sherghotty and of the Charitable Dispensary at that place.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shib Chunder Bose to have Medical charge of the Sub-division of Modhoobanee and of the Charitable Dispensary at that place.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 18*th January* 1872.—Captain Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, for one month, under Section XVIII of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Alfred Erskine Chapman Bolst, of the Bengal Police, is allowed preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 25th ultimo, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from leave to Europe, to enable him to join his appointment at Noakhally.

The 19*th January* 1872.—Mr. William áCourt Beadon, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, for twenty months, on medical certificate, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7*th December* 1871.—Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the ferry on the river Soobornorekha at Mohapal, on the road between Lodhasole and Mohapal in the district of Midnapore, to be a public ferry.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9*th January* 1872.—The attention of officers of Government, and the public generally, is hereby drawn to the provisions of Act XXXI, 1860, (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), as continued in force and amended by Act VI (the Arms Act Continuance Act), 1866.

The provisions of these Acts, restricting (1) the possession of cannons, howitzers, and mortars; (2) the manufacture, repair, sale, or (3) importation of arms and ammunition; and (4) the carrying of arms, are in force throughout the territories subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

1. Sections 2 to 4, Act XXXI, 1860.
2. Sections 5 to 16, Act XXXI, 1860.
3. Sections 17 to 19, Act XXXI, 1860.
4. Sections 26 to 30, Act XXXI, 1860, as modified by sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1866.

The powers of seizure, search, and arrest, in certain cases, defined in sections 20, 21, 25, and

31, Act XXXI, 1860, are still possessed by the several authorities in whom the law vests them.

Under the provisions of sections 22 to 24 of the said Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to prohibit the transport of arms, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, and gunpowder, from or through any portion of the province of Assam and the districts of Purneah, Darjeeling, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, Noacolly, Dacca, Backergunge, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar, and the Cooch Behar Division, into or towards any country beyond the British frontier, except under a license granted by one or other of the following officers, that is to say, the Commissioner of Assam for the province of Assam; the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for Purneah; the Commissioner of Rajshahye for Rungpore and Dinagepore; the Commissioner of Chittagong for Tipperah, Chittagong, and Noacolly; the Commissioner of Dacca for Dacca, Backergunge, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar; and the Commissioner of Cooch Behar for the whole of the Cooch Behar Division.

No. 1879, *the* 1*st October* 1860.

Notification.—Under section 17, Act XXXI, 1860, the Governor General in Council hereby authorizes the chief officer of police in every seaport town and frontier district in India to grant licenses for the importation of arms, percussion caps, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, and other ammunition, subject to the general control and directions of the chief executive authority of the presidency or place.

The provisions of section 32, Act XXXI, 1860, are not now in force in any portion of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 106*G.*—*Fort William, the* 17*th January* 1872.—*General.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction upon Babóo Issur Chunder Ghosal, late Deputy Magistrate of Santipoor, in consideration of his meritorious service under Government.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 38.—*Fort William, the* 15*th January* 1872.—The following extract of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 309, dated the 6th of December 1871, is published for general information :—

"A Medical Officer, whether he be employed in a Civil or in a Military capacity, is subject to the general rules of the Medical Service as respects superannuation, as laid down in the Despatch No. 172* of 24th April 1861."

* Published in G. G. O. No. 497 of 1861.

No. 39 *of* 1872.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Major Joseph Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., of the Medical Department (Honorary Physician to Her Majesty), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* First Surgeon, College Hospital,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 399.

The 11*th December* 1871.

In supersession of the rules referred to in Notification No. 243 of the 9th August 1870 by this Department, the following draft of rules having reference to the undermentioned four navigable channels in the Backergunge District, viz :—

1. The River Damoodah, connecting Rivers Balessur and Kotcha and Kaleegunga.
2. The Cowcolly River, from its junction with the Kotcha and Kalleegunga Rivers, up to the place where the Jhallokati Bharani Khall rises.
3. The Jhallokati Bharani Khall, from its junction with the River Cowcolly to its opening into the River Jhallokati.
4. Bhandaria Done, from its junction with the Jangalia River up to the place where the Khatakhally begins on the south, known in its several channels as Augaria, Joobkhali, Galooa, Churkhally, Kanoodass Khati, and Bhandaria,—

is published for information under the provisions of sections XI and XII of the *Canals Act* (V of 1864, B.L.C).

1. Every vessel, not being a steamer or flat for which a fixed rate of toll has been provided, on entering any of the above navigable channels, shall be liable to measurement by the officer in charge of the toll station, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, not being a steamer or flat as aforesaid, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurement :—

(*a*)—The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water-line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

(*b*)—The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet, and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c*)—In calculating the amount of toll to be levied, any fraction of 100 maunds, less than 50 maunds, is to be omitted.

3. No timber, bamboos or grass will be admitted, except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft. There shall be no restriction as to the size of rafts, but the supervisor of tolls may order a raft to be lessened and divided into two or more rafts, when its size is such as to impede the navigation of the channels.

4. Every vessel entering any of the channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date

of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid. Toll paid at the first station clears the passage through any tolls met afterwards on the same voyage.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Any person infringing any of the above rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under section XI of the Canals Act, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for *any one* offence.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 29.

The 16th January 1872.

Notifications.—Mr. J. Fennessy, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Midnapore Division on the 11th January 1872, before noon.

No. 30.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Darjeeling Division on the 8th January 1872, before noon.

No. 31.

The 17th January 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. B. Clark, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Second Presidency Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Sections 16 and 20 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 32.

Notification.—Baboo Surruth Chunder Ghose, Local Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Dacca Division on the 23rd December 1871, before noon.

No. 33.

Transfers.—The following Accountants are transferred to the Divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to the Sylhet Division.

Baboo Kally Prosono Roy, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the late Northern Cuttack to the Cuttack Division.

Baboo Kally Komul Sircar, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Cuttack to the Cuttack Workshop Division.

Baboo Susty Churn Mitter, Accountant, Third Grade, from the Cuttack Workshop Division to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal.

No. 34.

The 19th January 1872.

Notifications.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Davies, N.I., Executive Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Barrackpore Division on the 2nd January 1872, afternoon.

No. 35.

Baboo Radhica Persaud Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Nuddea Division on the 2nd January 1872, before noon.

No. 36.

Mr. H. J. Handley, Asssistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Girhidee Road Division on the 28th December 1871, before noon.

No. 37.

The 22nd January 1872.

Appointment.—Baboo Wooma Canto Ghose, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, is permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in that Grade.

No. 38.

Notification.—Baboo Jodonath Bose, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Berhampore Division, is reduced to the rank of Overseer, Third Grade, and transferred to the Burrakur Division.

No. 39.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 32 of the 15th January 1872.—The promotion of Mr. W. G. Bayly, B A., to the rank of Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, published in Notification No. 458, dated the 7th ultimo, has retrospective effect from the 23rd November 1871.

No 39 of the 19th January 1872.—The following is published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

From COLONEL B. E. BACON, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts,—(No. 699, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1871.)

In reply to your letter No. 349H., dated 17th June last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has decided that Officers of the Royal Engineers who hold permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and who may desire to take leave to England under circumstances which by the furlough rules of 1868 involve forfeiture of appointment, cannot obtain furlough under those rules. They must therefore obtain the leave, if at all, just as any other Officer of Her Majesty's British troops holding no staff appointment,

2. But the principle laid down in Government General Order No. 22, dated 6th January 1870, (without the addendum notified in Government General Order No. 54 of 1871), and in paragraph 2 of Government General Order No. 627, dated 17th June 1870, is applicable to such Officers; the three years' service required being reckoned in the case of those who are completing their first term of service in India from the date of their reporting their arrival in this country.

MILITARY.

No. 40.

The 22nd January 1872.

Declaration under Section VI., Act X. of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for elephant sheds in Mouzah Modunpore, Pergunnah Pajnour, Sub-division Ranaghat, Zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beegahs 6 cottahs 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the *mal* land of Bhugobutty Churn Mukhapadhya and Kamini Sunduri Chowdhurine; on the East by the resumed lakheraj land of Kali Kisto Roy and others; on the South by the Pagla Jole; on the West by the lakheraj land of Jogunnath Roy and others, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah of Modunpore.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL,—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

No. 41.

The 23rd January 1872.

Declaration under Section VI., Act X. of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for extending the open excavation through the Salt Water Lake reclaimed area in Mouzahs Dhappa, Maunpore, and Baneetollah, Pergunnah Calcutta, from the Muckulpatea Khal eastward, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3,000 feet in length and 190 feet in breadth, or about 39 beegahs, is required within the aforesaid Mouzahs of Dhappa, Maunpore, and Baneetollah.

A plan of the land has been made, and may be inspected at the Office of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

This Declaratiou is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, *C.E.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Public Works Department.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 24.

The 20th January 1872.

Notification.—With reference to Notification No. 244, dated 14th November last, it is hereby notified that Range III. of the Midnapore Canal between Panchcoorah and Dainan is now re-opened for traffic.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 25.

The 23rd January 1872.

Mr. R. Read, Junior, Temporary Supervisor, First Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the forenoon of the 8th January 1872.

No. 26.

Mr. A. Monies, Apprentice Eugineer, joined the Hidgellee Division on the forenoon of the 16th January 1872.

No. 27.

Leave.—Mr. J. F. Williamson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Arrah Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 16 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 28.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, availed himself of the leave to Europe granted to him on the 20th November 1871.

No. 29.

Mr. W. H. Morrow, Supervisor, Second Grade, rejoined the Dehree Division on the 5th January 1872 from privilege leave for ten days granted to him on the forenoon of the 26th December 1871.

No. 30.

Notification.—Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Sasseram Division, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustanee on the 7th February 1870.

No. 31.

Posting.—Baboo Soodam Chunder Patnaik, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, is posted to the Hidgellee Division.

No. 32.

Promotion.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 181, dated 3rd October 1871, Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Sasseram Division, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, First Grade, with effect from the 1st September 1871.

No. 33.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 11, dated 3rd January 1872, for "with effect from 13th December 1871," read "1st December 1871."

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR HALDANE RATTRAY having received charge of the treasury at Rajmehal on the 30th December last has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner, S. P.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 8th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR TREVOR JOHN CHICHILEY GRANT, having received charge of the Treasury at Monghyr on the 29th December last, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 4th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND DEPUTY MAGISTRATE JOHN REGINALD HAND, having received charge of the Godda Treasury on the 5th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMEER HOSSEIN,
Persl. Asst. to the Commr., for Commr., S. P.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 16th January 1872.

Notification.

BABOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

BURDWAN COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 30th December 1871.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. G. GLAZIER has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJ. DIVN., CAMP ISWARDEE,
The 31st December 1871.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORT DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.

JULPIGOOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

as been placed in
sury, and author-
asuries.

HUNDER DOSS,
ersl. Asst., for Commr.

FICE,
nber 1871.

ENT showing the quantity of Salt in available for exportation on private trade at h of the several Ports of Export in the under-entioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 30th No 1871.
		Indian Mds.
Ganjam	n, at the h Salt ...	50,000
	...	.....
Godav N	i ...	59,056
	re ...	297,486
	long ...	179,646
	rkanum ...	.....
	gapatam ...	50,000
	atmavady ...	.....
	Tuticorin ...	.....
	Total ...	636,188

.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

F. BRANDT,
for Sub-Secretary.

BOARD OFFICE,
dras, the 20th December 1871.

ISHED for general information.

y order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
rt William, the 19th January 1872.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs' duty on the 16th January 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	1,608,313¾	99,308¼	256,032	19,63,654
French Kurkutch ...	21,472	.....	.....	21,472
Italian ,, ...	2,466	.....	.....	2,466
Ceylon ,, ...	1,334	.....	.....	1,334
Madras ,, ...	43,107¾	.....	.....	43,107¾
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	408,314¼	...	3,191	4,11,505¼
Total ...	2,085,007¾	99,308¼	259,223	2,443,539

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th January 1872.

SENIO

F

Sen, Tara Prasa
Lahiri, Prasanna K
Bhattacharya, Sarvesva
Ghosh, Nagendra Nath ...
Ghosh, Barada Prasad ... P
ley
Datta, Purna Chandra ... Presideen
Percival, H. M. ... Dacca Colle
Datta, Ram Lal ... Hughly Colle
Mukhopadhyay, Khetra Presidency Co
Mohan.
Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran... Presidency College.

SEC SOND GRADE.

tama Prasanna ..Presidency College.
vin Chandra ... sidency College.
ar, Narendra Nath ncy College.
, Aditya Chandra College.
atta, Ram Narayan ege.
Nath, Prayag
Ghosh, Apurva Krishna ...
Bandyopadhyay Tripura
Charan ... Pr
Ghoshal, Uma Nath ... Kris
leg
Chattopadhyay, Aditya
Kumar ... Presidency C
Sur, Hari Mohan ... Hughly Colleg
Patnáyak, Chatur Bhuj ... Cuttack High Sc

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Sarkar, Purna Chandra ... Cathedral College.
Dhar, Gokul Chandra ... Presidency C
Sinha, Hari Mohan ... Presidency Co
Datta, Man Mohan ... Presidency Colle
Sarkar, Natavar ... Presidency Colle
Bandyopadhyay, Mahes
Chandra ... Presidency Colleg

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Bipra Charan Cuttack Hig School.
Bhattacharya, Kedar Nath... Hughly College.
Ráy, Madhu Sudhan ... Cuttack Hig School.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Gangopadhyay, Rajani Nath Dacca College.
Chandra, Manik ... Gowhatti Hig School.
Sarma, Kasi Nath ... Gowhatti Hig School.

PATNA CIRCLE.

Prasad, Durga ... Patna College.

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Harendra Krishnaghur Co Nath lege.
Pal, Hari Das ... Krishnaghur Co lege.
Gangopadhyay, Piyari Lal... Krishnaghur Co lege.

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Sanyal, Kedar Nath ... Berhampur College.
Chakravarti, Giris Chandra Berhampur College.

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd January 1872.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS, 1872.

FIRST GRADE.

Gupta, Bipin Bihari, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Basu, Pramatha Nath, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Chiodetto, A., *St. Xavier's College.*
Basu, Durga Das, *Hindu School.*
Dé, Panch Kári, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bandyopadhyay, Mahendra Nath, *Hare School.*
Sen, Triguna Charan, *Hare School.*
Sen, Adhar Lal, *Hindu School.*
Mitra, Sarat Chandra, *Hindu School.*
Sen, Gada Dhar, *Patna Collegiate School.*

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Pares Nath, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bhattacharya, Hara Prasad, *Sanskrit College.*
Sarkar, Nagendra Nath, *Hare School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Hari Das, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Basu, Devendra Nath, *Hindu School.*
M Mahendra School.
Mukhopadhyay M Nath, *Hare School.*
Sil Kanai Lal, *Hindu School.*
Haldar, Nitai Charan, *Hindu School.*
Dás, Raj Krishna, *General Assembly's School.*
Ráy Uma Prasad, *Hare School.*
Datta, Purna Chandra, *General Assembly's School.*
Datta, Khirod Kumar, *Hindu School.*
As, Mati Lal, *General Assembly's College.*
Chattopadhyay, Guru Das, *Sanskrit College.*
Ghosh, Kali Pada, *Hindu School.*
Ewing, H., *La Martiniere School.*
Ghosh, Sarada Prasad, *Hindu School.*
Bisvas, Mahendra Nath, *Hare School.*

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Kisor Mohan, *Uttarpara School.*
Rajak, Bihari Lal, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
Basu, Annada Prasad, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
Rudra, Madhu Sudan, *Uttarpara School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Mati Lal, *Uttarpara School.*
Maitra, Kasi Nath, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
Ghosh, Ganes Chandra, *Harinavi Aided School.*
Ghosh, Priya Nath, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
Gangopadhyay, Hari Prasad, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Mitra, Ambika Charan, *Hughly Branch School.*

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Bihari Lal, II., *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Bhattacharya, Chandra Sekhar, I., *Maharajah's School, Burdwan.*
Sen, Raj Krishna, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Hira Lal, *Kandi School.*
Ghosh, Jadu Nath, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Sinha, Braja Chandra, *Kandi School.*
Chattopadhyay, Kus Chandra, *Bhagulpur School.*
Shah Mahammad, Azim, *Bhagulpur School.*
Prasad, Akhilesvar, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ghosh, Asutosh, *L. M. School, Khagra.*
Sayyid Ahmad Khyrat, *Gya School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Pramatha Nath, *Bhagulpur School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Sen, Kali Mohan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Chakravarti, Navakumar, *Pogose School.*
Basu, Mahini Mohan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavati Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Datta, Bhagavan Chandra, *Pogose School.*
Basu, Isvar Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Dhar, Mathura Nath, *Faridpur School.*
Basu, Hara Kumar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Datta, Dvija Das, *Pogose School.*
Ghosh, Jadav Chandra, *Mymensigh School.*

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Basu, Barada Das, *Hare School.*
Gupta, Sarat Chandra, *Sanskrit College.*
Townsend, J., *St. Xavier's College.*
Ghosh, Chandi Das, *Hindu School.*
Mitra, Jogendra Chandra, *Hindu School.*
Basu, Ananta Kumar, *Hindu School.*
Sarkar, Bipin Bihari, *Hare School.*
Datta, Manamatha Nath, *Hare School.*
Dé, Prasanna Kumar, *Hindu School.*
Ráy, Syama Prasad, *Hare School.*
Abdul Hakim, *Calcutta Madrasah.*
O'Donel, H., *Do[illegible]veton College.*
Sarkies, J. M., *D[illegible]oveton Colleg[illegible]*
Bandyopadhyay, [illegible] Nanda Gopal, *Hare Sch[illegible]*
Palit, Priya Nat[illegible]n, *Hindu School.*
Dás, Surendra N[illegible]ath, *Sanskrit College.*
Gupta, Hira La[illegible]l, *Hare School.*
Mitra Madhav [illegible] Chandra, *Sanskrit College.*
Mukhopadhyay [illegible], Jogendra Chandra, *Hare Sch[illegible]*
Datta, Mahes[illegible] Chandra, *Hare School.*
Bandyopadhy[illegible]y, Rakhal Das, *Free Church Sch[illegible]*
Purvis, G. C[illegible], *Doveton College.*
Datta, Bijay [illegible] Krishna, *Oriental Seminary.*
Boilard, E., [illegible] *St. Xavier's College.*
Nan, Hira L[illegible]al, *Hare School.*
Ronaldson, [illegible]E., *Doveton College.*
Basu, Naren[illegible]dra Nath, *Hindu School.*
Bhattachary[illegible]a, Jogendra Nath, (Sr.) *Free Church School.*
Basu, Umas[illegible] Chandra, *Free Church School.*
Aiyer, T. A. [illegible] A., *St. Xavier's College.*
Mitra, Girin[illegible]dra Nath, *General Assembly's School.*
Ghosh, Gan[illegible]ndra Chandra, *Hindu School.*
Sinha, Rasik[illegible]lal, *Hare School.*

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Gangopadhy[illegible]ay, Hira Lal, *Barrackpur School.*
Ghosh, Sya[illegible]na Pada, *Uttarpara School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Bijay Krishna, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Amar Chandra, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Basu, Narendra Nath, *Hughly Branch School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Mahendra Nath, *Howrah School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Krishna Chandra, *Harinavi Aided School.*
Sen, Nava Krishna, *Barisa Aided School.*
Trivedi, Mahendra Nath, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Tulsi Das, *Howrah School.*
Chattopadhyay, Govinda Chandra, *Uttarpara School.*
Ráy, Shastivar, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
Ráy, Ranja Lal, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Chattopadhyay, Kedar Nath, *Andul Aided School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Ras Bihari, *Uttarpara School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Girija Pada, *Howrah School.*
Chattopadhyay, Sarat Chandra, (Sr.) *Konnagar Aided School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada, *Dasghara Aided School.*
Majumdar, Nilkanta, *Midnapur School.*
Datta, Bhuvanesvar, *Cuttack School.*
Das, Rames Chandra, *Midnapur School.*
Maiti, Krishna Chandra, *Cuttack School.*
Mahapatra, Ram Krishna, *Cuttack School.*
Brahma, Sivaprasad, *Cuttack School.*

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Ghosh, Pares Nath, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Beni Madhav, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Gupta, Girindra Kumar, *Hazaribaugh School.*
Basu, Chandra Mohan, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Datta, Bhagavati Charan, *Badla Aided School.*
Ráy, Gyanada Prasad, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Sarkar, Barada Prasad, *Bankura School.*
Sarkar, Mati Lal, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Ghosh, Durga Das, *Birbhum School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Raj Kumar, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Gangopadhyay, Devendra Nath, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Dás Tarak Chandra, *Ranaghat Aided School.*

THIRD GRADE.

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Mahtab Ahmad, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ghosh, Khudi Ram, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Sahay, Bhavani, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Narayan Ramanagraha, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Chaudhuri, Jogendra Chandra, *Malda School.*
Chaudhuri, Annada Prasad, *Monghyr School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Ambika Charan, *Arrah School.*
Ghosh, Joges Chandra, *Kandi School.*
Bhaduri, Pran Krishna, *Malda School.*
Bhattacharya, Ram Nath, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Dás, Radha Binod, *Kandi School,*
Mahammad Siraj-ul Haq, *Monghyr School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Taraphdar, Chandra Kisor, *Mymensingh School.*
Dás, Tara Prasanna, *Commilla School.*
Nandi, Bipra Charan, *Pogose School.*
Sayyid Faiz Uddin Husain, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Pál, Raj Chandra, *Sylhet School.*
Sen, Bama Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Sen, Ambika Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Mittra, Krishna Kumar, *Mymensingh School.*
Chakravarti, Sudindra Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Datta, Hari Charan, *Mymensingh School.*
Dé, Dvarka Nath, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Prasanna Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*

Mukhopadhyay, Nil Kamul, *Pogose School.*
Sen, Kailas Chandra, *Pogose School.*
Ráy, Bhairav Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Bhattacharya, Bisesvar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Ghosh, Amrita Charan, *Barisal School.*
Sen, Rajani Kanta, *Noakhali School.*
Gosh, Hara Nath, *Barisal School.*

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 8th January 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 1C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Monday, the 5th February 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th February respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th February 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th February 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	4th Mar. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	3rd Aprl. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	6th May ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	6th June ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	4th July ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	5th Aug. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday,	1st Oct. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	6th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Dec. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	...	20,000	15,750	35,750

By order of the Member in charge.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report showing the least depth in the present navigable channels for the week ending Friday, 12*th January* 1872.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least depth of Water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.			
On the Entrance Shoal ...	1	6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	1	9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah...	2	0	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1	3	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	2	0	
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance ...	5	0	Boats drawing 4 feet can get up easily. The depth 3 feet occurs in only 2 places in the river, and then only for short distance.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	3	0	
Berhampore to Cutwa, 56 miles ...	3	0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	4	3	

Height on guage at Berhampore on the 15th January 1872, 6 feet 2 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 15th January 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 19th January 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	In one place only. Boats drawing up to 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	6	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	4	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 22nd January 1872, above zero 6 feet ½ inch.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 22nd January 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb.	3rd ...	1 Box, [R M]	... Arratoon Apcar.
„	3rd ...	4 Cases, E A R	... Meinam.
„	3rd ...	1 Box, H & C, 5269	... Ditto.
„	3rd ...	1 Package, N F	... China.
„	3rd ...	3 Baskets, V M	.. Ditto.
„	3rd ...	1 Bag, no mark	... Ditto.
„	3rd ...	6 Chairs, no mark	... Indus.
„	3rd ...	1 Package, no mark	... Ditto.
„	10th ...	1 Case, M M H [Bannerjee & Co.], Calcutta	... China.
„	10th ...	4,092 Cakes of good and broken Spelter, D	... Indus.
„	17th ...	1 Parcel, G C	... Patna.
„	17th ...	5 Cases, W. S. & Co.	... E. J. Spence.
		2 Cases, W M	... Meinam.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Package has been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the date stated against the item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1872, Mar.	8th ...	1,960 good and broken cakes of Spelter, X	... Scindia.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta,
during the month of December 1871.
Sole Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Description.	Size.	Price. Unmounted. Rs.	As.
GENERAL MAPS			
Scale, 16 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Morth-Western Provinces	4 Sheets Imperial ...	4	0
Scale, 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Sindh Compilation Map, Sheet No. 11	Imperial ...	1	0
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 10 N E	Super Royal ..	0	12
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
District Lohardugga, Sheet No. 4	Double Royal ..	1	8
Sindh, Sheet No. 100	Double Elephant ..	1	8
District Ramree, Main Circuit, Nos. 1 & 2	2 Sheets Antiquarian	3	0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Gwalior and Central India, Sheet No. 18	Double Elephant ...	1	0
Do do., Sheet No. 19	Do. ...	1	0
Chota Nagpore, Sheet No. 36	Do. ...	1	0
Do. do., Sheet No. 69	Do. ...	1	0
Do. do., Sheet No. 71 (2nd edition)	Do. ...	1	0
Rewah, Sheet No. 1	Do. ...	1	0
PLANS OF CANTONMENT, CITY & CIVIL STATION.			
Scale, 1½ Inches = 1 Mile.			
Small Plan of Calcutta	Foolscap ..	0	4
Scale, 6 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Plan of Chutterpore	½ Sheet D. Elephant	0	8
Plan of Bijawar	Do. ..	0	8

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 4th January 1872.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor-General of India.

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations in the District of Backergunge during the month of December 1871.

Names of Toll Stations.	Rice.			Paddy.			Jute.			Betelnut.			Linseed.			Pepper.			Mustard Seed.			Lime.			Potatoes.			Molasses.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	36	46,957	13,850	1	663	300	78	208,758	17,650	21	21,658	7,750	5	4,430	1,900	2	525	250	10	5,388	1,600	2	2,240	1,000	6	3,171	100	6	2,098	800
Perozepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,790	1,700
Kowkhali	161	196,050	85,837	3	476	265	257	482,395	241,742	3	1,853	930	...	...	...	1	233	125	15	16,825	7,250	24	58,817	31,350	...	...	...	5	1,144	600

Names of Toll Stations.	Salt.			Sugar.			Coal.			Iron.			Tobacco.			Sundries.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	843	200
Perozepur	46	69,890	21,975	3	3,412	650	8	19,752	7,900	1	670	200	...	...	...	11	17,949	5,525
Kowkhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	463	280	21	10,888	6,780

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18*th January* 1872.

H. BEVERIDGE, *Offg. Collector.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Jan. 11th ...	1 Cask, [B I. S. R. Co., P W]	... Order ...	Burmah.
„ 11th ...	1 Cask, addressed	... Steel Lighter ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Parcel, [W K]	... Order ...	City of Edinburgh.
„ 13th ...	4 Cases, M B	... „ ...	Arcturus.
„ 13th ...	2 Bales, [W B] C	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, addressed	... P. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Parcel, [H]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Parcel, H. B. & Co, or addressed	... Samuel, Smith, Son & Co.	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, [B I T C]	... Order ...	Yorkshire.
„ 8th ...	3 Packages, [D] B S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, [H. C. & Co.]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Cask, [J D]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, [J D] E D J	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, [J. D & Co]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, K M N	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Cases, K G	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Protheroe ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Packages, [R M N]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Cases, [S G]	... Secretary, Local Committee.	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Cases, [S W M] A. B & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	6 Cases, W. L. R. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Cases, [W H]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	10 Cases, P W S	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd January 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1077—1)

Notification.

THE Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly, extending from the Mint premises on the North to Mullick's Ghât on the South, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels; and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between Tolly's Nullah on the South and Ahireetollah Ghât on the North, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf, or at the wharves extending from Ahireetollah Ghât on the North to Juggurnauth Ghât on the South, and from No. 6 Jetty on the North to Colvin's Ghât on the South.

The above order shall not be held to apply, until further notification, to inland steamers, or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, meat, and market produce. Such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. D. BRUCE,
Vice-Chairman.

The 4th January 1872. (1055—3)

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease, in the district of Darjeeling, being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule I for grant of location at Darjeeling :—

No. of lease.	Name of lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.
176	G. B. Ward ...	50 0 0

B. W. D. MORTON,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 12th January 1872.

Notice.

DRAFTS at per on the Currency Offices of Nagpore and Akola are available at this office.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.,
No. 1, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1872.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4419	A/90 17763	100	Poornochunder Dutt.
	,, 30779	100	
	,, 30780	100	
	,, 30781	100	
	,, 01272	100	
4421	A/83 65937	50	Jodoonath Sircar.
4422	A/83 01143	50	Denonath Bose.
4423	A/66 51173	10	Meeheerloll Doss.
4424	A/86 37935	1,000	T. Beuke.
	,, 50741	1,000	
4425	A/88 66441	50	Tara Mohun Mullick.
4428	A/84 98875	100	Rajendro Narain Bose.
4433	A/95 50775	10	Mrs. Emily Hoff.
4434	A/83 45419	50	Prasaunauath Sandyal.
4437	A/84 58704	100	Rajendronarain Bose.
	A/93 40156	20	
4441	A/81 80174	20	J. P. Edmunds.
	,, 29805	20	
4442	A/98 61771	20	Gobind Chunder Bose.
	,, 23631	20	
4443	A/84 54805	100	Ditto ditto.
4446	A/94 28181	20	The Chief Pay-master, E. I. R.
4447	A/90 28851	100	Gopal Chunder Burmo.
	,, 17888	100	
4448	A/83 26319	50	Prasana Chundra Ghose.
4456	A/96 40151	10	Bogeeram Doss.
4465	A/87 04964	10	Ganolea Nowjee.
4471	A/90 21879	100	Konjolal Banerjee.
4475	A/90 21562	100	Madhub Chunder Baina.
	A/69 17137	100	
	A/83 59706	50	
	,, 63658	50	
	,, 63659	50	
4476	A/90 35439	100	R. Reid.
4478	A/86 30171	1,000	Seth Jaith Mull.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	A/85 61543	500	Sumboochunder Mitter.
4417	A/73 99869	20	The Revd. E. Lafont.
	,, 99868	20	
4418	A/60 83436	10	Ditto ditto.
4430	A/59 64725	100	Nundo Mohun Doss.
	A/64 13449	100	
4431	A/93 63233	20	Messrs. Scallan and Co.
	,, 63223	20	
4432	A/91 49620	10	Messrs. W. H. Fitze and Co.
	A/87 34733	20	
4436	A/86 39116	1,000	Abdool Haque.
4440	A/97 85003	10	Hurry Bongs Chatterjee.
4449	A/88 53698	50	H. S. Thompson.
	,, 53699	50	
4450	A/90 00123	100	The Manager, Delhi and London Bank "Limited."

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4451	A/93 86368	20	G. C. Chapman.
	A/80 73130	10	
4452	A/98 20787	10	A. P. Neele.
4453	A/88 11171	50	C. E. Knox.
4454	A/81 69545	20	P. Niblett.
	A/93 85444	20	
4457	A/94 59931	20	Arthur A. Smith.
	,, 05818	20	
4458	A/83 61927	at Rs. 50 ea.	The Revd J. Lawrence.
	,, 58857		
	,, 66883		
	,, 55184		
	,, 21914		
	,, 19975		
	,, 40232		
	,, 65484		
	,, 59128		
4459	A/86 71294	1,000	Abdoollah Khan.
4461	A/9 17793	20	E. Palmer.
4464	A/94 81207	20	Grish Chunder Bannerjee.
4467	A/97 48876	10	Kissory Mohun Bose.
4468	A/31 51385	10	Denonath Mondole.
4469	A/96 73055	10	Kisto Chunder Roy.
4470	/6 34934	10	Messrs. Dins, Law and Co.
4472	A/79 86266	10	Bissumbhur Buttacharjee.
4474	A/78 81703	10	Nobin Chunder Shidhonto.
4477	A/96 79594	10	Lt. W. R. Jones.
	,, 79595	10	
	,, 79724	10	
	,, 79598	10	
3416	A/67 93728	10	Teetoram Naug.
	,, 47539	10	
1433	A/27 39684	20	S. S. Stephens.
	,, 85713	20	

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
4429	A/98 00265	10	M. C. Proby.
	,, 00266		
4438	A/94 74801	20	F. Page.
	,, 74810		
4455	A/95 90126	10	J. G. Connew.
	,, 90129		
4460	A/49 08070	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
	,, 11113		
	A/98 37214	20	
	,, 37414		
4462	A/21 47230	10	B. S. Collins.
	,, 47231		
4463	A/69 35376	10	Brojonath Pyne.
	A/67 96770		
4466	A/93 08128	20	Williamson Brothers and Co.
	,, 08183		
	A/41 92104	10	
	,, 92106		
4473	A/71 48979	20	Jodoonath Dutt.
	,, 48969		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd January 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	6 P.M.	24th Jan.	*Busheer.*
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China and Japan.	6 „	27th „	
Chittagong, Akyab Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway	6 „	29th „	*Penang.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.	6 „	29th „	*Satara.*
Port Blair and Camorta ..	6 „	4th Feb.	*Scotia.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 26th January 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 25th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1872.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 20th January 1872.

Atkinson, J.
Arnott, Mrs.
Britton, Miss H. G.
Barker, W. H.
Britten, A. M.
Bramble, C.
Berbeck, M.
Baldwin, Mrs. C. B.
Browne, H. E.
Connell, Mrs.
Chatelier, E.
Cave, Miss.
Campbell, T.
Calver, Miss E.
Crouch, C.
Dunning, Mrs. R.
Donlevy, H.
Dunsford, R. C.
Farmer, H. R.
Fenloe, Miss S.
Finch, W. R.
Floyd, J. A.
Fakir Jamalooddeen.
Gibbons, J.
Gopal Chunder Burmo.
Gonslaves, Rev. S.
Greesh Chunder Banerjee.
Higgins, Mrs. M. A.
Henty, T. A.
Harrison, Mrs. A. M.
Hill, Lieut. J.
Holenbery, Mrs. S. J.
Jackson, L
Jennins, C.
Lance, C. E.
Lawless, W. H.
Latham, G.
Logg, Dr. R. D.
Lawbert, G.
Leggett, Capt. J. B.
MacLean, N. S.
Maund, J.
Mellor, Mrs.
Manuel, Mrs. S.
MacLean, N. S.
McKenzie, Sergt. B.
McLeod, D. N.
Mackie, J.
Mackenzie, Esq.
McNeil, G.
Naher, Mrs. S.
Nelson, T. H.
Neelmoney Roy Dey & Co.
Owen, S.
O'Flaherty, R.
Prichard, H. G.
Palmer, Mrs. J.
Premnauth Dutt Chowdhoory and Co.
Ransome and Co.
Richardson, Mrs.
Ryan, H. E.
Smith, J.
Savi, F. N.
Stephenson, Col.
Smyth, S. A.
Spear, Rev. J.
Scott, G.
Smith and Co.
Schmidt, E. and Co.
Sage, R. P.
Tisbury, S.
The Manager, Indian Public Opinion.
Thompson, G.
The Manager, Indian Antiquary.
Thomas, W. C.
Taylor, G. B.
Weynton, A.
Wilson, Capt.
Walters, Mrs.
White, Mr.
Walker, P. J. R.
Walters, Capt.
Williams, Mrs. H.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 22nd January 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Doorga Churn Dutt and Brijonauth Seal, Insolvents. } On Monday, the 15th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Luckevnarain Pyne, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Beeby and Rutter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Alfred William Cave, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 12th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Radha Kishen Sett, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 16th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

W. F. Watson, *Attorney*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th January 1872.

In the matter of Rooploll Nundun and others, Insolvents. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by Rooploll Nundun, one of the said Insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 29th day of January instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid.*

S. Vertannes, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Heeraloll, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 25th day of September last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the 25th day of December 1872, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Walter Charles Child, lately residing at No. 90, Circular Road, in Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 3, Government Place, North, as a Gas-fitter, Plumber, and Contractor, under the style of W. Child & Co., an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 18th day of January instant, it was on the petition of the National Bank of India, Limited, a creditor of the said Insolvent adjudged that the said Walter Charles Child hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd January 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Census of Bengal.

HEADS of Government Offices in Calcutta, who may have any spare furniture to dispose of or lend temporarily, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. BEVERLEY,
Inspr.-Genl. of Registration.

No. 7, WELLESLEY PLACE,
Calcutta, the 22nd January 1872.

Notice.

THE annual Chutia Fair will be held at Chutia, near Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, commencing on Sunday, the 25th February 1872, corresponding with the 1st of Phalgun 1279 Fuslee, and continuing for fifteen succeeding days.

E. T. DALTON,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

CAMP PURULIA,
The 25th November 1871.

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore.

CITATION

UNDER SECTION 250, ACT X OF 1865.

IN the matter of the Estate of Charles Paterson, deceased.

Whereas an application, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for letters of administration to the estate of Charles Paterson, late of Sugrampore, in the district of Bhaugulpore, has been made by his widow Charlotte Paterson of Sooltangunj, through her pleader Joseph DaCosta, and whereas the 17th day of February of the current year (1872) has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased, may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 17th day of February 1872, and show cause why the application of the said Charlotte Paterson should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court, this the 12th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

H. MADOCKS,
Judge.

(1072—3)

Notice.

IN the matter of the (English) Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1870, and in the matter of the European Assurance Company.

Whereas by an order made by the Vice-Chancellor Malins in the above matter, dated the 17th day of November 1871, Charles John Bunyon, of No. 19, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street, in the City of London, William Pollard Pattison, of No. 20, Cornhill, in the City of London, and Stephen Philpat Low, of No 55, Parliament Street, in the County of Middlesex, were appointed Provisional Official Liquidators of the said Company, and empowered (amongst other things) to receive premiums on any policies of assurance of the said Company, and to carry the same to a separate account to continue to carry on the business of the said Company so far as is necessary for keeping it together, and to collect and get in the outstanding assets of the Company, and for all or any of such purposes to do all acts and execute in the name and on behalf of the Company all deeds, receipts, and other documents.

Notice is hereby given that all persons in British India indebted to, or in possession of, property or effects belonging to the said Company, are required forthwith to pay and deliver the same to Charles James Groom and William Joseph Curtoys, carrying on business in co-partnership together in Calcutta, under the firm or style of Grindlay and Company, and at Bombay in the name or firm of Grindlay, Groom and Company, the joint and several constituted attorneys of the said Provisional Official Liquidators and of the said Company, appointed with the approval of the Court.

The Calcutta business of the said Company will, until further notice, be carried on at the office of Messieurs Grindlay and Company, No. 6, Strand, Calcutta, where premiums on policies of assurance granted by the Company will be received and carried to a separate account, and where persons desiring information as to the Company are requested to apply.

Dated the 5th day of January 1872.

C. J. BUNYON,
W. P. PATTISON,
S. P. LOW,
By their Attorney W. J. CURTOYS.

(1056—3)

Notice.

In the matter of Heeraloll Soorooie, an Insolvent.

By an order of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, dated the second day of December last, it was amongst other things ordered that the creditors of the above named Insolvent do, on or before Saturday, the second day of March next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of the said Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the estate of the said Insolvent, duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY,
Attorneys for the adjudicating creditors of the Insolvent above named.

(1070—2)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st December 1871 ...	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,17,600	1,49,43,100	1,21,40,000	1,32,87,800	14,500	33,54,700	8,75,000	1,92,97,800	...	1,49,50,500	4,13,41,800	22,82,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,55,40,236
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	12,500	11,000	.....	5,000	...	1,100	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	500	1,000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	800	36,000	50,000	28,000	...	2,600	.....	32,47,700	...	.....	59,000	.....	.....	1,000	34,25,100
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,30,900	1,50,00,100	1,21,90,500	1,33,21,800	14,500	33,58,400	8,75,000	2,25,45,500	...	1,49,50,500	4,14,00,800	22,82,000	33,11,000	36,51,000	13,90,06,136
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	4 268	31,100	83,100	15,500	3,17,300	...	6 000	.....	1,15,500	...	12,37,000	7,72,500	1,000	.....	1,000	25,84,268
Balance on 15th January 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,94,347	39,99,800	1,49,17,000	1,21,75,000	1,30,04,500	14,500	33,52,400	8,75,000	2,24,30,000	...	1,37,13,500	4,06,28,300	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,64,22,168

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1871—Enfaced from India 1,230 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,025 lakhs.
From 16th Nov. 1871 to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 3 „ ditto ditto ... 23 „
From 1st Dec. „ to 15th Dec. „ ditto ditto 10 „ ditto ditto ... 140 „
From 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 45 „ ditto ditto ... 70 „
From 1st Jan. 1872 to 15th Jan. 1872 ditto ditto 34 „ ditto ditto ... 25 „

1,322 — 1,283 lakhs.
1,283

Balance against India ... 39 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1872.

(1073—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 30th December 1871.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,41,089 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, Rs. ...	3,39,77,673 9 6	5,29,49,666 13 0
General Treasury Balance at Branches, Rs. .	1,89,71,993 3 6	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		1,94,85,074 4 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,71,187 0 6
Sundries		11,98,260 13 0
Rs. ...		9,74,45,278 6 5

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P
Government Securities		1,01,38,973 4 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,12,65,733 12 11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,68,30,721 6 7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,75,45,464 2 4
Dead Stock		11,81,655 14 4
Stamps		13 230 3 0
Balances with other Banks		9,69 427 3 5
Sundries		2,75,333 2 6
		5,82,10,539 1 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, Rs. ...	1,13,70,239 13 7	3,92,34,739 5 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches, Rs. ...	2,78,64,499 7 9	
Rs. ...		9,74,45,278 6 5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th January 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1075—1)

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE period for which the assessments of the portions of the town noted in the margin were made having expired, it is hereby notified that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta have, under section 76 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1863, adopted the valuations, measurements, and assessments, made on the occasion of the last assessment for the three years next following. The registers containing the aforesaid valuations, measurements, and assessments, can be inspected by owners or occupiers of the property at the Office of the Justices.

Bounded on the north by Fairlie Place, Bow Bazar, and Boitakhana; on the south by Dhurrumtollah and Esplanade Row east; east by Circular Road; and west by Strand Road.

Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Wellesley Street; south by Park Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

All the premises lying between Dhurrumtollah north, Park Street south, Circular Road east, Wellesley Street west; all those lying between Park Street north, Circular Road south, Chowringhee Road west, and Circular Road east.

All the premises lying between Dalhousie Square and Laul Bazar south, Meerbhur Ghât Street and Cotton Street north, (exclusive of the premises in Cotton Street) Chitpore Road east, and Strand Road west.

Bounded on the north by Muchooa Bazar; on the south by Bow Bazar; on the east by College Street; and on the west by Chitpore Road.

It is further notified that in accordance with section 73 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1863 the Justices will, on the 15th February 1872, at noon, hear any appeals against the said valuations, measurements, and assessments, and any person desirous of appealing against the said valuations, measurements, and assessments, must do so by a written application, which must be left at the Office of the Justices three days before the date fixed for hearing appeals. Under section 27 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1866, no appeals can be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices, and unless such appeals be preferred by the person, who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the assessment register as the owner or occupier of the premises to which such appeal refers.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
No. 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,
Calcutta, the 22nd January 1872. (1078—1)

TO BE SOLD peremptorily pursuant to a decree of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein Rajmohun Dutt is plaintiff and Hem Chunder Mitter is defendant, dated thirteenth February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, at the hour of two o'clock, the following property.

1. All that undivided half part or share of the defendant Hem Chunder Mitter of and in the rented godowns, No. 22, Clive Street, in the Town of Calcutta, together with twelve cottahs of land more or less, bounded on the north by the house of Juttadharee Haldar; on the east by the Clive Street; on the south by the land which runs between Rajah Prosono Narain Deb's godown and these godowns; and on the west by Keshub Lall Dey's godown, subject to the rights of one Rajendro Dutt, the first mortgagee of the said premises.

2. All that one moiety of the said defendant, Hem Chunder Mitter, of the land No. 147, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, containing seven cottahs, bounded as follows:—on the west by the Chitpore Road; on the east by Russick Lall Mitter's rented house; on the north by Rajah Rajbullub Dey's Street; and on the south by Kally Coomar Mookerjee's land.

3. All that the house and land Nos. 144-49, Chitpore Road, at Baug Bazar, bounded as follows:—on the north by Russick Lall Mitter's house; on the east by Nilmoney Chuckerbutty's house; on the south by Khellutch Chunder Ghose's house; and on the west by Mudden Mohun Tagore's Rashbatty.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Bose and Haldar, Attornies for the plaintiff, at No. 2, London Buildings, Hastings Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 18th January 1872. (1080—2.)

TO BE PEREMTORILY SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 529 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and dated the thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Golam Akbar is plaintiff, and Ameena Bibee and Shaik Woozeer are defendants, by the Registrar of the said High Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation three cottahs three chittacks and one square foot or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being No. 67 at College Street, Arpooley, in Calcutta, and bounded as follows: on the North by Mr. Joakim's purchased land; on the South by Ramchunder Burral's purchased land; on the East by the Company's Lane; and on the West by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of Mr. C. W. Hatch, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 17th January 1872.

(1074—1)

Notice.

THE creditors of Mr. G. M. Blacker, of Calcutta, late Merchant, are required, on or before the fifteenth day of February next, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the Inspectors of his Estate, at No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Inspectors, to come in and prove their said claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated Calcutta, this 11th day of January 1872.

Inspectors of the Estate of G. M. Blacker. { J. F. RUTHERFOORD. JAMES MURDOCH. THOS. LONGMUIR.

(1068—5)

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Mouzahs or Mehals, situate in Zillah Chuprah, Sarun, will be given in lease by Lewis Price Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator-General of Bengal, and Administrator to the estate and effects of Munoololl Tewary, deceased, namely: The Mouzahs Bhulwahee, Jamapore, Motteeharee, Roodurwa, Bujwa, Kookraha, Bikree *alias* Gourypore, Sreepore, Guroowah, Bheeteeah, Junoonee, Bujrowah, and Doodhurwa, in Tuppa Ramgeer, and Mouzah Beerah in Tuppa Chugowon, Mouzah Pukree Sugholia in Tuppah Jhumowlee, in Pergunnah Muchooa Dukhillee.

For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. Gray and Son, Solicitors, No. 4, Council House Street.

(1062—*f. n.*)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary General Meeting for the year 1872 will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Darjeeling, on Saturday, the 24th February 1872, at 4 P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts to 31st December 1871, to elect Directors and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
W. LLOYD,
Secretary.

DARJEELING,
The 15th January 1872. (1071—2)

Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hare Street, on Thursday, February 1st, 1872, at noon, for the purpose of altering clause No. 21 of the Articles of Association, to enable two Directors in lieu of three to form a quorum.

By order,
GEORGE LOWEN,
Manager.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1871. (1053—4)

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, on Monday, the 29th day of January, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
(1048—*f. n.*) *Secretaries.*

Chandypore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Monday, the 29th day of January at 12-30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the managing Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
(1076—1) *Secretaries.*

Notice.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited, will be held at Dehra on the 27th February 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES S. REID,
Secy., Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th January 1872. (1069—4)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned Charles Scott and William Scott. (trading in England and India, under the style and firm of Charles and William Scott and Co.) hath this day been dissolved by mutual consent so far as the said trades relates to India.

Dated this twenty-second of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Witness to the signatures of Charles Scott and William Scott.

CHARLES SCOTT.
WILLIAM SCOTT.

WALTER B. JAMES,
23, *Ely Place, London, Solicitor.*

(1064—2)

Lost or Stolen,

THE Title Deeds and Documents of Premises formerly No. 39, now No. 41, in Clive Street, Calcutta.

The Title Deeds of Premises formerly No. 3, now No. 4, Ramtonoo Bose's Lane in Simla, Calcutta.

The Title Deeds of Premises formerly No. 161, now No. 153, in Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase or advance money, or mortgage or pledge, as they exclusively belong to us.

KRISTOCHUNDER DAY,
SREEMUTTY NOCOORMONEY DOSSEE,
Of Ramtonoo Bose's Lane and Sooreepara.

(1079—1)

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

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Member of the Government Record Commission.

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Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission.

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OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
The 30th October 1871.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—January 24, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 4th of March 1872, corresponding with 9th Fagoon 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Pukri, Pergunnah Arrah	3 0 3	45 0 0
.....	.....	Ditto	1 1 37	25 0 0

D. BARBOUR, *Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 6th December 1871.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 24, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the District of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 2nd day of February 1872, corresponding with 20th Magh 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1871 :—

No. 17.—Dehi Alpha, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046 2-2½ and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 123-3-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 24.—Bansberia, Pergunnah Shaoojial; recorded proprietor, Madhupanunda Moitra; sudder jumma Rs. 646-9-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 243-3-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, Pergunnah Matiaree; recorded proprietors, Mr. John Cochrane, Assignee, and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,123-1-4 and police Rs. 64-9-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-1-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 243.—Dehi Hatichala, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,807-8-10 and Police Rs. 21-6-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 69-2-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 258-1.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Debnath Roy Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 286-12-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 282-9-1 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258-3.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Parbutinath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 283-13 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258 4.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Jadupendranath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 283-13 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 371 —Dehi Nakaseparrah, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3 and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 214-7-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Taruf Ranaghat, Chakla Sreenagur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chunder Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3 and Police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-12 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Taruf Shampore, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chuckravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 21-0-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3230.—Packa Khoyerpore, Pergunnah Mahamed Shahi; recorded proprietors, Jogendronarain Rai Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 6,649-9-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 461-6-5 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th December 1871.

C. C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, and under Section 11, Act II. of 1871, amending Section 7, Act VII. of 1868, that the undermentioned estate, in Zillah Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 16th February 1872, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871; the date of sale originally fixed for the 30th December 1871 having been altered, and the sale postponed to 16th February next:—

Permanently-settled-Estate.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.—Towjee No. 1172.—Alluvial increments of 15 mouzahs, *viz.*, Mouzah Peerpur, Khordo Chandpur, &c., Pergunnah Islampur; Sudder Jumma Rs. 2,623-4. Mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue to Rs. 3,950-4 for the years 1277-78 B.S.

W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

PUBNA COLLECTORAE,
The 5th January 1872.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 24, 1872.

No. 4 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 20th January 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
J. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Advocate-General.*
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
and
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

NEW MEMBERS.

MR. ROBINSON and MR. WYMAN took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their office.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR, made a solemn declaration of allegiance, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

JUTE-WAREHOUSES AND FIRE-BRIGADE.

MR. BERNARD, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law for the registration of jute-warehouses in Calcutta, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade in Calcutta and its suburbs, said that he would ask His Honor the President's permission that the report of the committee be published in the gazette. As the report was already in the hands of hon'ble members, if the President would direct its publication, he would be in a position to move at the next meeting that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

THE PRESIDENT announced that the report of the committee would be published in the next issue of the gazette.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE order of the day for the adjourned debate on the motion that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities be read in Council, having been read—

MR. BAYLEY said, in reference to the consideration of this Bill, he might say that he knew of no subject that could more reasonably claim the fullest attention of the Council, and he might congratulate the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill on the very careful and skilful way in which the intricate and numerous subjects of the Bill were dealt with, and the way in which he had succeeded in retaining all that was valuable in the existing laws and rejecting the less valuable portion, and those which it was found difficult to work in practice. The Bill was mainly a consolidating Bill, but it was a great deal more than a consolidating Bill. It attempted to deal in the first instance with two most difficult problems: it gave the germ of an elective representation to municipalities, which was perhaps the greatest boon to the people that it could be in the power of the Government to give; it also dealt with an exceedingly difficult and delicate question by taking the first step towards the compulsory education of the mass of the people. The hon'ble member, in making his statement, explained fully the constitution of municipalities under the new Bill, and he (Mr. Bayley) need hardly go further into that subject; but he would point out, in reference to the number of official members, that one-third was the maximum—that was to say, that in a municipality of ten members, three only could be officials; and in a municipality of six members, only two would be official. Although he was not prepared to say that a Magistrate with tact and discretion could not get a working majority in a municipality so constituted, he thought it was very clear that when the non-official mind was distinctly at variance and in opposition, the wishes of the official members would go to the wall. One-third as a maximum was, it was true, the maximum which we had before in the District Towns' Act of 1868; but the Town Committee under that Act was a merely consultative body; whilst under the present Act they had the power of initiation, and the power of deciding on measures laid before them. He had heard a great deal of outside criticism upon this Bill, and the general line of objection taken had been this, that with the number and variety of taxes which could or might be imposed, and the variety of purposes to which municipal funds might be devoted, there was the danger that the Government would in the course of time remove from the general revenues the burden of many things, such as the maintenance of dispensaries, hospitals, education, and relief funds, and other public works now borne by the general revenues, and would shift these burdens upon municipalities. Whilst he was prepared to state his own opinion that it was but right and proper that in the course of time the Government should shift many of these burdens from the general revenues to local funds, he was not prepared to say that the time had come for the municipal funds to bear these burdens. To many of them, including such towns as Patna, Howrah, and Berhampore, the Government still had to give grants to supplement their police budgets, whilst the conservancy arrangements, drainage, and roads, in all municipalities were in a very imperfect state. But whether or not the time had come to divert local funds towards such

purposes, it was quite certain that the present Bill gave no assistance (except in the matter of education) towards the transfer, and the fears that were entertained on that point were therefore groundless. The constitution of the municipalities rendered any such transfer against the wishes of the majority impossible. On the contrary, if anything, he thought the Bill went too far the other way, inasmuch as by fixing this maximum of one-third of official members, we very seriously weakened the executive; and he feared where progress and improvement were on one side, and economy on the other, the weight of the balance in favor of economy would be too great, and improvements would be unduly retarded. While on the subject of the constitution of municipalities, he wished to ask the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill to give us some explanation of what was intended to be the scope of section 18. He found that that section vested municipal commissioners with the property in schools, the buildings, dispensaries, and other public institutions which had hitherto belonged either to the Government or to some quasi-public bodies under Government supervision, and it also provided for the endowments under which those institutions were kept up being transferred to the commissioners; but he did not see anything in the Bill which gave the Government the power of seeing that these institutions were properly kept up in the future, or devoted to the purposes for which they were intended. He did not know whether the danger was a great one, but it might happen that a negligent or cantankerous municipality would allow a school-house or dispensary to go to ruin rather than repair it, and the public who had subscribed for it, and vested it in the Government, trusting to the name and credit of Government, would be deceived, or these buildings might be put to purposes for which they were never designed. The danger did not appear to be a serious one, but still he thought it ought to be taken into consideration.

The next point in the constitution of municipalities was one of very great importance, viz. the power of the Government to frame rules for the election of commissioners. These rules still had to be framed, and as on their applicability to the purpose would depend the success or failure for many years of the scheme, too much attention could not be given to the subject. He had no doubt that whatever administrative talent was available to the Lieutenant-Governor would be made use of for this purpose; but the importance of the section in this Bill was, that it affirmed the principle that the Government was willing to give an elective franchise to municipalities; and whatever rules might be laid down, or on whatever basis the representation was to be made, it was quite clear that when the system of election of commissioners was once adopted, the Government would not be able to go back from it.

In discussing the details of the Bill, there were one or two points in regard to taxes to which he wished to refer. The first four of these taxes were in force either in Calcutta or in various municipalities in the province, and the working of them was known to most of the members of the Council. There were the tax upon houses, the tax upon carriages and horses, the tax upon trades and callings, all in force in Calcutta, and the tax upon persons according to their means, which was in force all over the mofussil; so that there was really no novelty in any of these taxes, and they did not therefore call for any special remarks. There were only two new taxes imposed under the Bill, viz. a tax upon processions and ceremonies and octroi duties. At the risk of being found guilty of irksome repetition, he would repeat that this accumulation of taxes did not mean that more than one or two of them should be imposed together by any municipalities, it was merely a choice which municipalities would have of taking what was most suited to them. But as there was much outside dread that all these taxes might be imposed at once in any municipality, he hoped by continual repetition—as water by continual dropping buries a stone—to persuade the people that not more than one or two of these taxes would be imposed at the same time. With regard to the tax on processions, that seemed to him to be a most reasonable and sensible proposition; no one who knew the way in which processions were managed in all native towns could deny that to some people they were nuisances—very

necessary nuisances, but still nuisances, and further they brought together bad characters, and imposed special duties upon the police, and therefore it seemed to him that those people who enjoyed this luxury should pay for it. He had some actual experience in working this license in towns in Behar. Those who had processions did not object to pay for the license; it was merely part of an expenditure which on such occasions native custom expected to be a lavish expenditure, and the people who paid first class licenses would point to them in proof of their being people of importance and magnitude. He thought the Council would agree with him that it was obviously fair that people who liked to have the luxury of processions should pay for them.

The other new tax to which he would refer was the octroi duties. On this point he wished first to explain a misconception under which some of his native friends seemed to labor, viz. that the octroi duty and the market dues were distinct and separate taxes. The law by introducing the word "or" made it clear that there was only one tax, whether taken as an octroi duty properly so called, viz. a duty upon goods for consumption as they entered the town, or as a market due when they were exposed for sale. There was an alternative mode of levying the same tax and not an alternative tax. At the same time an octroi duty was not so simple a matter as it seemed to be. It was open to great objection in some points. One of these objections, that it raised the price of food, had been noticed by the member in charge of the Bill, and he need not revert further to it; there were other objections also. The great danger was of the tax being converted into a transit duty by municipalities, and he trusted he might be allowed to read to the Council portions of a resolution of the Government of India, laying down the principle upon which octroi duties ought to be levied. The resolution was dated 16th November 1868, and was a re-publication of a previous resolution of the 14th December 1864.

"Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi duties formed commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education, or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits."

The resolution then went on to point out that this was no chimerical or imaginary danger; that it had taken place in almost all parts of the country—Kurrachee, Agra, Bombay, Oude, and the Punjab; and it further said that Bengal was the only province to which such remarks were not applicable. It might have said that Bengal was the only province in which octroi duties had not been introduced. The resolution then went on to lay down the only principle upon which octroi duties could be considered a proper tax. The Government of India said:—

"Town duties are a tax on the consumption of the towns for whose benefit they are levied, and they should on no account be extended to any article belonging to the transit or general trade, which ought to be jealously guarded.

"If these principles are strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts in India nothing objectionable in this system of taxation for local purposes.

"In wealthy communities, like those of Europe, it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favor of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation; for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail transactions with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation, is a strong argument in their favor, and the prejudice against them, founded on the common practice of England, should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations, where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation."

He observed that the Bill provided that octroi duties should only be introduced under special rules to be laid down by the Government, and it was also specially provided that goods passing through and not entering into consumption should be exempt, and thus that they should not be converted into transit duties. He thought that with the rules to be laid down by the Government, and with the safeguards provided in the Bill, we need not have any fear that any octroi duties that might be levied in municipalities would not be based upon these sound principles. Therefore as far as the principle of an octroi duty was concerned, he had no objection to raise. But there was another objection taken to this tax, viz. that, except in very peculiarly circumstanced towns, the cost of collection of octroi duties would be altogether out of proportion to the amount collected. Where towns were not very large, and the consumption consequently not very great, it would never be possible to provide a collecting establishment that should not be out of proportion to the amount collected; and even in large towns if they were not compact, and if the ghâts and roads were numerous, there would in most cases be great difficulty in guarding the places of ingress and egress, and this would cause the cost of collection to be unduly large in proportion to the amount to be collected. In this very resolution the Government of India had pointed out that some cases had arisen in which the cost of collection amounted to 33 per cent. of the collections, and that the general average cost of collection was 20 per cent. In Bengal there were not many large towns, and certainly not so many as there were in the North-Western Provinces, and they were not so compact. Most of the large towns in Bengal had large river frontages, and many points of ingress and egress, and consequently there was danger of the cost of collection being unduly enhanced. It was for these reasons that the late Lieutenant-Governors Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir William Grey had objected to the introduction of octroi duties in Bengal. At the same time there were some large towns especially in Behar which assimilated to a certain degree to the towns in the North-Western Provinces, and in which therefore octroi duties might properly be levied. At all events, it was for the municipal commissioners of each town to consider whether their own circumstances were such as to make the introduction of octroi duties effectual.

While on this subject, he thought he might quote still further from the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of tolls. The Bill allowed municipalities to levy tolls upon ferries, and also upon carts and all beasts of burden coming into the town. Now ferries for municipal purposes, when they were established within municipal limits, were of course not objectionable. But there were some towns in Bengal where a ferry was nothing but a means of transit from the opposite districts to the railway station. This was especially the case with the town of Patna, where the traffic of a whole province might be ferried across the river and go straight to the railway station on the river bank without making any use of the roads of the town. Yet under the Bill the municipality might levy a tax upon that traffic for the purposes of the town. What the Government of India said was this.

"The Government of India also desires to point out that a municipal body can have no claim to take tolls on traffic entering its boundaries by roads or canals. Such imposts are merely a means of raising money from the commerce of the country for the benefit of the town in which they are levied. It may be quite legitimate for a municipality to levy a toll on a road or bridge constructed within its own limits and for the convenience of the town, but when the cost of the work has been recovered, the road or bridge should be thrown open to the public, or the toll reduced to the minimum necessary to keep the work in proper repair."

Accepting this as the principle upon which tolls ought to be levied, he thought it should be remembered that the principle of tolls on ferries in such places should be to limit them to the amount that was requisite for covering the cost of the ferry, and should not be made a cause of gain to the town.

The next subject to which he would refer was section 133 and the other sections of the Bill in regard to police. It would be observed that the Bill gave municipal bodies very much larger control over their own police than that which they had hitherto exercised. No one could doubt that that was a very proper control. The tendency had hitherto been to make municipalities support a more expensive police than they could afford in proportion to their requirements,

and he thought it was quite right that municipalities should have the main voice under certain safeguards as to the number and strength of their own police. But section 133 went a great deal further than this. It transferred the control of the police to municipalities, and not merely the executive control, but the appointment, punishment, suspension, and dismissal of the members of the police force from the police authorities to the municipal commissioners, or rather to a sub-committee of the commissioners. He thought there might be some legal and technical difficulty about this section in connection with Act V of 1861. All police at present enrolled in municipalities were enrolled under Act V of 1861, and formed part of the general police of Bengal. Now Act V of 1861, in section 8, vested this control distinctly in the police functionaries, that was to say, in the district superintendent and his superiors. Moreover, the same Act in section 3 said, that except as authorized under the provisions of that Act, no person, officer, or court, should be empowered to appoint, superintend, or control any police functionary. The section of this Bill as it stood no doubt did direct that municipal commissioners should be empowered by the local Government to appoint, superintend, and control the local police functionaries, and there might be a question whether the section of this Bill in its present shape could stand side by side with Act V of 1861.

[His Honor the PRESIDENT said, the hon'ble member was no doubt aware that this Council had full power to amend Act V of 1861.]

Mr. Bayley continued. He merely threw this out as a legal point for the consideration of the Council, as the Bill did not propose to alter Act V of 1861. But beyond that he might say that be objected on principle to the position in which the district superintendent of police was placed under this section. It was clear from the subsequent sections that the district superintendent was still the executive head of the police under the magistrate. But when we considered that the commissioners themselves were a fluctuating body, that they went out by rotation from year to year, and that the sub-committee would be a still more fluctuating body; and when we considered that the whole control of the municipal police was to be taken from the district superintendent and given, not to one head but to many heads, to a body of men changing from year to year and month to month, and who from necessity had no knowledge and experience of police matters, then to expect anything like efficiency in police matters under such circumstances was to be sanguine to a most unreasonable extent. And he thought he might also point out that it was unfair to the district superintendent, who under the magistrate was responsible for the working of the police, to expect, when all power was taken out of his hands, and when he was liable to be thwarted at every turn by an ignorant sub-committee, that he should be held responsible for the efficiency of the police. He did not mean that the commissioners should not have a voice or control in the matter, but he did think, in regard to punishment, suspension, and dismissal, these duties should be left entirely to the district superintendent under the magistrate. He trusted that this point would be duly considered in committee and receive their attention. He would add that in some districts the municipal police was really a more important body than the district police generally, and consequently it would be a mere matter of economy that the district superintendent should be supported in his control over the police.

The next point upon which he would ask leave to address the Council was the subject of education; and here he would wish to point out a distinction which might perhaps be overlooked in the first instance. Section 113 provided that the municipal commissioners might devote a portion of their funds in aid of education in general, but did not specify any particular class of education to which these funds might be devoted. It had seemed to him that there was a possible danger that municipal commissioners in Bengal might be inclined to give their assistance to the class of schools which they particularly affected, viz. a somewhat high class of English-teaching schools. The result would be that they would take the money of the poor and devote it to the education of the higher classes. But he saw further on that this was provided for

by sections 138 and 139 of the Bill, which gave the Lieutenant-Governor power to enforce contributions from municipalities for *elementary vernacular* education. The distinction was that municipal commissioners *might* devote portion of their funds to the higher classes of schools, but *must* devote a small portion of it to elementary vernacular education. When this was put upon its proper basis, there could, he thought, be no real objection to the provision—not that he expected that his hon'ble friends opposite would not object to enforcing upon commissioners the duty of making payments on account of vernacular education; it was new and therefore it was horrible. But he would point out that in almost every civilized country this was made a charge upon local rating, and he thought it might be safely said that if our municipalities were sufficiently advanced for even the germs of self-government, we might fairly claim from them contributions for education. It was well known that the majority of municipalities were poor; that they had very small surpluses and many wants and responsibilities; and there was no doubt that in the first instance they would not be able very largely to contribute towards education. But there was no doubt that they did at present manage to contribute something to the support of dispensaries, and that many of them contributed very largely for this purpose; and it was to a great extent owing to a not very recent ruling of the Government, which allowed municipal contributions to be considered as private subscriptions, and thus enabled them to call for further assistance from the Government, that the number of dispensaries had of late very largely increased in Bengal. If municipalities contributed towards dispensaries, then he thought there was no great change in principle in requiring them to contribute towards education. If the people would only understand how closely allied ignorance was with disease, and both with vice, he thought he might say that to provide for elementary education was really a first step towards the future diminution of the charges for police and hospitals. Although he had said that the principle was a new one, it was in one aspect not new; it was not so very different from a well-known principle which had long obtained in Bengal under the system of providing *patshalas* and *gooroo mohashoyes*. In most villages in Bengal there were *patshalas*, and *gooroo mohashoyes* maintained nominally perhaps at the expense of the zemindars, but in reality paid for by the ryots. He had no doubt that when the novelty had worn off, and when the people became familiar with the idea, the terrors of the unknown would considerably diminish, and the same enlightened liberality which had already studded Bengal with anglo and anglo-vernacular aided schools would in its new sphere of municipalities work to the same ends, and with similar and perhaps more useful results.

There was one other point to which he would draw the attention of the Council, though it was perhaps scarcely one upon which this Council could take any effective steps,—it was in regard to the exemption of military officers residing in municipalities from taxation. The old law which was consolidated in the present Bill did not provide for this exemption, and the present Bill even did not do so; and he had no doubt that the Council would see that there was no obvious and fair reason why military officers, who shared in the benefits of municipal government, should not pay for those benefits with the rest of the people. This question was raised in 1866 in connection with the suburban municipality and the cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, which were once under the operation of chowkeedaree unions under Act XX of 1856. The military authorities claimed exemption, but the municipalities did not see any reason to exempt them. The question was referred to the Government of India, who said that the question was a delicate and complicated one, and that it would be considered when the whole subject of residence in cantonments came under the consideration of the Government, and that in the mean time military officers should not be called upon to pay. From that time to this no orders had been issued upon the subject, and on a recent reference it was found that the matter was still deemed too complicated for decision. He did not see how the Council could do anything in this matter; but he wished to point out that in the portion of the Bill which provided for a tax upon carriages and horses, exemption was given for single chargers belong-

ing to officers, but military residents were clearly presumed and presupposed liable along with the rest of the inhabitants to all taxes. Again, the Bill gave no power to the commissioners, or to the Government, to exempt any person or class of persons from any particular tax, save in the instance of the tax upon houses, where it gave power to exempt persons solely on the ground of poverty. Should the Government of India say that the military authorities were not to pay municipal taxes, the Council would be in a dilemma, and the Government would be obliged to ask them for a special law to exempt them. Perhaps the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would consider the expediency of introducing a section giving to the Government power to exempt any class of persons whom they should deem it necessary to exempt.

He had no further remarks to make in respect to the details of the Bill. He expected no doubt that we should hear many objections raised to the Bill: we should be told that it was Utopian to attempt to give even the germ of representative government to the people, who had not shown themselves fitted for such government; that it was monstrous, while the prominent wants of the country were not satisfied, to call upon them to provide for education: we should be told that we were legislating for the future; the taunt was perhaps a little stale, and he hoped that the future for which we were legislating was not a very distant future. He did not see how, consistently with our duty to our country, we could, whilst we were in India, do otherwise. It was not for us to say, "until you can swim you shall not go into the water; until you know the value of representative institutions, you shall not have them; until you know the benefits of education, you shall not be given the means of education." If we were not to be in the *van*, if we were not to *lead* the people in what we believe to be the path of progress, he knew not what other duty we had. It was surely not for us in this country to sink to what a recent writer speaks of as "administrative nihilism," and to confine our attention solely to maintaining the distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*. The foundation stone of municipal institutions in Bengal was laid by Sir Cecil Beadon in 1864, and during the whole of his Lieutenant-Governorship he supervised them with great personal interest and care. He looked upon this Bill as the natural and necessary sequel to the legislation of 1864. He had frequently heard it said that the work which was done then was a sham, and he could quite understand how, from an English point of view, and when compared with English institutions, it would appear to be a sham. To his view it was not so. Such municipalities as we had, and such municipalities as we shall under this Bill have, were no doubt most imperfectly developed, but they were adapted to a very imperfect age and state of society. It appeared to him that it would be as reasonable to say that the fleets of our ancestors were a sham because they were not iron-clad, as it was to say that these municipal institutions, though adapted to the special circumstances of the country, were a sham, because they were not the English institutions. It appeared to him that they were capable of expansion, development, and growth, and he had no doubt that we should see that they would develop, and be most useful and important means of national education; and he knew of nothing in the whole scope of public administration that could be compared in its importance as an instrument of national education with local self-government, and for this local self-government the Bill provided, he believed, a very satisfactory and hopeful foundation. He trusted that this Council would affirm that principle by referring the Bill to a select committee.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, as far as he had been able to master the details of this Bill, he did not think there was anything to which exception could be taken as regards the consolidation of the different Municipal Acts now in operation. He confessed, however, that he did not quite see the necessity of this consolidation, unless the object were to impose new taxes and throw new responsibilities upon the people. But this was what struck him to be the most objectionable feature of the Bill. Already there was an outcry throughout the country against the excessive pressure of taxation; tax after tax was being imposed upon the people in one shape or another, (it mattered not whether imperial or local), and the minds of the people had been thrown into a state of

uncertainty and alarm. He would appeal to the official members of the Council to bear him out in these observations. The days of the pagoda tree now no longer existed, and stubborn facts had proved to the world the exceedingly poor condition of the people of this country. It was only the other day that a respectable journal published an abstract of the income tax statistics of the Lower Provinces, which showed that only 43 in every 10,000 persons could be assessed under schedule A of the Act. Allowing sufficient margin for the over-assessment of the income tax officials, the poverty of the population generally was quite patent. He submitted whether under these circumstances new burdens were not likely to create a deal of dissatisfaction.

The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had said that two only out of the seven forms of taxation provided in the Bill were new. But he begged to draw attention to the fact that the provision for the procession tax itself included another tax, viz. a tax upon ceremonies not exclusively religious, but which had no connection whatever with processions. Tolls upon vehicles and beasts of burden has been hitherto levied in certain places where roads had been constructed by the ferry fund committees, but as far as he was aware he knew of no instance in which they had been collected within any municipal limit. The license tax upon trades and professions was known only to the metropolis of Calcutta, and would be entirely new to all the mofussil municipalities. Of the other taxes it should be remembered that some only were applicable to one class of municipalities and some to another; but under the Bill as it stood all these taxes might, if necessary, be imposed in any one place. True it was that the taxes were not to be compulsory, but with so many new obligations upon the municipalities there must of necessity be new taxes, and the only choice the people would have in the matter would be to submit to just as many taxes as might be necessary to meet the increased demands on the municipality. Our nursery tales related that in former days persons convicted of capital offences were sometimes generously offered their choice of the mode of death they liked to die; death they certainly had to meet, but they had the consolation of selecting the way in which they preferred to be killed; the position of the rate-payers under this Bill would be something similar. Taxed they must be, and that heavily too, but they would have the satisfaction of selecting the sort of burden they would like to be pressed with. It might be urged that as the Commissioners were to be elected, and as representatives of the people, they would accept only such burdens as would be suited to their capacities and conditions. He was not sure how far, with rare exceptions, the population of mofussil towns were fitted for elective municipalities; but however that might be, he was humbly of opinion that as long as the Magistrate would be the Chairman of the Commissioners, the other Commissioners must necessarily sink into the position of "*jo hookum* members;" for who that held any subordinate office under Government, or owned any property in the mofussil, would think of incurring the displeasure of the *hakim?*

Besides, power was reserved to the Government to remove any Commissioner for neglect of duty, and nothing would be easier for a Magistrate than to report the name of any Commissioner for removal, who might happen to oppose the Magistrates's scheme of taxation. Moreover, power was given by the Bill to the Government to compel Commissioners to do certain things. The hon'ble the President had on a former occasion observed that this power would be confined to three things, viz. education, the maintenance of roads, and police. With all deference to the views expressed by His Honor, he (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) would take leave to draw the attention of the Council to the latter portion of section 137 of the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"And the Lieutenant-Governor may, on the report of such committee, call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out *the purposes* of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act, and *carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.*"

He spoke under correction, but it seemed to him—

[His Honor the President explained that it appeared to him that section 137 was complete in itself, and that the words read out referred specially to that section and not to the whole Act.]

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE continued.—However that might be, under the circumstances mentioned he must confess that he thought that the elective system would be nothing but in name, and that the real power would be in the hands of the magistrates. He was free to confess that these officials generally had nothing but the good of the country at heart: but their stay in any one station being for a limited period only, with an excusable human feeling, they were anxious to make their short administration as brilliant as might be, and leave their impress on the locality. Necessarily they were anxious to carry out their English notions of municipalities with high pressure speed. If the law therefore afforded such facilities of taxation as were given by this Bill, tax after tax would be imposed upon the people, and their sufferings would have no end.

As to third class municipalities he did not quite understand how the question of chakran lands could be separated. He presumed that it was neither the intention of the Government to make the people maintain a double set of men for the same police duties, nor to release the owners of chakran from their obligations, and make them a gift of the lands rent-free. He was not in full possession of the circumstances under which the Government intended to proceed in this matter, and he was not therefore in a competent position to enable him to discuss the matter further at present.

With reference to the subject of education he begged to bring to the notice of the Council the fact that the present funds of municipalities could never be found adequate to bear the additional charge for education. With this new obligation therefore there must of necessity be a new tax, although it might not be called an educational cess. The effect, however, would be the same, whether the tax was taken in the name of an educational cess or in any other name. His Honor the President had justly observed that there was hardly a village in Bengal in which there was not a *patshala*. He (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) would go a step further and say that there was hardly any considerable village in which there were not two or three *patshalas*, which proved that the voluntary system of education was working well. There were of course some exceptional places in which no such institution as a *patshala* existed, but the presumption, in such cases, was that the people in such places being either actual cultivators or laborers could not spare their children for the school, and consequently the want of primary education was not felt there, and, even if *patshalas* were established in those places, little or no advantage would be taken of the benefits they would afford, unless a system of compulsory education were introduced by the Government. The effect therefore of having such compulsory provisions in the Bill would be to empower overzealous magistrates to establish *patshalas* where they would be absolutety useless, or to raise existing *patshalas* to a standard far beyond the means and requirements of the people.

MR. ROBINSON said that this Bill for the consolidation of the municipal law was one of the most important measures that had ever been laid before the Council. Whereas municipalities were undoubtedly the true foundation of free institutions, and this Bill would be the most important and comprehensive step towards giving the people of this country something in the form of self-government, to which legislation had been tending since the government was taken over by the Crown, he thought that in considering this Bill we ought to dismiss entirely from our minds any idea that we were introducing any boon of western civilization to the people of this country. For the real fact was that the people of India were perfectly well acquainted with municipal institutions,—that they lived under social institutions, bearing all the force and effect of municipalities, hundreds of years before the British came to India. On a former occasion he had remarked that it would be highly desirable, in connection with the subject of taxation, that the opinions of the bulk of the people should be made known to the Council. His Honor the President then remarked

that it would be extremely desirable that that should be done, but that the masses of the people had no representatives in this Council, and that there was much difficulty in ascertaining what their real sentiments were. He (Mr. Robinson) certainly did not represent the people of the country, and he was not aware that even the native gentlemen who sat in this Council did so. Considering that this Bill, which related to a subject with which the people of this country were thoroughly acquainted, he thought it would be most desirable that every possible step should be taken by the Government—and he had no doubt that it was in the power of the Government to take such steps—to ascertain the views of as large a portion of the native community as possible, especially in regard to the different forms of taxation to be imposed by the Bill. He had himself seen a strong illustration of what the native population could do in carrying out many of the objects of municipal institutions. In the city of Hattras in the North-Western Provinces there was not a European resident, either official or non-official, and there was no official from between 25 or 30 miles of the place. But under the supervision of native gentlemen in the place, that city was as perfect and well-worked in its arrangements as any place he had ever seen in India; it was clean, well-ordered, and well-kept in every possible way. It seemed to him that we must assume that if the people of the North-Western Provinces could accomplish such a result as that, it must be equally possible for the people of Bengal, who, as a rule, were possessed of higher intelligence, to produce similar results, and to be able to give most important advice as to how those results could best be arrived at.

The subject upon which a great deal had been said was the variety of the forms of taxation. His Honor the President had described them as a choice of a number of good things. He (Mr. Robinson) was inclined to think that these good things were really too many. He would not at present enter into details; that would be done when the Council came to consider the clauses of the Bill; but he could not see how this variety of taxes could be levied without their becoming cumulative. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, in alluding to this subject, had said that in a place in which one or two of these taxes were applicable, the others would not be resorted to. He (Mr. Robinson) really could not follow the hon'ble member's argument, and he thought that, on consideration, the hon'ble member would find that that could not be meant. It was very true that, as a rule, the greater number of these cumulative taxes would fall only upon the richer people in municipalities, but still, even in regard to them, it would not be fair or reasonable that they should pay in excess of what their position demanded. Another objection which struck him with regard to this great variety of taxation was this, that municipalities would be guided by different ideas and different views, and it seemed to him that it would be impossible to avoid the effect of one place being made very much dearer or very much cheaper than another, and the people would naturally flock to cities under municipal institutions where these charges were light, and that they would naturally leave those cities where the municipal charges were heavier, and there might be constantly considerable and very disturbing fluctuations of the population moving about the country, and disarranging the plans of many municipalities, specially upsetting their estimates of income.

The only special tax to which he would now allude was the octroi duty. That he considered in every way to be a most objectionable tax: in fact, he could not see how to get over the physical difficulty of collecting it in any way except in walled towns having gates of entrance. He had been lately through several walled cities in Italy where this tax was collected by guards stationed at the gates, which he believed to be the only way in which it could be collected. But it seemed to him that it would be impracticable in the straggling, open towns in Bengal to effectively collect the tax at all at a cost that could make it remunerative to municipalities. In addition to that was the difficulty pointed out by the hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley), of avoiding this tax becoming a transit duty. He thought that was a matter for grave consideration, and he entirely agreed with the hon'ble member in all the remarks which he made upon that subject.

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RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE continued.—However that might be, under the circumstances mentioned he must confess that he thought that the elective system would be nothing but in name, and that the real power would be in the hands of the magistrates. He was free to confess that these officials generally had nothing but the good of the country at heart: but their stay in any one station being for a limited period only, with an excusable human feeling, they were anxious to make their short administration as brilliant as might be, and leave their impress on the locality. Necessarily they were anxious to carry out their English notions of municipalities with high pressure speed. If the law therefore afforded such facilities of taxation as were given by this Bill, tax after tax would be imposed upon the people, and their sufferings would have no end.

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MR. ROBINSON said that this Bill for the consolidation of the municipal law was one of the most important measures that had ever been laid before the Council. Whereas municipalities were undoubtedly the true foundation of free institutions, and this Bill would be the most important and comprehensive step towards giving the people of this country something in the form of self-government, to which legislation had been tending since the government was taken over by the Crown, he thought that in considering this Bill we ought to dismiss entirely from our minds any idea that we were introducing any boon of western civilization to the people of this country. For the real fact was that the people of India were perfectly well acquainted with municipal institutions,—that they lived under social institutions, bearing all the force and effect of municipalities, hundreds of years before the British came to India. On a former occasion he had remarked that it would be highly desirable, in connection with the subject of taxation, that the opinions of the bulk of the people should be made known to the Council. His Honor the President then remarked

that it would be extremely desirable that that should be done, but that the masses of the people had no representatives in this Council, and that there was much difficulty in ascertaining what their real sentiments were. He (Mr. Robinson) certainly did not represent the people of the country, and he was not aware that even the native gentlemen who sat in this Council did so. Considering that this Bill, which related to a subject with which the people of this country were thoroughly acquainted, he thought it would be most desirable that every possible step should be taken by the Government—and he had no doubt that it was in the power of the Government to take such steps—to ascertain the views of as large a portion of the native community as possible, especially in regard to the different forms of taxation to be imposed by the Bill. He had himself seen a strong illustration of what the native population could do in carrying out many of the objects of municipal institutions. In the city of Hattras in the North-Western Provinces there was not a European resident, either official or non-official, and there was no official from between 25 or 30 miles of the place. But under the supervision of native gentlemen in the place, that city was as perfect and well-worked in its arrangements as any place he had ever seen in India; it was clean, well-ordered, and well-kept in every possible way. It seemed to him that we must assume that if the people of the North-Western Provinces could accomplish such a result as that, it must be equally possible for the people of Bengal, who, as a rule, were possessed of higher intelligence, to produce similar results, and to be able to give most important advice as to how those results could best be arrived at.

The subject upon which a great deal had been said was the variety of the forms of taxation. His Honor the President had described them as a choice of a number of good things. He (Mr. Robinson) was inclined to think that these good things were really too many. He would not at present enter into details; that would be done when the Council came to consider the clauses of the Bill; but he could not see how this variety of taxes could be levied without their becoming cumulative. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, in alluding to this subject, had said that in a place in which one or two of these taxes were applicable, the others would not be resorted to. He (Mr. Robinson) really could not follow the hon'ble member's argument, and he thought that, on consideration, the hon'ble member would find that that could not be meant. It was very true that, as a rule, the greater number of these cumulative taxes would fall only upon the richer people in municipalities, but still, even in regard to them, it would not be fair or reasonable that they should pay in excess of what their position demanded. Another objection which struck him with regard to this great variety of taxation was this, that municipalities would be guided by different ideas and different views, and it seemed to him that it would be impossible to avoid the effect of one place being made very much dearer or very much cheaper than another, and the people would naturally flock to cities under municipal institutions where these charges were light, and that they would naturally leave those cities where the municipal charges were heavier, and there might be constantly considerable and very disturbing fluctuations of the population moving about the country, and disarranging the plans of many municipalities, specially upsetting their estimates of income.

The only special tax to which he would now allude was the octroi duty. That he considered in every way to be a most objectionable tax: in fact, he could not see how to get over the physical difficulty of collecting it in any way except in walled towns having gates of entrance. He had been lately through several walled cities in Italy where this tax was collected by guards stationed at the gates, which he believed to be the only way in which it could be collected. But it seemed to him that it would be impracticable in the straggling, open towns in Bengal to effectively collect the tax at all at a cost that could make it remunerative to municipalities. In addition to that was the difficulty pointed out by the hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley), of avoiding this tax becoming a transit duty. He thought that was a matter for grave consideration, and he entirely agreed with the hon'ble member in all the remarks which he made upon that subject.

One other remark he would make, which was not perhaps exactly in connection with the consideration of the present Bill, was the proposal that under certain restrictions the commissioners should be made elective. He thought it was highly desirable that the elective principle should be carried out as far as possible; but he would suggest that probably it would be desirable that that principle should first be tried in Calcutta where it did not exist. He thought it would be very advisable to try it here, where municipal institutions had been in existence for some years, and the result would be a safe guide in extending it to municipalities in the mofussil. He felt strongly that this was a Bill of great importance, and he was sure that all the members of the Council would give it their most earnest consideration. He hoped that if the discussion on this Bill was taken in the freest and fullest manner possible, and if every information was sought for from the people who would be affected in their social life by the institutions proposed to be established under the Bill, and fair attention given to those opinions, he was sure it would be passed in a form which, while providing for the prosperity of the people under the Government of Bengal in the future, would at the same time avoid creating dissatisfaction and irritation in the present, an object he considered most especially to be desired.

Baboo Digumber Mitter said, he fully appreciated the good intentions and the liberal views which had inspired some of the leading provisions of the proposed measure, and however widely opinions might differ as to their adaptability to this country, they afforded at any rate an assurance of the generous and enlightened policy which it was the wish of the Government to pursue in the administration of these provinces. There could be no question that it would materially forward the cause of good government, if the people, under well-organized institutions, undertook the management of their own local affairs. But the question still remained, were the conditions met with in this country such as to encourage a reasonable hope of these popular institutions being successfully introduced here? It was needless to inquire whether or not such institutions were congenial to the genius of the Aryan race, to which it was said it was our privilege to belong, or whether they were at any time in existence in this country. It was sufficient for our present purpose to know that indigenous institutions of the kind, even in a qualified form, were nowhere to be found at the present day, at any rate in Bengal, and he must confess, however reluctantly, that the country was neither politically, socially, morally, or intellectually prepared for their reception. Apart from other considerations, upon which he need not dwell, he would only observe that the very essence of such institutions, that from which they drew their vitality, and upon which their successful working was mainly dependant, was totally wanting here; he meant public spirit, viz. that enlightened idea of self-interest, which prompted men under certain political conditions to subordinate individual to public good, and to submit cheerfully to self-sacrifice so that the well-being of the community might be promoted. There was no want of private charity, no want of active sympathy, of a strong impulse, to relieve the sufferings of others; but such a thing as a well-directed confederation for the advancement of the common interests of the community was utterly unknown. The only object for which such an union was at present possible, was when a Barwaree Poojah was to be celebrated in the village, or when a man, who had rendered himself obnoxious by his heterodox opinions in religion, was to be outcasted. It would, he hoped, be hardly contended, that such a state of social disintegration was at all congenial to the healthy development of popular institutions, which, wherever they existed, were found to be the out-come, and not, as he humbly believed, the precursor of national self-government, which it was His Honor's earnest wish to foster among the people of the country. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the attempt hitherto made to naturalize these institutions in this country had not resulted in success. Instead of gradually attaining to the dignity and usefulness of popular institutions, whether for the impartial and judicious levy of taxes, or for the equitable application of the same, they had for all practical purposes degenerated into organizations for

investing one man with irresponsible power in respect of both, and the power, he was sorry to say, was seldom exercised with a sparing hand. It was a general complaint that the taxes the rate-payers had to pay were heavy: nor were they impartially levied; and instances were not quite unknown of the pressure of the municipal taxes having driven men to desert their ancestral homes and hearths, and expatriate themselves to places where these institutions were yet unknown. Neither were the purposes to which the municipal funds were applied such as benefitted the general body of rate-payers, nor such as they would sanction if they had any will of their own in the matter. The real truth was that the non-official native members could not, for many reasons, exercise a salutary check over the action of the chief executive officer of the municipality, nor would they individually or collectively venture to oppose him in any of his pet measures at the possible risk of incurring his displeasure. There were, he admitted, exceptions, and honorable ones too, but nevertheless they were exceptions which only went to prove the rule The only check under the circumstances to extravagance, a weakness to which we were all more or less liable, when disbursing money which did not belong to us and for which we were not accountable, was that which was imposed by the forbearance of the executive himself. Such was his (Baboo Degumber Mitter's) experience of the municipal institutions as they had been found on trial in this country; and holding the causes of their failure, as already stated, to be those which were not easily removable by legislation, he was far from sanguine of happier results attending the improvement so liberally conceived and earnestly contemplated to be introduced in their constitution. He was afraid that his views on the subject would not be sympathized with by some of his educated countrymen, but he regretted he could not, for the sake of an idea, close his ears to the loud complaints which these so-called popular institutions had already evoked; and without meaning that these institutions should be at once swept away, he would bring them under more efficient control than could be exercised by the non-official commissioners, under such control as he believed, and he trusted to a certain extent would be met by section 205 of the Bill. At any rate, he felt considerable reluctance in supporting the further extension of these institutions, especially to rural villages, as he believed was contemplated under part XII of the Bill.

As for the new sources of taxation proposed in the Bill, their propriety or otherwise could not, he humbly thought, be fairly considered without at the same time taking into consideration the nature of the obligations which the Bill sought to impose upon the municipality. If the obligations were such as should justly devolve upon them, or such as, under existing circumstances, they were imperatively called upon to undertake in the interest of the rate-payers, the municipality must any how find means to discharge those obligations, and it would merely be a question for consideration whether, in view of the agency available, and other circumstances peculiar to particular localities, some of the proposed new taxes would not be infinitely more harassing and vexatiously burdensome to the rate-payers than an augmentation of the present direct taxes, and whether the levy of such taxes would not entail an expenditure in establishment quite disproportionate to their probable gross yield. He would, however, take this opportunity of respectfully objecting to taxing general income for municipal purposes. He admitted that the provision to tax according to circumstances was not quite an innovation in this Bill, but it had never before taken that definite and practical shape which he believed section 32 of the Bill was designed to give to it. As regarded the obligations which were recommended to be imposed upon the municipality, viewing them with the light thrown upon them by His Honor at the last meeting of the Council, viz. that all of them were not compulsory, he should have had little to say in respect of them if he thought they would really be self-imposed, or, in other words, if the bodies to whom the choice of imposing them was to be delegated, had any of the essential elements of self-government in their composition, or if he thought that the same could be infused into them by means of legislation. But, as he believed, the choice of their imposition would rest with some others than the rate-payers, and as, after all, the municipalities, as had been so aptly described by the Hon'ble

Mr. Strachey in the other council, were but a branch of the Government, it was on that account of the utmost importance that the principles under-lying those obligations should be carefully examined before they acquired the force of law, and that task could not be better performed than by the select committee to whom the Bill might be referred.

As for education however, he was glad to be able to endorse fully all that had been said on the subject by His Honor and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill at the last meeting of the Council and on other previous occasions. There could be no question that every child had a right to receive an education suited to his condition in life, and if his parents were unable to give it to him, he had an undoubted claim upon the State for the same; and he (Baboo Digumber Mitter) did not know that a better scheme could have been devised to supplement the imperial grant, which was admittedly insufficient for the purpose, than the one recommended in this Bill; which, while obviating the necessity of a special cess for the purpose, enunciated the only practical and rational mode of disseminating and developing mass education in this country, viz. by means of the gradual application of the grant-in-aid system. Mass education was no doubt desirable alike in the interests of good government and of humanity, but it was equally desirable that a sudden disruption should not take place in the existing social and industrial economy of the country, by its being quickened by a sort of hot-house treatment, or pursued under a system of tuition which might inspire a distaste for the specially arduous life to which at least three-fourths of the population of the country were destined. And towards that end he fully agreed with His Honor that the indigenous *patshala*, or education by a *goroo mohashoy*, which until lately was the only education available to the middle classes in all the mofussil towns, was far preferable to the system of mass education inaugurated by the education department, which, besides being expensive, aimed at imparting a kind of education evidently inconsistent with a life of drudgery, which, as he had already observed, three-fourths of the population must inevitably lead. But it might be said that the scheme of mass education propounded in the Bill would be emasculated by excluding the rural villages, as he had suggested, from its operation. If he had understood part XII of the Bill aright, he believed it contemplated the extension of municipal government to villages which were now covered by the Chowkeedaree Act passed last year by this Council. If so, he thought that for purposes of fostering the growth of indigenous *patshalas* in villages where the same might be needed, it would be enough to revise that Act to the extent of investing the punchayets of such villages with the further power of raising a sum sufficient to meet the educational demand of the village. This sum, supplemented by a like amount from the grant-in-aid fund, would soon bring into existence a number of cheap *patshalas*, enough to meet the present educational requirements of the country, without at the same time proving such a drain on the imperial grant for education as it might find it impossible to meet. These village *patshalas* might be placed under the supervision of the punchayets and the sub-divisional officers, as the municipal *patshalas* were designed to be placed under that of the magistrate and the municipal commissioners.

In regard to the only other new obligation imposed on the municipality, viz. the support or relief of the poor, he was afraid that the country would regard it as the thin end of the wedge towards the general introduction of a "poor rate." He did not for a moment deny that the really helpless had a claim for support upon the community to which he belonged, but the social system of the country, to which the utmost respect was yet paid, was such that legislative interference in that direction was scarcely called for. There were few Hindoos or Mahomedans in the country who would refuse to give shelter and food to a helpless relative, however distantly connected by blood, and it was to this happy feature in our social fabric that was mainly due the fact, that death by starvation was seldom or never heard of in this country except in times of widespread and general distress, such as could only be caused by famine. He humbly questioned therefore the wisdom of the policy

which sought to substitute an expensive and of necessity a complicated machinery of relief under the authority of law, for one which was already in operation, and was working satisfactorily, on a self-acting principle.

MOULVY ABDOOL LUTEEF said he had listened with pleasure, and studied he hoped with profit, the speeches made at several meetings of the Council by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and he must say that seldom had a measure, involving the delicate application of so many important principles of local finance and taxation to the necessities of a province so little advanced in municipal experience as Bengal, been explained with such clearness and precision. He had also been mindful of the opinions expressed outside of this Council, and he could not but regard it as a fortunate circumstance that public opinion was sufficiently advanced to be able to appreciate the benefits of a measure about to be extended to the country. If he might venture on a suggestion at this stage of the Bill, he would propose that the Bill which gave a consolidated municipal law to all places in the mofussil to which the Government might determine to extend it, and left out the Presidency town of Calcutta for reasons which were self-evident, should also leave out the municipality of the suburbs of the metropolis which had a municipal law of its own. That law was quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and only required some amendment to make it complete, for which a short Act would answer far better than bringing the suburbs within the range of this municipal law. In fact it would be difficult to work such a law in the suburban municipality, the administration of which was but little different from that which prevailed in Calcutta. The police of the suburbs was controlled from the police office in Lall Bazar. There was a very large European and wealthy and intelligent native population in the suburbs, whose wants and requirements of municipal government were far ahead in such matters of those of the people in the places to which the Bill under discussion might be held to apply. He would therefore strongly recommend the insertion of a special clause exempting the suburbs of Calcutta from the operation of this Bill.

As regards the taxes proposed, there was, in his opinion, very little reasonable objection to the number included in the Bill, since it was optional with municipalities to select whichever of them they liked; but he must say that the octroi was not at all suitable to the circumstances of towns in Bengal.

MR. WYMAN said he had no doubt that not only this Council, but the general public, would be greatly gratified at the introduction of this Bill, which proposed not only to consolidate and improve the various laws relating to municipalities throughout Bengal, but also to introduce the system of election of municipal commissioners. The hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Robinson) had remarked that there was nothing novel in the features which this Bill proposed to introduce, as municipal institutions had existed in a great state of perfection hundreds of years before we came to this country. There was no doubt that municipal institutions did exist in Bengal hundreds of years ago, but it was also the fact that those institutions did not exist now. Therefore the alarm with which this Bill had been received by certain classes was to a certain extent understandable, inasmuch as it contained novel features and proposed to extend municipal taxation. That the result of the Bill would be to increase taxation in the small towns, he had very little doubt, but seeing that a safeguard was allowed in the shape of the liberal provision allowing two-thirds of the commissioners to be elected, he thought that that objection was almost met. As civilization and intelligence increased, the desire to expend more money, and therefore to raise more taxes among municipalities, would undoubtedly take place, and the fear which had been expressed, that this already heavily-taxed province would be still further called upon to contribute to local improvements, would only, he feared, be too surely realized. It seemed to him that there was no escaping such a result, and therefore the only plan was to protect the interests of the people by giving them a large voice in the government of municipal affairs.

He had not had time to study the details of the Bill in the manner in which he had wished to have done, but he trusted to be able to do so afterwards. The only point to which he wished to refer, was the compulsory power vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in respect to police, roads and education. In regard to the first two points, His Honor the president had so thoroughly explained the absolute necessity of roads and police—the necessity of the one being kept in efficient order, and of the other being maintained at its proper strength for the protection of life and property—that nothing more could be said upon the subject. But he found himself in a very difficult position when he came to consider the next matter, namely education; for, while his feeling was doubtful as to the desirability of having a compulsory provision in respect to the education of a people who were so far behind their wants and civilization as the people of Bengal were, and while he felt—if he might so term it—the danger of those provisions being carried too far, he also felt most strongly the necessity for the education of the masses. He knew that he would be met by the argument that England had very recently introduced what was considered the wise and necessary measure of compulsory education of the people; but it had taken a very long time to form that opinion, and it was only to-day, as it were, that opinion in England had become strong enough to pass such a measure of compulsory education, and the comparison between the intelligent status of the people of England and the very poor of the province of Bengal could hardly be said to be a fair one, and in fact the comparison could hardly be made at all. Therefore he felt somewhat doubtful whether we were justified in respect to the adoption of compulsory education of the masses in this country, who perhaps did not need it, in relation to their peculiar condition, quite so urgently as was supposed. But he really could not affirm the contrary principle, because he felt that it would in the end conduce to the diminution of taxation by decreasing crime and increasing commercial prosperity. He merely threw out that remark as it occurred to him, but he felt certain that the wisdom of this Council would affirm such principles in such a way as should not only be an honor to itself, but also truly benefit the great masses for whom this legislation was being provided.

Mr. Dampier said he would first take up the remarks which had been made by the hon'ble member who had just sat down (Mr. Wyman) as he was dealing with what no doubt was the prominent point of interest in the Bill, viz. the compulsory power which the Bill proposed to give to the Lieutenant-Governor as regards obliging municipalities to contribute towards elementary education; now he (Mr. Dampier) would wish it to be understood that he was speaking entirely for himself, for he had not been put in possession of His Honor the President's views upon this subject, and therefore spoke entirely under correction of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and rather in the shape of asking for information. On one point he must begin by differing entirely from the opinions of the hon'ble member who had just sat down; he would start from the point that in his opinion there was not the slightest doubt that it was our duty to extend elementary education of the lowest form as widely as we possibly could do amongst the masses. It was no doubt the duty of the public in general, as distinguished from the Government, to do all in their power and to act up to their responsibilities in this matter. It appeared to him that the working of this compulsory clause would be somewhat in this way. If within the boundaries of a municipality, the private arrangements of the inhabitants were such as to show that they were acting up to their responsibilities; if they raised subscriptions, if they got grants-in-aid from the Government under the rules passed for that purpose, to such an extent as, reasonably speaking, to place the benefits of elementary education within the reach of the poor of the municipality, then there would be no reason for the interference of the Government, nor would it be necessary for the municipality even to interfere. This was the best and most perfect form in which education could be given. But if private persons were backward and did not fulfil their responsibilities, and means were not provided for educating the lower classes within a municipality, then came in the action of a municipality. The members of it would act probably at first by exerting their personal

influence; they would urge upon the landholders and influential people of the place who were in a position to do something, that it was a shame to them as inhabitants of the place that they did not provide sufficient funds for this purpose; and that if they failed to do so, the municipality would have to come in and supplement the funds by additional taxation. Then as he understood the question (but still not being thoroughly acquainted with what had passed within the last two years he spoke under correction) if all endeavours to raise sufficient private subscriptions failed, contributions might be given by the municipalities to supplement private subscriptions. Such contributions had hitherto been treated as private subscriptions towards making up the proportion that was necessary to the obtaining of grants-in-aid from the Government. He assumed that it was intended that that principle should continue, that municipalities would supplement private subscriptions, and that to the sums thus made up, where grants-in-aid were necessary, grants-in-aid would be added. That was his idea of what would be the working of these pr[illegible]ns; and if that were so, he could not understand that they could be object[illegible]ain hea[illegible]uestions except by starting from the position that it was not our business to ed[illegible] member [illegible] people. If the masses of the people were to be educated, then [illegible] that th[illegible] towns more than any where else that this education [illegible] were the nuclei from which education as well as all civilization shoul[illegible]

The next point to which he would refer was a remark which had fallen from the hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley), which was that this Bill contained the germ of election of members of municipalities. He (Mr. Dampier) had no ambition to be considered a reformer, in the sense in which the term was ordinarily used, but he could not allow this remark to pass over without asking permission to read to the Council a few remarks which were made in this Council in introducing the District Towns' Act of 1868. He then said:—

"By the present law, and generally by section 21 of this Bill, the magistrate appointed the members of the punchayut; but with the view of keeping pace with the times, it was provided that it should be lawful for the Government, if it should see fit, to prescribe rules for the appointment of members of the punchayut by the election of the tax-payers or of members of the punchayut, or in any other manner than by the nomination of the magistrate; that was to say, it was hoped that when the Government saw a town sufficiently advanced to elect one or two or more members of its own punchayut, it should pass rules, taking away from the magistrate the power of nomination, and conferring the power of election on the tax-payers."

Then in presenting to the Council the report of the Select Committee, it had been said:—

"Sections had been introduced as to the constitution of these local committees, enabling the Government to lay down different rules for the appointment of members of the committees in different towns according to the stage of advancement which each town might have reached. Unless any other mode of appointment were prescribed, the magistrate, with the sanction of the commissioner of the division, was to nominate the members of the committee; but provision was made for the election of the members when the Government had reason to believe that the town was far enough advanced."

That section was reported in the proceedings as having been passed only with verbal amendments, but the form in which it had been passed obliged him to read these remarks of his as explanatory of the intention of the Council. The section was passed as the 24th section of Act VI of 1868, and it ran—

"The members of every town committee and ward committee shall from time to time be nominated and appointed by such persons and in such manner as shall be directed by any orders which may be from time to time passed in that behalf by the Government of Bengal, and unless and until such orders shall be passed, shall be nominated and appointed by the magistrate of the district with the sanction of the commissioner of the division."

Read by the light of the remarks which he had just read, this section of Act VI of 1868 fully contemplated the possibility of election at some future day, and moreover the latter part of the section distinctly recognized it, for it provided that the proportion of official members should not be more than one-third, unless such persons were elected to be members of the committee, otherwise than by appointment of the Government, or by any officer of Government. He thought it was a remarkable sign of the advance of public opinion

that in 1868 the suggestion of elective representation was passed over absolutely without remark; but that in 1872 the subject was touched upon, and it immediately became one of those points which was hailed with satisfaction.

The hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley) had made some remarks about the police. He (Mr. Dampier) cordially concurred with the hon'ble member in those remarks, and he believed that there never had been any doubt in the Government of Bengal that the police arrangements in municipality under the existing Acts were too elaborate and too expensive, and that the wishes of the people were not sufficiently consulted as to its details and constitution. He entirely went with the move which was now made in that matter.

With regard to the remarks from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Digumber Mitter) he did not quite understand the force of his strictures His objection seemed to be that in spite of any provisions which could be made, the magistra[illegible]ould still be the only real and effective power in municipalities. Now did [illegible]'ble member mean to say that the case would be better if there [illegible]unicipalities? Did he wish to say nakedly that he would prefer t[illegible] magistrate acting under the direct control of his official superior a[illegible]vernment without any thing in the shape of municipal machinery? If he did mean this he (Mr. Dampier) could only say that he did not think the hon'ble member in this respect represented the views of many of his countrymen. He (Mr. Dampier) admitted that a magistrate with strong opinions, and strong opinions would no doubt exercise great influence within the debating room of the municipality; and having induced the commissioners to adopt his views, he would come out, armed with their concurrence, a much stronger man as Chairman of the municipality, and acting in their name, than he (with respect to his official superiors and to the outer world in general) would have been had he stood alone; and in this sense he confessed that this Bill might be said to add to the power of the magistrates. But was the hon'ble member prepared to say that municipalities in remote districts in Bengal were the only working bodies in which that took place? was it not the case in every combination of men who had to act together? Even though in theory each had the same weight as his fellows, the man who, by position or other circumstances was the strongest, or who had the strongest will, would first influence his colleagues to accept his views, some unwillingly, some heartily, and then would go forth much stronger as the representative of those views, although in reality they were the private views of one man. He (Mr. Dampier) could not think that the hon'ble member's views as to the magistrate's despotism would in any way be served by sweeping away his municipal colleagues who, however weak, would certainly, to some extent, trammel and check a wrong-headed and despotic magistrate from carrying out his own measures.

There were two or three minor points to which he wished to direct the attention of the Select Committee. One of these was section 59. It was a very old rule in municipalities, and one which obtained generally: it related to the tax on horses and carriages, and provided that ownership for any number of days in a quarter created liability to the tax for the whole quarter. It was urged that this was an expedient rule, because there was so much concealment that it was impossible to ascertain on what day a vehicle was set-up. He thought that that difficulty ought to be got over by a compromise. Surely if you took half the tax of the quarter you would presumably lose in one half of the cases and gain in the other. It seemed to him that it would be more just to take one half the tax for the quarter from those who set-up a vehicle within any quarter than to levy the full tax for the quarter.

The next point which he would notice was the power of delegating certain powers of the Lieutenant-Governor as mentioned in section 202 and elsewhere in the Bill. He would be obliged if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would explain how it was proposed to work that provision.

The last point to which he would allude was the tax on processions and ceremonies. He believed that processions were a good subject for taxation; but

the scale of fees proposed seemed open to objection, and he would commend its consideration to the Select Committee. Again, it would be absolutely necessary to define what a procession was in the sense of the Act, so as not to leave a door open for harassing interference from the police in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by the provisions of the section.

MR. BERNARD said he was glad that so many members of the Council had considered the Bill and had expressed their opinion thereon; and he was still more glad to find that most of the speakers, though they had criticised some parts of the Bill, did in the main seem able to approve and support its principles. He felt sure that whatever had been that day said would be of much use to the Select Committee if the Council should see fit to allow the Bill to be read.

The objections and remarks made by the hon'ble members had referred in the main to the constitution of the governing bodies under the Bill, to its taxation clauses, and to the sections regarding education. He (Mr. Bernard) would first refer to what had been said on these three main heads, and he would afterwards address himself to the remarks and questions made on points of detail. It must be remarked that the hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley) had expressed an apprehension that the magistrate would have too little power in the towns of his district; that the non-official majority of two to one would outweigh him and outvote him; and that the opposition might prevent necessary improvements being made, and might prohibit taxation being levied. This was one view; but another hon'ble member (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had taken an opposite view: he had avowed his belief that the magistrate would have too full and too wide powers in any municipality, and that the non-official commissioners of a town would in reality exercise very little influence over the affairs of their town. Now he (Mr. Bernard) did not mean to say that the truth necessarily lay midway between two extremes, but the avowal of these two opposite views might to some extent show that the proposals of the Bill were moderate; and he would assure the Council that the framers of the Bill had at any rate intended to strengthen the hands of the commissioners, and to arrange for the representatives of the town managing, to use the Hon'ble Degumber Mitter's words, the affairs of their town themselves. The hon'ble member last named had drawn a somewhat sad picture of the constitution of society in a Bengal town; he had said that in Bengal townsmen would not be found who would be active and independent municipal commissioners; men would not have the courage or the wish to oppose a magistrate if they thought him wrong; and so in reality the supposed municipal government would be a farce. He (Mr. Bernard) was glad to have heard the hon'ble member say that such views would not be approved by the hon'ble speaker's educated fellow countrymen. Mr. Bernard would hope that on this particular point the educated men who would differ from the hon'ble member might be better informed than the hon'ble member himself. He would say that at any rate this Council had, in the person of the hon'ble member himself, a specimen of a Bengali gentleman who would, without fear and without favor, express opinions which might perhaps be distasteful to the official members of the Council He hoped that in Bengali towns municipal commissioners might be found, who would not forego honest opinions merely because the magistrate disapproved those opinions. He felt sure that men of that stamp did exist, and he trusted their number would increase.

Much had been said that day regarding the various forms of taxation which the Bill permitted municipal bodies to adopt. One hon'ble member (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had said that these multiform taxes would frighten the people; that they would and must result in increased burdens, which could hardly be borne in these days, when impost had followed on impost, and the people could endure no more. So far as he (Mr. Bernard) could remember, the only new tax imposed during the last ten years was the income tax in its various shapes, though doubtless municipal taxation *had* increased. But he would submit that whatever might have been the small increase in the weight of municipal

taxation, that increase was not nearly in proportion to the rise which had occurred in the rents, in the price of produce, in the wages of labor, and in the cost of all commodities. He would ask leave again to point out that the Bill proposed only two new forms of taxation, viz. the tax on processions, and the octroi tax; it by no means bound or even asked municipal bodies to adopt more of these taxes then they liked. He was glad to find that the members of the Council were on the whole favorable to levying a small license tax on processions; he regarded the criticism of the hon'ble member opposite (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) as entirely just, when he said that the meaning of the word "ceremonies" in section 78 ought to be defined; he said that as the words stood—a dinner party, a durbar, or a dance might be liable to license tax; and this was not the intention of the framers. He (Mr. Bernard) made no doubt but that if the Bill were referred to a Select Committee, the Committee would be able either to define "ceremonies," or else to exempt ceremonies from taxation, and to make the section refer to street processions only. He quite acknowledged that the octroi tax was at present foreign to Lower Bengal; and that this particular form of taxation could not be applied to the straggling towns which were like long drawn-out-villages on the banks of Bengal rivers. But, as one hon'ble member (Mr. Bayley) had said, there were towns in Behar more like the towns of Northern India, and to some of these towns octroi duties might perhaps be applicable. One of the hon'ble members for commerce (Mr. Robinson) had pointed out that, in effect, the several municipal taxes, if ever they existed in the same town, might become cumulative; but the hon'ble member went on to say that such cumulative taxation would befall the rich only. He (Mr. Bernard) was free to admit that it might happen that a rich man at Alipore might have to pay carriage-tax, and that he might indirectly pay house-tax, and that perhaps in very occasional cases the same man might have to pay the tax on trades and callings. But any person so circumstanced would be a rich man, and he would probably not pay more than he ought fairly, with reference to his property and his means to contribute to municipal necessities. So far as he had been able to judge, the risk with all municipal taxation in India was lest the poor should have too large a burden, and the rich should get off too cheaply. If, when the Select Committee and the Council at the settlement of the clauses came to consider these several forms of taxation, they considered that the taxes were too many, then of course it would be open to the Council to disallow any one or more of the proposed alternative taxes. But he would again remind the Council that all these taxes were permissive and not obligatory.

He was particularly rejoiced to find that nearly all the members who had referred to the matter, approved the proposal permitting municipal funds to be spent on educational purposes. He thought that if any such provision became law, a very great point would have been gained. One hon'ble member (Mr. Bayley) had expressed a fear that perhaps municipal commissioners might make the mistake of devoting funds paid in part by the poor to the maintenance of colleges and high education; and that they might not provide sufficiently for the education of the poor. So far as he had been able to understand these matters, there was no ground for apprehension that local money would be spent too freely on colleges. It was only in last year's report that one of the most experienced inspectors remarked that out of the nineteen Government and Missionary Colleges in Bengal, only one, the Madrissa College in Hooghly, was in any way supported by private endowments or local subscriptions. Natives of Bengal when they wished to help education—and it must gladly be admitted that they did in some parts of Bengal contribute most liberally—established or endowed English schools of the middle and lower classes, and occasionally maintained vernacular schools. He (Mr. Bernard) anticipated that if this part of the Bill became law in any thing like its present shape, the result would be that municipal commissioners of towns would make grants to English and vernacular schools; and that in the rural municipalities the punchayuts would aid *patshalas* or village schools. A question had been put by an hon'ble member (Mr. Dampier) whether the Bill contemplated that grants-in-aid should continue to be given under the present rules, or whether such grants would cease.

He (Mr. Bernard) had no right or title to speak in behalf of the Government, or to say what Government would do. He was aware that the existing grant-in-aid rules were at present being remodelled, and apprehended that Government could not pledge itself, for a number of years to come, as to the particular policy it would adopt in regard to grants-in-aid. But he believed that the Government of Bengal had formerly, did now, and would for the future grant all the money it could spare to aid schools of whatever calibre, either in towns or in villages.

The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Bayley) had made what seemed a very just criticism on section 18 of the Bill, which provided for vesting public dispensaries, schools, and such like institutions in the municipal commissioners. The hon'ble member pointed out that no means were provided for compelling the commissioners to do their duty by such institutions. It seemed to him (Mr. Bernard) that it would be expedient, if this section were to stand, to add a clause, something like that contained in section 222, providing that on a presentation from a certain number of rate-payers to the effect that the commissioners had neglected or abused their trust in regard to any of the institutions mentioned, the magistrate might inquire, and, if necessary, intervene to preserve such institutions from neglect or misuse.

The only other criticism of the hon'ble member (Mr. Bayley) referred to the control, appointment, or dismissal of the Town Police. It would be observed by the Council that the Bill provided that no policeman above the grade of an ordinary constable should be dismissed without the approval of the magistrate, but undoubtedly in respect of all other matters the Town Police would, as the Bill stood, be under the orders of the municipal commissioners, and the district superintendent of police would have little control over them. Perhaps the Select Committee might see fit to modify in some degree their provisions, so far as the dismissal and discipline of the Town Police went; but he (Mr. Bernard) strongly thought that the commissioners, or a sub-committee of their body, would be the best authority for selecting and appointing Town Police; the commissioners would know the right men, they would choose their own towns-people—men who would know who were bad characters, and who would know what steps should be taken to repress and detect crime. At present it often happened that outsiders, up-country men, people who knew nothing of a town, were appointed to be its police.

The hon'ble member who represented the suburbs of Calcutta (Moulvie Abdool Lateef) had recommended that the present Bill should not be applied to the suburbs of Calcutta, and had suggested that another short Bill should be introduced providing for such matters as might be wanted in the suburbs. It undoubtedly was the case that the suburbs were a very large and important municipality; that, as the Hon'ble Member had said, its residents were numerous and oppulent; but so far as he (Mr. Bernard) had learned, the people and the Commissioners of the suburbs did not take in their municipal affairs anything like the warm interest taken by the Justices in Calcutta affairs; and in this respect, at any rate, the suburban municipality differed widely from the Calcutta corporation. Still he felt sure that any representation which the suburban corporation might make on the subject of the Bill, or their exemption therefrom, would receive full consideration at the hands of the select committee.

In conclusion, Mr. Bernard assured the Council that, so far as the wishes of the mover of the Bill went, the hon'ble member Mr. Robinson's wishes would be fulfilled; and the natives of towns all over Bengal would have the fullest opportunity of expressing their opinion on the Bill, for a translation would be circulated to scores of municipal bodies and to British and Native officers all over the country.

His Honor the President said that he thought he might follow the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in expressing his gratification that this very important measure now submitted to the Council had been received by the members of the Council, including the non-official members, who had addressed

us to-day in a manner, upon the whole, extremely favorable. He was himself especially gratified to observe that the members had expressed themselves in a manner which led him to hope that they would accept more or less completely the plan which this Bill laid down, in respect to the very important subject of education. The proposal which in certain clauses of this Bill was submitted to the Council in respect to education was what he believed he might call a very moderate compromise of a very difficult subject. He had been particularly glad to hear that the hon'ble member to the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter) approved of the proposal in that respect almost to the full. Other hon'ble members had also expressed themselves in a way more or less completely favorable to the views of the Government, and His Honor was sanguine that after these clauses of the Bill had passed though the hands of the committee, the Council would arrive at a conclusion that would be satisfactory to moderate and reasonable men all over the country.

He observed that very divergent views had been expressed upon the subject of municipal self-government by the hon'ble members who had addressed the Council. The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Robinson) had taken the sanguine view which His Honor had taken, viz. that municipal institutions were indigenous to the country, and we might hope that in a country where those institutions were in full working order, long before we had them in the British Isles, in a country in some respects that of their birth, such institutions might flourish and rapidly succeed. The hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter), on the other hand, had taken what he might term a gloomy view of the political position and the social characteristics of his countrymen. His Honor believed that another hon'ble gentleman (Mr. Wyman) had placed the truth very fairly when he said that no doubt such institutions had at one time existed in the country, and that there was equally little doubt that they had now, for the most part, died out. From these observations His Honor would draw a very moderate conclusion, that institutions which had existed in this country and which had died out might yet be revived with care and trouble. He admitted that there was a great deal of truth in the observations of the hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter); but when His Honor looked back to the history of this great country, he could not despair of ultimate success. His belief was that these self-govering institutions were a very essential part in the very constitution of the Aryan race. He was sanguine that the difficulties which the hon'ble member so vividly depicted might be overcome, and that we should eventually arrive at efficient self-government. He admitted that we could not arrive with one bound at such a state of things; he could not hope to see the system brought to perfection; but at any rate he thought that we might make a beginning, and that our successors might arrive, at a future time, at a very favorable result. On one point he could not altogether agree to what had been said by the hon'ble member on this subject. His Honor understood the hon'ble member's argument to be that these municipal institutions must be the out come and not the precursor of free political institutions. Now His Honor's view was otherwise. He believed that human nature was so constituted that what was called patriotism and public spirit were the natural accompaniments and result of self-government. He believed that while institutions were despotic and you had no self-government you could not have public spirit and you could not have patriotism. On the other hand he believed that if you made a beginning of self-government, public spirit, and patriotism would result. Men who accepted office on behalf of their countrymen would know that their actions would be watched and judged by those for whom they acted, and his hope and belief was that public spirit would result. How far that would be effected remained to be seen, but he trusted that the members of the Council would agree with him that it was desirable to make the attempt.

The hon'ble member who spoke early in the debate (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) alluded to the fear which was spreading about the country that we were daily increasing the burdens of the people. Now His Honor thought that it had been explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that

whatever the Bill did, it did not increase the compulsory burdens of the people to any great extent. In fact, His Honor might say that the very moderate provision for education was the only provision in respect to which any new and increased obligation was imposed. The taxation under the Bill, as had been so often said, was in its various forms alternative, and it was only the wish of Government to give to municipalities a choice of the form of taxation which they preferred. That surely was not an increased obligation, but an increased freedom which we afforded to them. It was quite true that municipalities would have under this Bill new responsibilities and new duties. In point of fact, the result in some cases might no doubt be to some extent to increase taxation; but his view was that such increased taxation would not result from increased obligations imposed upon them by the Government, but would be the outcome of new wants, new knowledge, and of new demands for things to which they had not been accustomed, but which the people of the country would gradually ask to obtain at their own expense. It was not the case that the burdens imposed by the Government would be extended, but the Bill would give the people power to extend their own burdens if they wished to do so. Government had no wish to shift the burden which was now borne by itself. By no means. They said—"The power of the Government is limited, the means of the Government are limited, the finances are limited. We are unable to give many great improvements which the progress of the age demands. We can do so much, and we can give you so much money; if you wish to have more you must arrange for the means to do more, you must tax yourselves, as the people of all civilized countries tax themselves; and the opportunity to do so, is the opportunity we now ask the Council to give you."

On the subject of education he might say, that perhaps the word "compulsory," looking to the sense in which the word was used in England, was a somewhat dangerous one. It implied not that municipalities should be compelled to provide education, but that the people were compelled to go to school. Now that was not the sense intended. We did not seek to press education to that extent. We felt (as an hon'ble member had said) that it was not desirable to educate men beyond their position in life. He thought that the lower class of education given in *patshalas* to the agricultural population was most fitted for the people of that class of society. The hon'ble member on the left (Mr. Dampier) had thoroughly explained the views of the Government when he said that the object of the Government was simply to do that which was now being attempted to be done in England, that is to say, "if you provide the means of education with such aid as Government can give you, well and good; if you do not, then we will come in and require you to do so." We hoped that the voluntary provision of schools would be the ordinary rule, and the general arrangement throughout the country. And it would only be in exceptional cases, and where there were absolutely no means of education available, that the compulsory clauses of the Bill would be put in force.

His Honor thought that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had sufficiently alluded to the objection in regard to section 18 of the Bill by which certain buildings were to be made over to the charge of municipalities. That was a provision which the select committee might with advantage narrowly scrutinize. It was not the object of the Government to turn over to municipalities the cost of buildings at present maintained by the Government. The object was to enter into arrangements with municipalities with regard to certain institutions towards which they contributed, and the management of which they might very fairly claim.

There had been a good many observations made upon the subject of the octroi duties. Perhaps it was desirable that he should put his view on this subject broadly before the Council. He believed there was in Bengal a sort of horror, if he might so term it, of anything that was Punjabee: it was like shaking a red flag in the face of a bull, to quote anything as coming from the Punjab. He would therefore ask the Council to enter upon this subject without prejudice in respect to this octroi system being supposed to come from the Punjab. The Bill in no respect proposed to compel any municipality to adopt the

system of octroi duties. All that the Bill said was, that amongst what he had described as a variety of good things, of which they might take their choice was the system of octroi duties. Although there was in Bengal a prejudice against this system of duties which was supposed to come from the Punjab, he must assert that it was the unvarying experience of various provinces in India as well as in many countries of Europe, that no municipal tax was so permanently popular as octroi duties. Very many municipalities in different parts of the country who had objected to the house tax and other more direct taxes, had rushed, if we might say so, to these octroi duties as a relief. Under favorable circumstances they were able to raise a revenue which was hardly felt. The system, as experience had proved, was liable to be attended with a good many evils. Indeed, the abuses which might attend a careless imposition and levy of these duties were so great that the system had called forth from the Government of India the remarks which had been read to the Council, but these remarks were intended to improve, not to put down the system; most of these evils resulted from the fact that the system was too popular. Municipalities in some parts of the country had too universally resorted to that system. He freely admitted that under many circumstances it was attended with many difficulties, and that to certain municipalities it was not properly fitted; but to the circumstances of many others it was extremely well suited. It was a question between direct and indirect taxation, and as indirect taxes were the more popular in the general taxation of the country, it was the same in respect to municipal taxes. Where the circumstances of a municipality were really suitable, he thought it was better to impose indirect taxes of this sort with due care and caution than to tax the people by those direct methods to which they were extremely averse. For the exercise of due caution the Government would be responsible, and His Honor must express his strong hope that the Council would give this subject an unbiassed consideration, and not throw [illegible] this mode of taxation without having very fully and carefully considered [illegible] tter.

As regards the police there was [illegible] l of truth and justice in the remarks which had fallen from the Hon [illegible] r who opened the debate. No doubt we had at present gone too [illegible] xtreme—that was to say, in giving to the District Superintendent of [illegible] omplete and exclusive power over the police of towns; on the other hand the Bill removed the town police so absolutely from the control of the police authorities, that we might be going to the other extreme. He hoped therefore that the Council would carefully consider and manipulate these provisions.

Then he came to the remarks of the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) in regard to the despotic character of these institutions. The hon'ble member seemed to suppose that the magistrate would as a rule override the committee, and that the Government would rule over the magistrate, and that the municipalities would be but little despotisms after all. Perhaps it was scarcely necessary that His Honor should take up the time of the Council in answering that assertion, because the objection had been well answered by the hon'ble gentleman on the left (Mr. Dampier), who asked whether the hon'ble member really thought that it would be better if there were no municipalities, and the municipal government were directly administered by the Government officials. His Honor thought that it was entirely a question for the Select Committee to whom this Bill would be referred to carry out, in any way that seemed to them best, the declared intention of the Government in introducing this Bill, viz. that these municipalities should not be shams but realities. If it appeared to the Select Committee and the Council that too great powers were being given to the magistrate, they could lessen those powers: if it was considered that the mode prescribed for the exercise of the magistrate's powers was such as was really unfavorable to the development of self-government, it was free to the Committee and the Council to alter it. His Honor's object was clearly and distinctly to give to municipalities real self-government, and not to make them sham institutions, and he trusted that before the Bill emerged from the committee it would be put into such a shape that that object would be obtained.

Then as regards small municipalities, which were dealt with under the provisions of Part XII of the Bill, the same Hon'ble Member had observed that he did not understand the provision in respect to chakran lands, and it was therefore necessary that His Honor should offer some further explanation upon the subject. He might say that it was not intended that there should be two chowkeedars where there was now one; that one should be provided from the chakran lands and the other by the municipality. The object was simply to avoid altogether the whole question of chakran lands and to leave it for treatment as a separate and distinct subject. The effect of the bill as it stood would then be this These small municipalities were bound to see that a chowkeedar was maintained, who should receive a salary of not less than Rs. 3 a month. If the chowkeedar received Rs. 2 a month from the chakran lands, then the municipality would supplement his salary by giving an additional rupee; and where there were no chakran lands the Bill would come into full force and effect as regards the maintenance of chowkeedars by the municipality; but the minimum pay of the chowkeedar should be such that together with anything received from chakran lands he should receive not less than Rs. 3 a month. His Honor might say, while on this subject of small municipalities, that the Government did not attempt to make them at once complete municipalities, but simply to make a small beginning towards such institutions. It was not proposed to impose upon them the obligations which were proposed to be imposed on the larger municipalities. Although it was desirable that village *patshalas* should exist in order that the agricultural classes should have such education as would enable them to understand their affairs, still he believed that as the Bill stood it was not intended to provide that in these small village municipalities the maintenance of *patshalas* should be made compulsory, nor were there any other compulsory clauses in respect to these municipalities, except as to the chowkeedar. Government wished only to make it optional with these municipalities to keep up *patshalas* and also to provide if they wished drinking water, and one or two other things for which there were frequent cries from rural villages.

Then we came to the remarks of the hon'ble member on the left (Moulvie Abdool Luteef) with regard to the suburbs of Calcutta. His Honor might say that the object was to make this a large and comprehensive Bill, and to make its provisions such as to fit it for both large and small municipalities; but he believed there was a good deal in the wants and constitution of the suburban municipality for which provision was not made by this Bill. It would be for the Select Committee to consider whether the Bill could be made suited to the demands of the suburban muncipality. He had no doubt that the Select Committee would be able to give a good opinion on that subject and would be able to guide the Council in the matter.

It had also been suggested that if we were to offer to municipalities a system of election, it would be better to begin in the large municipality of Calcutta. His Honor was not quite sure that a very large municipality was the one which we should select to make a beginning of the system of election; but if any hon'ble member should lay before the Council a scheme by which it might be possible to establish a representative municipality for the people of Calcutta, His Honor would be ready to give it the most favorable consideration. He was conscious that at present the constitution of the Calcutta municipality was not in all respects the strongest and best that could be devised. He felt that the burden of responsibility was shared between the Government and the Justices in a somewhat uncertain way. The Justices were appointed by the Government, and to a certain extent they relieved the Government of the responsibility of the municipal government of the town, but to a certain extent the Government which appointed those justices felt that it was responsible for the good government of the town. He should be very glad if a system could be devised by which we could have ward representatives and a municipal government could be formed by the people who should be the real representatives of the town itself.

His Honor thought that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had satisfactorily met the doubts entertained by the hon'ble member (Mr. Dampier)

in regard to the position in which the Government would stand as to grants-in-aid for education. The Bill was not intended to discontinue the system of grants-in-aid. On the other hand, as the system of education extended, as the demands on account of education increased, the means available to us for the purposes of education did not extend, and Government could not pledge itself to give fresh grants-in-aid to the same degree and under the same rules as at present. His hope was that it would be possible to avoid any material diminution of the present grants-in-aid, but he was not in a position to say that Government could increase the present expenditure in that respect. Government must be trusted to devote the funds now available for the purpose honestly and fairly, but we could not pledge ourselves to any particular administrative rules on the subject.

His Honor thought that there were no other subjects in connection with this Bill upon which he need trouble the Council with any further remarks at present. He would merely say that, taking on the whole the favorable view which the Council had taken of this Bill, he trusted that it would prove to be an efficient measure. If the Council should pass the Bill we should try to do our best in the hope that in the course of time the institutions which we were now endeavouring to foster would develop themselves more and more, and that a few years later we should have an immense amount of self-government throughout the country.

The motion was then agreed to; and on the motion of Mr. Bernard the Bill was referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Dampier, Mr. Bayley, Moulvy Abdool Luteef, Mr. Wyman, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, and the mover.

Mr. Dampier said he thought more satisfaction would be given to the native community if Baboo Digumber Mitter's name were added to the select committee, and he would therefore make a motion to that effect. The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 20th instant.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 20th January 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Jan. 20th	·1	Favorable ...	Cold weather crops much improved by the shower.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 20th	0·2	Cloudy ...	Cold weather crops favorable.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 13th	0	Seasonable ...	Generally good; pulses and mustard are ripening. Rain wanted.	
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 20th	.....	Cloudy, with few drops of rain, and cold.	Mustard promising; til and rahur suffering from want of rain.	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 20th	.....	Healthy and cold	Satisfactory.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 20th	0	Cold and dry ...	Mustard not good; very little if anything else on the ground.	
7	Godda ...	„ 20th	* Slight shower.	Very cold ...	Mustard seed, grain, and other cold weather crops very poor; slightly improved by the rain.	* No rain gauge.
8	Pakour ...	„ 20th	.....	Cloudy and cold..	Rice nearly gathered; mustard and other crops favorable.	
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 20th	.....	Cold and cloudy...	Mustard seed suffering from want of rain. There are no other crops.	
10	Patna ...	„ 20th	.....	Fine ...	Rubbee crop is promising.	
11	Gya ...	„ 20th	0·2	Fine ...	Rice reaped; spring crops promise well.	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 20th	Light shower.	Cloudy and foggy, & nipping cold mornings & evenings.	Mustard being gathered; other spring crops good; rain has done good to the crops.	
13	Sarun ...	„ 20th	0	Cloudy and unsettled.	Rubbee crops generally excellent; peas, mustard, and barley promising; poppy backward.	
14	Shahabad ...	„ 20th	·2	Cloudy and chilly	Winter crops promising.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair and foggy ...	Rubbee promising.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 20th	.....	Cold and cloudy..	Rubbee flourishing.	
17	Bograh ...	„ 20th	.....	Cloudy and sharp wind.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 20th	·3	Misty, cloudy, and very cold.	Generally favorable.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair ...	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair ...	Mulberry, indigo, and most cold weather crops good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 20th	.....	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 20th	0	Slightly rainy ...	Most crops gathered; fair average; mustard good.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair, cool, and dry	Favorable. Winter crops in Cutwa require rains.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 20th	.....	Cool ...	Cold weather crops growing well.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 20th	.....	Cool and clear ...	Cold weather crops suffering from want of rain.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 20th	.....	Clear ...	Rice reaped; cold weather crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 20th	.....	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair ...	Good.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 20th	.....	Dry and seasonable.	Not very good on the whole.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 20th	.....	Fine ...	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 20th	·1	Good ...	Good. Paddy mostly gathered.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 20th	.....	Seasonable ...	Good.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 20th	0	Sunny ...	Good; about three-fourths gathered.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair and cold ...	Good ...	Cholera, which partially affected the south, is disappearing.
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair ...	Good.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 13th	.....	Good ...	Very good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
37	Cachar ...	Jan. 13th	0·2	Fair ..	Winter crops insignificant; other crops good.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 13th	0·4	Fine and cool ...	Very favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 13th	0 6	Fair ...	Good.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 13th	0·2	Fair ...	The showers will do some harm to mustard crop.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 13th	0·5	Rainy and foggy	Mustard crops good.	
42	Cuttack.					
43	Balasore					
44	Pooree ...	„ 20th	0	Fine ...	Spring crops good.	
	...	„ 13th	.....	Seasonable ...	No rain for cold weather crops. No change in prospects since last week. Exportation to Ganjam continues.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 20th	0·1	Seasonable ...	Much improved by the late rain.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 19th	0	Cloudy ...	Spring crops in Palamow good, but want rain; elsewhere poor.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 20th	.. ...	Fine ...	Eight annas loss in dhan, six annas in rubbee crop, and ten annas in til, mustard, and other oil seeds, for want of rain.	
48	Singbhoom.					
49	Durrung ...	„ 13th	.....	Cold and foggy ...	Paddy and pulse reaped; sugar-cane better than in previous years; mustard good.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 13th	.....	Fair and cold ...	Paddy reaped; spring crops promising.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 13th	0·5	Very cold, pleasant, and healthy.	Crops good; they are being reaped.	
52	Kamroop					
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 13th	.....	Cold and dry ...	Salee crops favorable.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills. ...	„ 13th	0·3	Fair ...	Satisfactory.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 8th	.....	Cool and pleasant, but damp and unhealthy in the plains.	Crops being gathered; cotton crop is remarkably good this year. Nagas of the upper ranges have commenced bringing in the new rice.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 20th	0	Very cold and cloudy.	Highland rice totally lost; lowland below average for want of rain; mustard being gathered.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 13th	.....	Mornings foggy, days clear and pleasant.	No alteration in the state and prospects of the crops.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 13th	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 20th	0	Fair and healthy	Wheat and barley of the hills good; mustard and pulses in the terai promising; rice reaped.	
60	Cooch Behar.					

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd January 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Pooree	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Khoordah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Puchumba	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Ranchee	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Palamow	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Purulia	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·60	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	0·63	ditto	0·63	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0·60	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Behar	0·16	Not received	0·16	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Barh	0·50	ditto	0·50	ditto.	
	Gya	0·14	Nil	0 14	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Sherghotty	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Arungabad	0·08	Not received	0·08	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chumparun	Not received	ditto	...	...	
	Bettiah	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah	0·80	Nil	0·80	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Sewan	0·54	Not received	0·54	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Mozufferpore	0·30	Nil	0 30	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Durbhangah	Nil	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Seetamaree	0 50	Nil	0·50	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Tajpore	2·20	ditto	2·20	ditto.	
	Mudhubani	0 22	Not received	0·22	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hajipore	0·36	Nil	0·36	14th Jan 1872.	
	Arrah	0·54	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
	Buxar	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Sasseram	0·08	Nil	0·08	14th Jan. 1872	
	Bhubhooah	0·50	ditto	0·50	ditto.	
	Benares	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Banka	0·36	ditto	0·36	ditto.	
	Soopool	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Monghyr	0·02	ditto	0·02	ditto.	
	Jamooie	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Begooserai	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Deoghur	0·03	Nil	0·03	14th Jan. 1872	
	Jamtara	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Pakour	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Maldah	0·05	Not received	0·05	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Berhampore	Nil	0·04	0·04	14th Jan. 1872	
	Jungipore	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	Nil	0·11	0·11	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	Not received	Not received	...	..	
	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	0·12	0·12	ditto.	
	Culna	Not received	0·02	0·02	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	0·15	0·15	ditto.	
	Sooree	0·02	0·05	0·07	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Nil	0·50	0 50	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	0·16	0·16	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Midnapore	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	1·00	1·00	14th Jan. 1872	
	Gurbetta	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Tumlook	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jessore	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Khoolnah	Not received	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Jenidah	ditto	Not received	...	.....	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Saugor Island	Nil	0·02	0·02	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	0·22	0·22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	0·51	0·51	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	0·05	0·05	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	0·37	0·37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Perozepore	ditto	0·37	0·37	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Madaripore	ditto	0·70	0·70	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Mymensing	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jamalpore	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Atteah	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Kishoregunge	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Sylhet	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cachar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Koyah	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	0·40	0·40	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	0·44	0·44	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	0·59	0·59	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Tipperah	ditto	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	Nil	0·10	0·10	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	ditto	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Buxa	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Goalparah	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Dhoobree	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Julpigooree	ditto	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Boda	Nil	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nowgong	0·40	ditto	0·40	ditto.	
	Mungledye	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	0·40	Not received	0·40	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Golaghat	0·08	ditto	0·08	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·27	ditto	0·27	ditto.	
	Suddya	0·80	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
	Jaowai	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	...	.....	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th January 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Jan.											
Calcutta.	14th	10	30·095	30·114	70·7	63·3	63	W by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·985	30·003	75·5	65·0	54	W by N	...	...	.....	b
	15th	10	30·117	30·136	69·6	61·0	57	W by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	30·000	30 018	76·0	63·5	46	S W	...	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30·139	30·158	70·6	61·8	57	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·996	30·014	75 4	63·5	47	E N E	...	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30·124	30·143	68·7	61 6	65	E N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·959	29·977	76·0	64·2	48	N N E	...	...	.....	b
	18th	10	30·120	30·139	71·7	64 2	62	E N E	...	...	CK	
		16	29·972	29·990	76 0	66·5	58	E N E	...	..	.....	b
	19th	10	30·199	30·218	67·0	59·8	64	N E	...	...	CK	
		16	30·052	30·071	74 0	64·5	56	N E	...	...	.....	b
	20th	10	30·190	30·209	64·6	58·5	67	N N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	30·045	30·064	72 5	62·5	53	N N W	...	...	C	
Saugor Island.	14th	10	30·003?	30·009?	71	68	85	N	4·8*	...	.....	b, f
		16	30·000	30 006	78	70	65	S W	8·1*	...	KS	b, m
	15th	10	30 126	30·132	70	64	70	N N E	6 5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	30·010	31·016	78	70	65	S W	8·2*	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	30·136	30·142	72	64	62	E N E	4 4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	30 000	30 006	76	66	56	S W	5·4*	...	.....	b, m
	17th	10	30 143	30·149	71	67	80	N	4·2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29 970	29 976	79	69	58	W	6·8*	...	.....	b, m
	18th	10	30·116	30·122	74	67	67	N N W	4 9*	...	CK, C	b, m
		16	29·986	29·992	79	69	58	N	8 4*	...	C	b, m
	19th	10	30·200	30 206	68	62	69	N N E	9·4*	...	C, CK	b, m
		16	30·058	30·064	75	66	59	N	16·4*	...	.....	b, m
	20th	10	30·196	30·202	68	61	64	N	8 2*	...	.....	b
		16	29·048	30 054	75	65	55	N N W	7·9*	...	CS	b
Chittagong.	14th	10	29·939	30·033	75	63	47	N N W	5·0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·908	30 002	76	59	30	N	5·1*	...	.....	b
	15th	10	30·020	30·115	69	60	56	N	5·4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·910	30·004	76	63	44	W	6 9*	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30·022	30 117	72	65	66	N	6·9*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29 940	30 034	77	68	60	W S W	6·6*	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30·001	30 095	77	67	56	S	4·3*	...	.....	b
		16	29·873	29·967	75	63	47	W S W	5·3*	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29·992	30 087	71	65	70	W	3·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·906	30·000	75	65	55	W	5·9*	...	CK	b, m
	19th	10	30 216	30·311	75	64	51	N	4·1*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·930	30·024	76	62	41	W	5·2*	...	.....	b, m
	20th	10	30 062	30·157	72	64	62	N	5·9*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·958	30·052	77	63	41	W by S	5·6*	...	.....	b, m
Madras.	13th	10	30·060	30·090	82	70	52	N E	9*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·950	29 980	81	69	51	N E by N	10*	...	.....	bc
	14th	10	30·048	30·078	81	70	55	N E by E	11*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·939	29 969	81	69	51	E N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	15th	10	30 060	30 090	82	70	52	N E by E	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·953	29·983	81	69	51	E N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	16th	10	30·078	30·108	81	70	55	N E by E	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 964	29 994	81	69	51	N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	17th	10	30 064	30·094	79	68	54	N N E	8*	...	.....	bc
		16	Not recvd.									
	18th	10	Not recvd.									
		16	29·937	29·967	81	70	55	N E by E	11*	...	.....	bc
	19th	10	30 083	30 113	83	73	60	S W	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·971	30·001	83	72	56	N E by N	13*	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	14th	10	30·027	30·111	73	66	67	N E	1·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·882	29·964	83	66	37	N E	2 8*	...	.....	fair
	15th	10	30 029	30·113	75	68	68	N E	1·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29 901	29·983	83	66	36	E S E	2·8*	...	.....	fair
	16th	10	30·079	30·162	76	68	64	S E	0 8*	...	C, CK	fair
		16	29·919	30·001	83	66	36	S E	2·5*	...	.....	fair
	17th	10	30 052	30·136	73	68	76	S	0·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·876	29 958	83	68	42	E	2 9*	...	.....	fair
	18th	10	30 007	30·090	76	68	64	E N E	0·8*	...	KS	cloudy
		16	29·891	29·973	83	70	49	N E	1·8*	...	K, CK	cloudy
	19th	10	30·109	30·193	71	62	57	N E	2 0*	...	C, K	cloudy
		16	29 863	29 945	84	68	40	E	2·7*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	14th	10	30·064	30·086	68	64	79	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29 940	29 962	77	66	53	W N W	1	...	...	b
	15th	10	30·069	30·091	67	62	74	E N E	1	...	C, CS, CK	b
		16	29 960	29·982	77	68	61	S S W	1	...	C	b
	16th	10	30 124	30·146	68	63	74	E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29 992	30·014	80	69	54	S S W	1	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30·091	30·113	70	65	75	N E	1	...	C, CK	b
		16	29 954	29·976	79	69	58	W N W	1	...	K, CK	b
	18th	10	30 066	30·088	71	67	80	E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·957	29·979	78	69	61	W	1	...	K	b
	19th	10	30·118	30·140	71	65	70	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·984	30·006	79	70	61	W	1	...	K	b
	20th	10	30·135	30·157	72	64	62	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·999	30·021	80	70	58	E	1	...	C	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st January 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	15th	30·044	78·0	57·5	124·5	66·7	60·4	55·4	0·69	W by N & S W	...	17·8	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	16th	·055	77·6	56·4	132·0	66·4	60·3	55·4	·69	S W & E N E	...	20·9	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	17th	·030	77·5	58·3	130·8	67·0	61·4	56·9	·71	E by N, N E & N N E	...	35·5	...	☾	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	18th	·028	78·0	64·0	128·8	70·1	63·9	58·9	·69	N N E, N E & E N E	...	64·3	...	...	Stratoni; cirrocumuli and clear. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 P.M.
	19th	·101	75·9	60·5	128·2	67·7	61·8	57·1	·70	N E	...	132·6	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	20th	·110	73·5	56·8	123·8	64·7	58·7	53·9	·70	N E & N N W	...	114·7	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	21st	·068	76·8	56·5	130·0	65·8	60·4	56·1	·72	N N W, N W & W N W	...	36·0	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at midnight and 1 A.M., and from 7 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	21·6
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	78·0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	79·8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·08
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st January	...	0·22
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years ...	...	0·16

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last day of December 1871, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for 1 day ...	12,193	15 8	2,290 0 3	43,986 0	13,507 11 0	1,238 4 2	3,528 4 5
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	8 3	1 15 10	.....	10 8 10	0 19 4	2 15 2
For previous 26⅞ weeks of half-year	2,457,479	15 0	325,918 10 9	126,28,356 0	76,63,951 2 0	702,528 17 0	1,028,447 7 9
Total for 26⅞ weeks ...	2,469,672	14 8	328,208 11 0	126,72,342 0	76,77,458 13 0	703,767 1 2	1,031,975 12 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,341,002	12 8	318,931 6 6	132,40,503 20	92,39,308 12 5	846,936 12 9	1,165,867 19 3

EAST IN[illegible]AN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return o[illegible] Traffic for last day of December 1871, *on* 223 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for 1 day	1,102	1[illegible]7 6 10	302 5 3	2,585 30	512 15 9	47 0 6	349 5 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	3,2[illegible]4 12 7	1 7 1	.....	2 4 10	0 4 3	1 11 4
For previous 26⅞ weeks of half-year	115,315½	1[illegible] 7 0 3,34,858	30,695 7 2	1,215,004 30	3,27,162 8 9	29,989 18 0	60,685 5 2
Total for 26⅞ weeks ...	116,417½	[illegible]3 10 3,38,155 1[illegible]	30,997 12 5	1,217,590 20	3,27,675 8 6	30,036 18 6	61,034 10 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	96,734½	..... [illegible]2 3,10,098 [illegible]	28,425 13 11	769,337 30	2,61,366 2 1	23,958 11 3	52,384 5 2

EASTER[illegible] BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week [illegible] ended last day of December 1871, *on* 156½ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,711½	2,085 8 3	191 3 5	6,585 20	1,676 13 6	153 14 3	344 17 8
Or per mile of railway	17	13 5 3	1 4 5	42 0	10 11 5	0 19 8	2 4 1
For previous 27 weeks of half-year	724,650½	4,07,085 9 3	37,316 3 7	1,701,742 6¼	6,12,500 1 10	56,155 0 1	93,471 3 8
Total for the half year ...	727,362	4,09,171 1 6	37,507 7 0	1,708,327 26¼	6,14,176 15 4	56,308 14 4	93,816 1 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 *days of January* 1872, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 6 days	80,886	1,40,754 9 10	12,902 10 2	716,746 30	4,79,767 15 6	43,978 14 7	56,881 4 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	109 15 5	10 1 7	.....	374 13 1	34 7 2	44 8 9
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the period ...	80,886	1,40,754 9 10	12,902 10 2	716,746 30	4,79,767 15 6	43,978 14 7	56,881 4 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	89,140½	1,32,508 9 4	12,146 12 5	562,709 20	3,52,081 12 3	32,274 3 3	44,420 15 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	103 9 0	9 9 10	.....	275 2 9	25 4 6	34 14 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	89,140½	1,32,508 9 4	12,146 12 5	562,709 20	3,52,081 12 3	32,274 3 3	44,420 15 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 days of January 1872, on 223 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P	£ s. d.	£ d. d.
Total traffic for the 6 days	4,266	12,342 8 9	1,131 8 0	62.845 10	17,803 5 3	1,631 19 5	2,763 7
Or per mile of railway	.....	55 5 7	5 1 6	[illegible]	79 13 4	7 6 4	12 7 [illegible]
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Total for the period ...	4,266	12,342 8 9	1,131 8 0	62[illegible]	17,803 5 3	1,631 19 5	2,763 7 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,247½	19,059 1 8	1,747 1 8	[illegible]	8,330 9 9	763 12 10	2,510 14 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	85 7 6	7 16 8	[illegible]	37 5 8	3 8 6	11 5 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,247½	19,059 1 8	1,747 1 8	[illegible]	8,330 9 9	763 12 10	2,510 14 6

EASTERN BENGAL R[illegible].

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 6 days of January 1872, on 15[illegible] 6½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	27,034½	19,448 7 3	1,782 15 6	85,586 [illegible]¼	19,556 1 1	1,792 12 9	3,575 8 3
Or per mile of railway	173	124 4 4	11 7 10	54 0	124 15 4	11 9 1	22 16 11
Total ...	27,034½	19,448 7 3	1,782 15 6	85,[illegible]6 33¼	19,556 1 1	1,792 12 9	3,575 8 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,213	16,170 3 8	1,482 5 5	[illegible],084 22	26,599 9 11	2,438 5 11	3,920 11 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	180	103 5 2	9 9 5	659 0	169 15 6	15 11 7	25 1 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,213	16,170 3 8	1,482 5 5	[illegible],084 22	26,599 9 11	2,438 5 11	3,920 11 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTER[illegible] [illegible]TATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6[illegible]h January 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,789½	999 13 9	99 19 8	12,852 0	392 7 0	39 4 10	139 4 6
Or per mile of railway	243	35 11 4	3 11 5	459 0	14 0 3	1 8 0	4 19 5
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	69,835½	10,627 15 3	1,062 15 11	152,992 30	4,828 10 0	482 17 3	1,545 13 2
Total for 14 weeks ...	76,625	11,627 13 0	1,162 15 7	165,844 30	5,221 1 0	522 2 1	1,684 17 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,485	11,101 1 0	110 2 1	11,242 [illegible]0	348 15 0	34 17 11	145 0 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	267	39 5 2	3 18 7	401 20	12 7 5	1 4 11	5 3 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	76,648½	12,484 3 9	1,248 8 5	158,895 13	5,197 7 3	519 14 11	1,768 3 4

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 24, 1872.

No. 5 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district." "Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer." "Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality." "Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House." "House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place." "Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land." "Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar." "Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road." "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner." "Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such land or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings, as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c, by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority bet ween them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed :—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy :—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35 shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect, and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Assessment when to be final.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect, and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Power to enter houses, &c.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

Tax on carriages, &c.

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the paym ent of the tax, a schedule to be filled up witha such information respecting the carriages and nimals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so, made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony wherein elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

By-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be excuted and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Payment on account of Police.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is say—

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

Estimates to be published.

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable toa penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next fore going section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and umbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any out-house, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Mnnicipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway on either beyond the front of the house or building

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materails or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or whole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever they shall be satisfied to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193 Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate, either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he many deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
ct XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ..	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of (·) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quart.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

Class II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

Class III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard-room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	

Class IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	

Class VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

Note.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(Referred to in Section 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

Form A.—(Referred to in Section 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

Form B.—(Referred to in Sections 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

Form C.—(Referred to in Section 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman*

or Vice-Chairman.)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing*

Date *the warrant of distress.*

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

The following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is by order of the President hereby published for general information :—

A Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the re-payment of municipal debt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the re-payment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Establishment of reserve fund.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after re-payment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta Municipal debenture in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, respectively, for the time being, to be by them held as trustees for the purpose of re-paying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. And all moneys and securities now held by any trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the trustees under this Act, and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Legislative Department.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill "to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses in Calcutta, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade in Calcutta and its Suburbs, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

"We, the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill "to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses in Calcutta, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade in Calcutta and its Suburbs," have the honor to make the following report.

From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 2nd December 1871.
From certain Agents of Fire Insurance Offices, dated 4th December 1871.
From Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, dated 14th December 1871.
From Secretary, Howrah Municipality, dated 18th December 1871.
From Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality, dated 19th December 1871, and enclosure.
From Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 19th December 1871.
From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 19th December 1871.
From the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association, dated 29th December 1871.

We have received and considered the papers noted in the margin.

We have provided that the Bill may be extended to Howrah; and have made the Suburban Commissioners the executive authority under the Bill within their jurisdiction.

We have given the Justices power, on the report of a sub-committee of their number, to refuse licenses to existing Jute Warehouses. We have laid down the conditions and fees on which

licenses may be granted to existing or to new Warehouses.

We have, on a representation from the Justices of Calcutta, added clauses controlling the sale and use of fire-works and fire balloons in Calcutta.

We recommend that the Bill as now submitted be passed.

C. BERNARD.
S. C. BAYLEY.
ABDOOL LUTEEF.
JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.
B. D. COLVIN."

The 13th January 1872.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend so much of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, as provides for the registering and licensing of jute warehouses; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the organization and maintenance of a Fire-brigade; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of the town of Calcutta, and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and also to the Municipality of Howrah. And it shall commence and take effect, except in the Municipality of Howrah, immediately upon the passing thereof. In the said Municipality it shall commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Interpretation.

2. The words mentioned in this section shall for the purposes of this Act have the meanings herein assigned to them, except when from the context a contrary intention appears.

"Jute." "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively "Jute" and "Cotton" which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment.

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Insurance Company."

"Insurance Company" means any Association or person who may carry on the business of fire insurance, whether such Association be incorporated or not, and the agent or agents of such Association or person.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Jute Warehouse."

"Jute Warehouse" means any warehouse, store, depôt, yard, godown or other place used, for the storing, keeping, pressing or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

Repeal of Sections.

3. Sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any registration which has been made, or any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or any penalty or liability incurred under the said sections.

PART II.

JUTE WAREHOUSES.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No jute warehouse, existing at the date of the commencement of this Act within the limits of its operation, shall be used after the 31st July next following such date for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license under this Act for such use.

Existing warehouses to be inspected and reported on.

5. As soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Justices shall appoint from their own number a special committee, consisting of seven members, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Justices, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect, and report on every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta. And the special committee shall report before the 15th day of the said month of July to the Justices whether a license can be granted to all or any such warehouses without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof respectively. No jute warehouse shall be reported upon by the special committee until it shall have been visited by a quorum of not less than three members of the special committee. The Justices may award such fee as they may think fit to each member of the special committee, not being a salaried member of the corporation of Justices.

Licenses for existing warehouses.

6. On receiving the report of the committee it shall be within the discretion of the Justices to grant or refuse a license for any jute warehouse mentioned in the said report. Provided that if in the opinion of the Justices the said jute warehouse may be rendered fit for use without risk to life or property in the neighbourhood thereof the Justices shall certify to the owner or occupier thereof the conditions and restrictions under which the said jute warehouse may in their opinion be so rendered fit for use, and upon the said owner or occupier complying with the terms of such conditions and restrictions to the satisfaction of the Justices shall grant to him a license in respect thereof.

Licenses for new warehouses.

7. Any person proposing to establish a new jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, cotton, or clippings shall be stored or screwed,

or pressed or combed or dried, save within a building, the walls of which shall be of burnt bricks or of stone or of iron, and all the roof of which not including the beams on which such roof rests, shall be of iron, or of masonry or of tiles;

(2.) That such jute warehouse and the buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates which can be securely closed;

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection;

(5.) That the boilers and fire of any steam engine used in such jute warehouse shall be at a reasonable distance from the building;

(6.) That an annual fee as the Justices may think fit shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, *viz.*:—

Rupees	...	1,000
"	...	750
"	...	500
"	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse the Justices shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time being assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its occupier or owner.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.

Appointment of inspecting officers.

8. It shall be lawful for the Justices to appoint suitable officers for the inspection of jute warehouses, within the town of Calcutta; and it shall be lawful for any officer so appointed, and for any superintendent or inspector of police within the said town to enter at any time into any jute warehouse, where jute or cotton may be kept, and to inspect the same.

Breach of conditions.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to cancel or to suspend the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license has been granted, shall appear to them to have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have the same powers as Justices.

10. In regard to any jute warehouse situaed or used or proposed to be established or used out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Part, and by every section thereof upon the Justices shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners within whose jurisdiction such jute warehouse is situated. The annual fee in respect of any license for a jute warehouse granted by the said Municipal Commissioners may be at the rate of Rs. 150, or at any one of the rates mentioned in section 7, clause 6.

Penalties.

Penalty for not taking out license.

11. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July without a license under this Act use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such jute warehouse as aforesaid.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

12. Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such jute warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

13. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July use a jute warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Justices or Municipal Commissioners shall have refused a license in respect thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such jute warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty for introducing fire, &c.

14. Whoever shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches or shall smoke therein, in a manner which is not authorized by the conditions of the license granted for such place, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

PART III.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

Organization of fire-brigade.

15. Within six months from the date of the passing of this Act the Justices shall organize and thereafter maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta; and they shall be bound to make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor once a year showing how the provisions of Parts III and IV of this Act have been carried out; and such report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

All existing public fire-engines, with the establishments and buildings thereto belonging, except those belonging to the Military Department, or to the Port Commissioners incorporated under Act V of 1870, shall be transferred to the fire-brigade at be established under this Act. Theo Justices shall

have power to appoint and remove any members or officers of the fire-brigade; and they shall furnish the fire-brigade with all such steam or other fire-engines, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements, as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force, or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties.

Power to frame Bye-laws.

16. The Justices may frame bye-laws in respect of the following subjects:—

(1.) Giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

(2.) Awarding gratuities by way of a gross sum or annual payment to be from time to time awarded to any member of the fire-brigade.

(3.) For the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the force.

(4.) For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

(5.) Imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these bye-laws.

(6.) And generally for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

17. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove any persons whose presence shall interfere with the due operation of the brigade; and generally, he may take any measures which may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property; and he shall have power by himself or by his men to break into or through or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible; and he may also cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred. He may also call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank.

Police officers to render assistance.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

Inquiry into origin of fire.

18. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the suburbs the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire and shall make a report thereon to the Justices, and the said chief officer shall have power to summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the due ascertainment of such facts. The Magistrate shall, on the application of the chief officer, summon any witnesses whom the chief officer may call for, and whom he may not be able to obtain without such process. Persons so summoned shall be subject to all the provisions of the laws in force regarding persons summoned as witnesses before a Magistrate.

Licences and Penalties.

License for using fire-works.

19. No person shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which license a fee of ten rupees shall be payable.

License for sale or manufacture thereof.

20. No person shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee of ten Rupees shall be payable in advance.

Penalty for using without license.

21. Whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for selling, &c.

22. Whoever shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Power to withdraw license.

23. The Commissioner may at his discretion, and after 30 days' notice, withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under this Act.

Liability of license-holders.

24. In the event of any rockets being let off, or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, the occupier, or owner, or person, under whose immediate control the said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

PART IV.

Expenses and Funds.

Application of fund.

25. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall apply the moneys derived from the fees and penalties levied under this Act within their respective jurisdictions in payment of all expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the inspection, and superintendence of jute warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof. In the case of Calcutta and the Suburbs, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of an account in the books of the Justices to be called the fire brigade account.

Contribution by Insurance Companies.

26. Every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property within the town and suburbs for Calcutta shall pay annually to the Justices, by way of contribution towards the expenses of the said fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every thousand rupees on the gross amount insured by it in respect of such property. All sums paid to the Justices under this section shall be credited to the fire-brigade fund. The said payments shall be made quarterly in advance, on such dates as the Justices may appoint: and arrears on account of these payments shall be realizable as if they were arrears of rates due to the Justices, and all the provisions of Act VI of 1863 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council) and of any Act amending the same shall be applicable so far as the circumstances will permit to the recovery of moneys due under this section.

Insurance Companies to make returns.

27. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be contributed by every such Insurance Company as aforesaid, every Insurance Company insuring property from fire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall, on the 30th day of June 1872, and on every succeeding 30th day of June, or on such other days as the Justices may appoint, make a return to the said Justices, in such form as they may require, of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property within the said town and suburbs. At the foot of every such return shall be appended a certificate by the Secretary or chief officer or manager of such Insurance Company in Calcutta, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the return contains a true and faithful account of the sums insured by the Company to which he belongs in respect of such property. Such Secretary or chief officer or manager shall allow either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary to the Justices to inspect at any time during the hours of business any books and papers that will enable him to ascertain the correctness of the return; and every Secretary or chief officer or manager as aforesaid failing to comply with the requisition of this section in respect of such inspection shall be liable on conviction, before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence. The Justices on receiving the report of such inspection may alter the return accordingly.

The return made in the June of one year, or such return as altered on inspection by the Justices shall be the basis of the contributions for the year beginning on the first day of January next succeeding.

Penalty for not making a return.

28. If any Insurance Company makes default in making such return to the Justices as are required by this Act, the said Company or Secretary or chief officer or manager thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which it is so in default.

Proportions of contribution towards payment of expenses of fire-brigade.

29. The cost of all establishments and plant hired or purchased, and of all other charges under Part III of this Act, shall be paid from the fire-brigade fund. The full amount of such charges over and above the moneys which may accrue to the fire-brigade fund under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, shall be contributed by the Justices, and by the Commissioners of the suburbs, in the following proportions, namely,—by the Justices, seven-tenths; by the said Commissioners, three-tenths. At the end of each quarter of a year, the Justices shall certify to the said Commissioners the total cost of the fire-brigade for such year, the money which may have accrued under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, and the precise sum which must be paid by each body charged with the cost of the Calcutta fire-brigade under this Act. On the receipt of such certificate, the said Commissioners shall pay the sum certified against them by the Justices: provided that in no case shall the three-tenths payable by the said Commissioners in any year after the first year of the establishment of the fire-brigade exceed the sum of ten thousand Rupees.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to Act.

30. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the recommendation of the Justices, to declare that any other fibre or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of Part II of this Act. When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of Part II, wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Power to arrest.

31. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section 14 or section 24 of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer to be by the Justices or the Municipal Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions thereunto appointed, and by such officer or any person by him thereunto authorized, or by any officer of police, forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence shall have been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

32. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Summary jurisdiction.

33. Whenever any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence under this Act before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may forthwith hear and summarily determine the charge of such offence. Any thing made punishable by this Act shall be deemed to be an offence within the

meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and without the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall be dealt with, save as herein otherwise provided under the provisions of chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Construction of Act.

34. This Act so far as it relates to the town of Calcutta shall be read with, and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863, and the subsequent Acts amending the same and so far as it relates to the Suburbs of Calcutta, or to the Municipality of Howrah it shall be read with and taken as part of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the subsequent Acts amending the same.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight :—

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta a like indemnity to that which is given to the East India Company by Section LXI of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Indemnity to Port Commissioners against default of officers, &c.

1. The said Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour Master, or other Conservator of the said port, or of any Deputy or Assistant of the said officers, or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the said port; nor for any damage or injury sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other thing belonging to the said Commissioners within the said port which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the said Commissioners from an action in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the said Commissioners.

Construction of Act.

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BEFORE the new Port Trust was created in 1870, Government managed the Port of Calcutta and enjoyed an indemnity in respect of the acts of its harbour officers and of damage resulting from defects in its moorings, hawsers, or other appliances. It is deemed by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Government better for the trade of Calcutta that the Port Commissioners should enjoy a similar indemnity. If they do not obtain this indemnity, they will have to maintain high port dues to cover their possible liabilities The present Bill proposes to grant the Port Commissioners the required indemnity.

C. BERNARD.

The 27th January 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 238R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th January 1872.—The following gentlemen are appointed, under section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1871, to be Drainage Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of that Act:—

Mr. Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, Member and Chairman.
,, Trevor John Chichele Plowden
Dr. Robert Frederick Thompson..
Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee ...
,, Bejoynath Chatterjee ...
,, Biprodass Dey ...
,, Suttesdyal Banerjee ...
,, Hem Chunder Gossain ...
,, Chunder Kant Mookerjee..
} Members.

The 25th January 1872.—Baboo Ram Churn Bose to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Pubna, having its head-quarters at the sudder station of the district of Pubna.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jessore:—

Mr. Henry Neville Harris.
Baboo Anund Mohun Mozoomdar.

The 27th January 1872.—Mr. Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bhaugulpore.

The 29th January 1872.—Baboo Ruttonlal Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Tipperah.

The 30th January 1872.—Mr. John Arthur Hopkins, B.L., to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Midnapore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 25th January 1872.—Mr. Stuart Saunders Hogg, Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and Commissioner of Police,

Calcutta, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Sections III and IV of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

In supersession of the orders of the 7th August last, Baboo Denobundhoo Moulik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed two months' leave under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 29th January 1872.—The furlough granted to Mr. Edmund Weldon Molony, Commissioner of Rajshahye, under orders of the 9th instant, is commuted to special leave under Section XXIII of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, commencing from the 1st of May next.

Mr. Henry Baring Lawford, C.S., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 13th instant, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. Edward George Glazier, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave from the 16th November to the 11th December last, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

The 30th January 1872.—Mr. Behari Loll Gupta, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, for twenty days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Sanskrit by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in April next.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1872.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for six months, on Medical Certificate, to Mr. Frederick John Rosslewin Walker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree.

The 30th January 1872.—Mr. George Edward Makgill, C.S., reported his return from furlough by the Steamer *China*, which arrived at Bombay on the 20th instant.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 24th January 1872.—The following Order received from the Government of India, Financial Department, is published for general information :—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 9th January 1872.

THE Governor General in Council desires to remind local Governments and Administrations that, under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, no pension or gratuity can be given to an officer removed from the service for misconduct or inefficiency. One or two cases have recently occurred where the Government of India has been obliged to refuse sanction to orders of local Governments removing an officer to the pension list on account of misbehaviour.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the several local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller-General, the several Accountants-General, and the several Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 27th January 1872.—*Proclamation.*—Whereas, by Section 3 of an Act of Parliament, 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 90, entitled "An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace," it is directed that the said Act shall be proclaimed in every British Possession by the Governor thereof, and shall come into operation in such British Possession on the day of such Proclamation, the said Act 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 90, is hereby proclaimed and declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to be in force throughout British India from the date hereof.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(CUSTOMS.)

No. 707.—Fort William, the 26th January 1872.—*Notifications.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix Rs. 15 per barrel or sack of 200 lbs as the value, for the purposes of the said Act, of flour imported by sea into British India.

(POST OFFICE.)

No. 614.—The 25th January 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that on every Newspaper posted under the conditions specified in the Notification of this Department, No. 957, dated 2nd June 1871, which shall be re-directed at any Post Office, there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be re-directed and for every subsequent re-direction, in addition to all other postage paid or due thereon, the rate of postage to which it was liable at pre-paid rates at the Post Office at which it was originally posted.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information .—

No. 62.—Fort William, the 23rd January 1872.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe :—

Captain Edward G. Lillingston, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No 433.—*Fort William, the* 26*th January* 1872.—*Notification.*—*Public.*—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st December 1871, is published for general information :—

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.
*	* * *	* *	* *	* *
		LOWER PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH		
1	W. B. Buckle ...	Governor General's Agent, Moorshedabad.	July 3, 1870 ..	July 2, 1872.
2	E. S. Pearson (*a*) ...	Judge of Moorshedabad ...	April 26, 1870...	March 20, 1872.
3	J. R. Muspratt (*b*) ...	Do. of Beerbhoom ...	March 1, 1871...	Feb. 29, 1872.
4	R. Alexander ...	Do. of Cuttack ...	Nov. 8, 1871 ..	Nov. 7, 1873.
5	C. S. Belli ...	Do. of Purneah ...	March 15, 1870...	March 14, 1872.
6	C. H. Campbell ...	Commissioner, Presidency Division ...	April 29, 1871...	April 28, 1872.
7	G. Bright ...	Judge of Hooghly ...	Furlough for 2 years	.....
8	H. A R. Alexander ...	Do. of Rajshahye ...	Feb. 11, 1871...	Feb. 10, 1872.
9	H. B. Lawford ...	Do. of Jessore ...	March 4, 1871 ..	March 3, 1872.
10	A. Levien ...	Magistrate and Collecter, 1st Grade, Dacca.	April 17, 1870...	April 16, 1872.
11	Lord H. U. Browne ...	Commissioner of Chittagong ...	Feb. 11, 1871 ..	Feb. 10, 1872.
12	T. B. Lane (*c*) ...	Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue.	April 5, 1870...	April 4, 1872.
13	R V. Cockerell ...	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Hooghly.	March 12, 1870...	March 11, 1872.
14	H. W. Alexander ...	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Shahabad.	April 10, 1870...	Jan. 9, 1872.
15	E. D. Lockwood ...	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade, Tipperah.	April 3, 1870...	April 2, 1872.
16	G. L. T Harris ...	None ...	July 20, 1869...	Jan. 19, 1872.
17	A. Smith ...	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade, Bhaugulpore.	Aug. 3, 1870...	Aug. 2, 1872
18	E. H. Winfield ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore.	April 26, 1871...	Jan. 25, 1873.
19	W. R. Larminie ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Dacca.	March 12, 1870...	March 11, 1872.
20	R. D. Hime ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Tipperah.	May 22, 1871...	Nov. 9, 1872.
21	G. E. Makgill ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. 2nd Grade, Midnapore.	July 23, 1870...	Jan. 22, 1872.
22	W. E. Ward ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Burdwan.	March 1, 1871...	Feb. 28, 1873.
23	J. Boxwell ...	Assistant Magistrate. Sylhet ...	March 28, 1870...	March 27, 1872.
24	A. C. Brett ...	Ditto ditto. Bhaugulpore...	May 1, 1870 ..	April 30, 1872.
25	J. Anderson ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Maldah.	Aug. 31, 1870 ..	Aug. 30, 1872.
26	J. O'Kinealy ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Jessore.	Furlough for 2 years	.....
27	T. H. H. Shortt ...	Assistant Magistrate, Midnapore	May 2, 1870...	May 1, 1872.
28	V. Irwin ...	Ditto ditto, Tipperah...	Feb. 12, 1870...	Feb. 11, 1872.
29	T. Smith, B.A. ...	Deputy Commissioner. 2nd Grade, Cooch Behar.	April 3, 1870...	April 2, 1872.
30	P. D. Dickens ...	Assistant Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs.	July 8, 1870 ...	July 7, 1872.
31	J. J. Livesay ...	Do. do., Dacca ...	Feb. 5, 1870 ...	Feb. 4, 1872.
32	C. A. Kelly, M. A. ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Moorshedabad.	April 26, 1871 ...	July 22, 1873.
33	H J. Newbery ...	Assistant Magistrate, Gya ...	March 18, 1871 ...	Nov. 17, 1872.
34	C. E. C. Merington ...	Do. do., Gya ...	„ 14, 1870 ...	March 13, 1872.
35	T Norman ...	Do. do., Rajshahye	April 1, 1871 ...	March 31, 1873.
36	G. E. Porter. ...	Do. do., Purneah ...	March 25, 1871 ...	March 24, 1872.
37	F. W. J. Rees ...	Do. do., 24-Perghs...	Sept. 30, 1871 ..	Nov. 29, 1873.
38	W. M. Clay ...	Do. do., Rungpore ...	Furlough for 18 months.	Sept. ...
39	E. J. Barton ...	Do. do., 24-Perghs...	Nov 8, 1871 ...	Nov. 7, 1873.
40	E. S. Moseley ...	Do. do., Purneah ...	March 11, 1871 ...	March 10, 1873.
41	W. H. Grimley ...	Do. do., Backergunge	Furlough for 2 years.	.....
42	P. Hurley ...	Do. do., Jessore ...	Aug. 30, 1870 ...	Feb. 29, 1872.
43	J. F. Stevens ...	Do. do., Gya ...	March 1, 1871 ...	Oct. 31, 1872.
44	D. W. Marsden ...	Do. do., Cuttack ...	Feb. 16, 1871 ...	Feb. 15, 1873.
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	W. J. Money, C. S. I. ...	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Nuddeah.	July 30, 1871 ...	Jan. 29, 1872.

NOTE—Total absent 45
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 245
Percentage of Absentees ... ... 18·3

(*a*) Has applied to resign the service.
(*b*) ditto ditto.
(*c*) Has since returned.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 137J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd January 1872.- Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe to officiate as Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College, and to be *ex-officio* First Surgeon of the College Hospital, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major Joseph Fayrer, C.S.I., or until further orders.

The 24th January 1872.—Dr. Charles Cooper Watson Wilson, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, is appointed temporarily to be Superintendent of the Bhaugulpore Central Jail, with effect from the date on which he took charge of that Jail.

The 25th January 1872.—Mr. John Arthur Hopkins, B.L., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Midnapore.

The 26th January 1872.—Mr. Wilfred K. Clementson to be an Assistant Inspector of Laborers, under Section 78, Act II (B.C.) of 1870, in Cachar.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, attached to the Lushai Police Force, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Third Grade.

The 30th January 1872.—Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Arrah.

Mr. Francis Thomas Platts to officiate in the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Mr. David Lacey to officiate in the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Mr. Edward Alfred Vines to officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. James Patch to officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th November 1871.

Mr. John Lambert to officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Mr. Robertson Francis Horne Pughe to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 9th instant.

Mr. Frederick Angelo Dawson to officiate in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 9th instant.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 22nd January 1872.—Baboo Udoy Chand Dutt, Medical Officer of Noakhally, for six weeks, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 23rd January 1872.—Mr. Frederick Angelo Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Dr. Robert George Mathew, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore, is allowed one week's general leave, under Government General Order No. 613, dated 14th July 1871, in extension of the one month's privilege leave which was granted to him in orders of the 11th September last.

The 29th January 1872.—Mr. J. G. Farquharson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kamroop, for three months, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

Major William Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, lately returned from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th January 1872.—Mr. Henry Slater Thompson, First Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, was in charge of the offices of District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly from the forenoon of the 11th October to the afternoon of the 1st December 1871.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1872.—The Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca, Naraingunge, and Bohur, will hold court at Bohur in the first week of every month in which no holiday intervenes; at Naraingunge on every Monday, Friday, and Saturday, excepting in the Bohur week; and at Dacca on the remaining days of the month.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 123.—Fort William, the 25th January 1872.—*Judicial.*—The Hon'ble Elphinstone Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for eight months, with effect from the 29th February next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 87.—Fort William, the 26th January 1872.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY.
No. 340.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 29th December 1871.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

Major-General F. Turner, R.A., C.B.

* * * *

Major W. Gordon.

* * * *

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 42.

The 29th January 1872.

The following rules having reference to the undermentionod four navigable channels in the Backergunge District, *viz.* :—

1.—The River Damoodah, connecting River Balessur and Kotcha and Kaleegunga.

2.—The Cowcolly River, from its junction with the Kotcha and Kalleengunga Rivers, up to the place where the Jhallokati Bharani Khall rises.

3.—The Jhallokati Bharani Khall, from its junction with the River Cowcolly to its opening into the River Jhallokati.

4.—Bhandaria Done, from its junction with the Jangalia River up to the place where the Khatakhally begins on the south, known in its several channels as Augaria, Joobkhali, Galooa, Churkhally, Kanoodass Khati, and Bhandaria,—

Have this day been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the *Canals Act* (V of 1864, B.L.C.), to be substituted from and after the 1st February 1872 for the rules published in the *Calcutta Gazette* by Notification No. 243, dated the 9th August 1870.

1. Every vessel, not being a steamer or flat, for which a fixed rate of toll has been provided, on entering any of the above navigable channels, shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, not being a steamer or flat as aforesaid, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurement :—

(*a*)—The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water-line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

(*b*)—The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet, and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c*)—In calculating the amount of toll to be levied, any fraction of 100 maunds, less than 50 maunds, is to be omitted.

3. No timber, bamboos, or grass, will be admitted, except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft. There shall be no restriction as to the size of rafts, but the Supervisor of Tolls may order a raft to be lessened and divided into two or more rafts, when its size is such as to impede the navigation of the channels.

4. Every vessel entering any of the channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid. Toll paid at the first station clears the passage through any tolls met afterwards on the same voyage.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Any person infringing any of the above rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI of the Canals Act, to a fine not exceeding Rs. (50) fifty for *any one* offence.

No. 43.

Appointment.—The Collector of Backergunge is appointed, under Sections VIII and XIII of Act V of 1864 (B.L.C.), Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of the Canals specified in the foregoing Notification, with effect from the 1st February 1872.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 44.

The 29th January 1872.

Appointment.—Mr. R. N. Uncles, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Barrackpore division from the 15th December 1871, afternoon, to the 2nd January 1872, afternoon.

No. 45.

Notifications.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, passed in Colloquial Hindustanee on the 5th January 1872.

No. 46.

Mr. T. Hembrough, Supervisor, First Grade, joined the Girhidee Road Division on the 10th January 1872, before noon.

No. 47.

Transfer.—Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Dum-Dum to the Third Presidency Division.

No. 48.

Notification.—Baboo Pauch Courie Goopto, Accountant, Fourth Grade, who was temporarily placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bengal, re-joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 23rd January 1872.

No. 49.

The 30th January 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Jodonath Bose, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Burrakur Division, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under sections 11 and 20 of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 50.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 34 *of the* 17*th January* 1872—Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to Bengal.

No. 48 *of the* 23*rd January* 1872.—The following promotions, postings, and transfers, are ordered to the Control Establishment of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department; the promotions to have effect from the 19th December 1871 :—

* * * *

Mr W. Goodenough Bayly, B A., Deputy Controller and Officiating Examiner of Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is posted as Deputy Controller to Bengal.

Mr. T. Wood, Assistant Controller, First Grade, and Officiating Deputy Controller, Bengal, to officiate as Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, during the absence of Mr. Robinson, or until further orders.

Mr. F. Hutchinson. Assistant Controller, Third Grade, from Rajpootana to Bengal, *vice* Mr. Wood.

Mr. P. A. Buckland, Assistant Controller, Third Grade, from Bengal to the Office of the Accountant-General to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

No. 50 *of the* 24*th January* 1872.—Major F. T. Pollock, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Bengal, is removed from the Public Works Department, and his services are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

H. LEONARD, *C.E.*,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Public Works Department.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 34.

The 30*th January* 1872.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken up by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a canal running from Mouzah Rongeebussun on Range I of the Hidgellee tidal canals, and of Pergunnah Mysadal up to the Gawakhally Bazaar at the junction of the Roopnarain and the Hooghly Rivers, and in Pergunnah Nyabad *viâ* Mouzahs Rongeebussun, Rajachuck, and Budbetha, of Pergunnah Mysadal, and Mouzah Bamunchuck, of Pergunnah Nyabad, in the district of Midnapore, it is hereby notified under section 4 of Act X of 1870 that, for the above purpose, a strip of land about 4¼ miles in length and 200 feet in breadth and measuring more or less about 312 beegahs of standard measurement is likely to be required within the aforesaid district of Midnapore.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 35.

Postings.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates joined their respective divisions on the dates specified :—

Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade, Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th January 1872.

Troyluckho Nath Sircar, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade, Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th January 1872.

Baboo Tariny Churn Sircar, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade, Patna Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 19th January 1872.

Baboo Preonath Ghose, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade, Patna Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 19th January 1872.

No. 36.

Mr. W. Johnstone, Probationary Supervisor, Second Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the forenoon of the 19th January 1872.

No. 37.

Mr. G. H. Mayer, Probationary Supervisor, First Grade, joined the Patna Division on the forenoon of the 13th January 1872.

No. 38.

Mr. G. J. R. Leeson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the afternoon of the 15th January 1872.

No. 39.

Baboo Haran Chunder Auddy, Overseer, Second Grade, rejoined the Patna Division from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 13th January 1872.

No. 40.

Transfer.—Serjeant H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Sasseram Division to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 8th January 1872.

No. 41.

Serjeant G. Austin, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, from the Baroon Division to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 8th January 1872.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.*,

For Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notice.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1872.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS.

The 15th January 1872.—Baboo Troyluckhonath Mitter from Bilmariah, Rajshahye, to Oolooberiah, Hooghly.

By order of the High Court,
W. M. SOUTTAR,
Offg. Registrar.

Circular Order by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Memorandum from L. R TOTTENHAM, ESQ., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,—(No. 1, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c., (CIVIL SIDE.) *Present:* The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, *One of the Judges.*

AT the instance of the Government of India in the Financial Department, the attention of District Judges and of all Judicial Officers is called to the requirements of the Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1865 of the 15th March 1870, published at pages 37 and 38 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd January 1872, prescribing the rules by which the use of bi-color stamps and adhesive stamps (as denoting fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act) shall be governed.

From L. R. TOTTENHAM, ESQ., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to District Judges of Lower and Extra Regulation Provinces, (No. 1, dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1872)

HIGH COURT, (CIVIL SIDE) *Present:* The Hon. Sir R. Couch, *Kt., Chief Justice.* The Hon'ble G. Loch, " Louis S. Jackson, " A. G. Macpherson, " E. Jackson, *Judges of the Court.*

SEVERAL cases of gross neglect in the supervision of the accounts of Moonsiffs' offices having been brought to the notice of the High Court, District Judges are informed that the Court expect them to see that the Moonsiffs subordinate to them keep and scrutinize their accounts in a thoroughly careful manner. The District Judge will be held responsible where neglect of the kind referred to has passed unnoticed.

From L. R. TOTTENHAM, ESQ., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to all Civil and Criminal Authorities in Lower Bengal and Non-Regulation Provinces,—(No. 2, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1872)

HIGH COURT, &c., (CIVIL SIDE.) *Present:* The Hon'ble L. S Jackson, *One of the Judges.*

THE Court, having frequently had to pay postage on covers that are not pre-paid by service postage stamps, calls attention to the order of the Governor General in Council, No. 4032, dated 30th September 1871, published at page 1855 of the *Calcutta Gazette* for 18th October 1871, and requests that strict attention may be paid thereto.

Notice.

WHEREAS it appears desirable to ascertain the qualifications of persons who desire to be employed as Translators in the High Court by a formal and uniform test, the following rules have been framed by order of the Chief Justice for that purpose:—

Any person being a candidate for the office of Translator or of Sworn Examiner of translations in appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or of Translator in appeals to the High Court exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, may, after satisfying the Chief Justice that he is in other respects a fit person to be appointed to such office, be furnished with a letter to the Examiners, from time to time to be appointed, requesting that such candidate may be examined.

The candidate, on presenting such letter and after payment of the fee of Rs. 10, shall be examined at such time and place as the Examiners may direct.

The Examination shall comprise the following parts:—

1. A written translation into the vernacular language in which the appointment as Translator is sought, of a chosen printed passage from a Classical English Author extending to not less than 30 lines of an ordinary octavo page.
2. A written translation into the same vernacular of a manuscript paper, to be furnished by the Registrar to the Examiners, being a judgment, deposition, or document taken from the *misl* of some decided case.
3. A written translation into English of a similar paper in the same vernacular, to be likewise furnished by the Registrar.
4. A *vivâ voce* rendering from the vernacular into English of at least six short sentences to be read out by the Examiner, and a like rendering *vice versâ* from English into the vernacular.

To each written translation the Examiner shall assign a reasonable time within which the task is to be completed, and no translation shall be accepted which is not completed within the time so fixed.

A candidate who desires to qualify in more than one language shall undergo a like examination in each language, paying the same fee for each.

The candidate shall, if he pass the examination to the satisfaction of the Examiner, receive from him a certificate to that effect.

The Chief Justice reserves to himself the power of subjecting any of the existing Translators or Examiners to the test above prescribed, or of requiring the passing of such test as a condition precedent to the promotion of any person employed in the Translation Department.

R. COUCH.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE JURISDICTION,
Calcutta, the 8th January 1872.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR HALDANE RATTRAY having received charge of the treasury at Rajmehal on the 30th December last has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner, S. P.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 8th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR TREVOR JOHN CHICHILEY GRANT, having received charge of the Treasury at Monghyr on the 29th December last, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 4th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND DEPUTY MAGISTRATE JOHN REGINALD HAND, having received charge of the Godda Treasury on the 5th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMEER HOSSEIN,
Persl. Asst. to the Commr., for Commr., S. P.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 16th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR FRANCIS WILLIAM BADCOCK having received charge of the treasury at Bhaugulpore on the 17th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMLER HOSSEIN,
Persl. Asst. to the Commr., for Commr.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 20th January 1872.

Notification

BABOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

BURDWAN COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 30th December 1871.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORT DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.

JULPIGOOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

Notification.

MR. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER J. B. SHADWELL has been placed in charge of the Treasury at Shillong, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., and Commr. of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 23rd January 1872.

Notice.

BABOO OKHOY COOMAR SEN has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 16th December 1871.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. G. GLAZIER has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJ. DIVN., CAMP ISWARDEE,
The 31st December 1871.

Sheriff's Office, the 30th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৩০ জানুআরি।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ২৯ ফেবআরি বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1	Rajaninath Ráy	...	Presidency College.
2	Batakrishna Sen	...	Ditto.
3	Biharilál Bandyopádhyay	...	Ditto.
4	Sasibhushan Datta	...	Ditto.
5	Manmathakumár Basu	...	Ditto.
6	Brajendranáth De	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
7	Bipinvihári Dás	...	Presidency College.
8	Tárapada Ghoshál	...	Ditto.
9	Khiradchandra Ráychaudhuri	...	Ditto.
10	Sajanikánta Chattopádhyay	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bagchi, Annadaprasad	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Bandyopadhyáy, Chandrakumar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Basu, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Kesavkumar	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chattopadhyáy, Kirtichandra	...	Patna College.
	„ Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
	Currie, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
10	De, Gaurcharan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dev, Bhutnath	...	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyáy, Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
	Ghoshál, Saratkumár	...	Ditto.
	Hanumanprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kar, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
	„ Umacharan	...	Hooghly College.
	Lahiri, Jogendranath	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Madangopal	...	Delhi College.
20	Mallik, Lalitmadhav	...	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Bisvambhar	...	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Mukhopádhyáy, Chandrasekhar No. 2	...	Presidency College.
	„ Girindranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Haridas	...	Presidency College.
	„ Kálinath	...	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Pramadanath	...	Hooghly College.
	Nandi, Ramanchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Popelay, Lachmandas	...	Delhi College.
30	Ráy, Durgasundar	...	Dacca College.
	„ Navinchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
	Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar	...	Ditto.
	Rebello, P. T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	Bishop's College.
	Sarkár, Dinanáth	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Sen, Amvikácharan	...	Presidency College.
	„ Haricharan	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
40	Sivpratav Narayan	...	Patna College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Atmaram Mahta	... Lahore College.
	Bandyopádhyáy, Jadunath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Maheschandra	... Patna College.
	„ Rámnarayan	... Presidency College.
	Basak, Rasamay	... Dacca College.
	Basu, Atulchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Binadvihári	.. General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Teacher.
10	„ Jogeschandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Nilkanta	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Dás, Mahendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nandalál	... St. Xavier's College.
	De, Lalvihari	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Nilmadhav	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Dev, Gopendrakrishna	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Ditto.
20	„ Jadunáth	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahimchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Sasimohan	... Berhampore College.
	Gomez, D.	... Bishop's College.
	Guha, Asminikumar	... Presidency College.
	Gupta, Chandranarayan	... Patna College.
	„ Rajnarayan	... Ditto.
	Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	... Teacher.
	Majumdar, Mahendrachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Ramdurlabh	... Dacca College.
30	Mitra, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly College.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Bihárilál	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
	„ Devendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jaygopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad, No. 2	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Nandi, Becharam	... Teacher.
	„ Loknáth	... Presidency College.
	Páin, Nandadulal	... Ditto.
40	Pál, Jadunath	... Ditto.
	Ráy, Purnachandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sányál, Bhuvanmohan	... Teacher.
	„ Harischandra	... Presidency College.
	Sarkár, Haradhan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Sen, Bipinvihári	... Hooghly College.
	„ Durgacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogneswar	... Ditto.
	„ Maheschandra	... Hooghly College.
	„ Ratneswar	... Presidency College.
50	Thomson, J. F. (Junior)	... Hooghly College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1.	Mahit Chandra Basu	Presidency College.
	Chandra Mohan Chakravarti	Patna College.
3.	Chandrakanta Páin	Kishnaghur College.
4.	Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya	Presidency College.
5.	Hariprasanna Mukhopadhyay	Kishnaghur College.
6.	Devendranath Ghosh	Presidency College.
7.	Lalmohan Das	Ditto.
	Bipinkrishna Basu	Ditto.
9.	Bipinvihari Mukhopadhyay	Kishnaghur College.
10.	Sivnath Bandyopadhyay	Presidency College.
11.	Basantakumár Basu	Ditto.
12.	Rajanikánta Chaudhuri	Dacca College.
13.	Narasinha Datta	Presidency College.
	Trailokyanath Basu	Ditto.
15.	Abdul Bari	Ditto.
16.	Syamaldás Chakravarti	Patna College.
17.	Akshaykumár Basu	Presidency College.
	Umákáli Mukhopádhyáy	Ditto.
19.	Kedarnath Sarkar	Ditto.
20.	Rajaninath Basu	Ditto.
	Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the examination for a Licence in Law :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Baksi, Kedarnath	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Bhuvanmohan	Ditto.
„ Binádvihári	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kántichandra	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Trailokyanath	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kálikrishna	Ditto.
„ Sirischandra	Ditto.
Dán, Parmeswar	Ditto.
Dás, Bhairavchandra	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	Dacca College.
Datta, Priyanath	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	Patna College.
De, Govindachandra	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihari	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bhuvanmohan	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	Presidency College.
„ Nilmádhav	Berhampore College.
„ Upendranath	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Majumdar, Mahendrachandra	Berhampore College.
„ Upendranarayan	Presidency College.
Mallik, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Masánta, Parvaticharan	Ditto.
Mitra, Bhagavaticharan	Patna College.
„ Saradacharan	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
Ráy, Girischandra	Ditto.
„ Syámácharan	Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Rámchandra	Presidency College.
Sarkár Jogeschandra	Hooghly College.
„ Mahimchandra	Berhampore College.
Sen, Banavarilal	Presidency College.
„ Jadunándan	Berhampore College.
„ Kánáilal	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	Kishnaghur College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

The 26th January 1872.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS, 1872.

FIRST GRADE.

Gupta, Bipin Bihari, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Basu, Pramatha Nath, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Chiodetto, A., *St. Xavier's College.*
Basu, Durga Das, *Hindu School.*
Dé, Panch Kári, *Metropolitan Institution.*
{ Bandyopadhyay, Mahendra Nath, *Hare School.*
{ Sen, Triguna Charan, *Hare School.*
Sen, Adhar Lal, *Hindu School.*
{ Mitra, Sarat Chandra, *Hindu School.*
{ Sen, Gada Dhar, *Patna Collegiate School.*

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Pares Nath, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bhattacharya, Hara Prasad, *Sanskrit College.*
Sarkar, Nagendra Nath, *Hare School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Hari Das, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Basu, Devendra Nath, *Hindu School.*
Mukhopadhyay Mahendra Nath, *Hare School.*
Sil Kanai Lal, *Hindu School.*
Haldar, Nitai Charan, *Hindu School.*
Dás, Raj Krishna, *General Assembly's School.*
Ráy Uma Prasad, *Hare School.*
Datta, Purna Chandra, *General Assembly's School.*
Datta, Khirod Kumar, *Hindu School.*
{ As, Mati Lal, *General Assembly's College.*
{ Chattopadhyay, Guru Das. *Sanskrit College.*
Ghosh, Kali Pada, *Hindu School.*
Ewing, H., *La Martiniere School.*
{ Ghosh, Sarada Prasad, *Hindu School.*
{ Bisvas, Mahendra Nath, *Hare School.*

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Kisor Mohan, *Uttarpara School.*
Rajak, Bihari Lal, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
{ Basu, Annada Prasad, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
{ Rudra, Madhu Sudan, *Uttarpara School.*
{ Bandyopadhyay, Mati Lal, *Uttarpara School.*
{ Maitra, Kasi Nath, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
{ Ghosh, Ganes Chandra, *Harinavi Aided School.*
{ Ghosh, Priya Nath, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
{ Gangopadhyay, Hari Prasad, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
{ Mitra, Ambika Charan, *Hughly Branch School.*

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Bihari Lal, II., *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Bhattacharya, Chandra Sekhar, I., *Maharajah's School, Burdwan.*
Sen, Raj Krishna, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Hira Lal, *Kandi School.*
Ghosh, Jadu Nath, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Sinha, Braja Chandra, *Kandi School.*
Chattopadhyay, Kus Chandra, *Bhagulpur School.*
Shah Mahammad, Azim, *Bhagulpur School.*
Prasad, Akhilesvar, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ghosh, Asutosh, *L. M. School, Khagra.*
Sayvid Ahmad Khyrat, *Gya School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Pramatha Nath, *Bhagulpur School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Sen, Kali Mohan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Chakravarti, Navakumar, *Pogose School.*
Basu, Mahini Mohan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavati Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Datta, Bhagavan Chandra, *Pogose School.*
Basu, Isvar Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Dhar, Mathura Nath, *Faridpur School.*
Basu, Hara Kumar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Datta, Dvija Das, *Pogose School.*
Ghosh, Jadav Chandra, *Mymensigh School.*

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Basu, Barada Das, *Hare School.*
{ Gupta, Sarat Chandra, *Sanskrit College.*
{ Townsend, J., *St. Xavier's College.*
{ Ghosh, Chandi Das, *Hindu School.*
{ Mitra, Jogendra Chandra, *Hindu School.*
Basu, Ananta Kumar, *Hindu School.*
Sarkar, Bipin Bihari, *Hare School.*
{ Datta, Manamatha Nath, *Hare School.*
{ Dé, Prasanna Kumar. *Hindu School.*
{ Ráy, Syama Prasad, *Hare School.*
{ Abdul Hakim, *Calcutta Madrasah.*
{ O'Donel, H., *Doveton College.*
Sarkies, J. M., *Doveton College.*
{ Bandyopadhyay, Nanda Gopal, *Hare School.*
{ Palit, Priya Nath, *Hindu School.*
Dás, Surendra Nath, *Sanskrit College.*
{ Gupta, Hira Lal, *Hare School.*
{ Mitra Madhav Chandra, *Sanskrit College.*
{ Mukhopadhyay, Jogendra Chandra, *Hare School.*
Datta, Mahes Chandra, *Hare School.*
{ Bandyopadhyay, Rakhal Das, *Free Church School.*
{ Purvis, G. C., *Doveton College.*
Datta, Bijay Krishna, *Oriental Seminary.*
Boilard, E., *St. Xavier's College.*
Nan, Hira Lal, *Hare School.*
Ronaldson, E, *Doreton College.*
{ Basu, Narendra Nath, *Hindu School.*
{ Bhattacharya, Jogendra Nath, (Sr.) *Free Church School.*
Basu, Umas Chandra, *Free Church School.*
{ Aiyer, T. A. A., *St. Xavier's College.*
{ Mitra, Girindra Nath, *General Assembly's School.*
{ Ghosh, Ganandra Chandra, *Hindu School.*
{ Sinha, Rasiklal, *Hare School.*

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Gangopadhyay, Hira Lal, *Barrackpur School.*
Ghosh, Syama Pada, *Uttarpara School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Bijay Krishna, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Amar Chandra, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Basu, Narendra Nath, *Hughly Branch School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Mahendra Nath *Howrah School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Krishna Chandra, *Harinavi Aided School.*
Sen, Nava Krishna, *Barisa Aided School.*
Trivedi, Mahendra Nath, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Tulsi Das, *Howrah School.*
{ Chattopadhyay, Govinda Chandra, *Uttarpara School.*
{ Ráy, Shastivar, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur.*
Ráy, Ranja Lal, *Hughly Collegiate School.*
Chattopadhyay, Kedar Nath, *Andul Aided School.*

Mukhopadhyay, Ras Bihari, *Uttarpara School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Girija Pada, *Howrah School.*
{ Chattopadhyay, Sarat Chandra, (Sr.) *Konnagar Aided School.*
{ Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada, *Dasghara Aided School.*
Majumdar, Nilkanta, *Midnapur School.*
Datta, Bhuvanesvar, *Cuttack School.*
{ Das, Rames Chandra, *Midnapur School.*
{ Maiti, Krishna Chandra, *Cuttack School.*
Mahapatra, Ram Krishna, *Cuttack School.*
Brahma, Sivaprasad, *Cuttack School.*

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Ghosh, Pares Nath, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Bandyopadhyay, Beni Madhav, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Gupta, Girindra Kumar, *Hazaribaugh School.*
{ Basu, Chandra Mohan, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
{ Datta, Bhagavati Charan, *Badla Aided School*
{ Ráy, Gyanada Prasad, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
{ Sarkar, Barada Prasad, *Bankura School.*
{ Sarkar, Mati Lal, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
{ Ghosh, Durga Das, *Birbhum School.*
{ Mukhopadhyay, Raj Kumar, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Gangopadhyay, Devendra Nath, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Dás Tarak Chandra, *Ranaghat Aided School.*

THIRD GRADE.

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Mahtab [illegible] Ahmad, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ghosh, Khudi Ram, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Sahay, Bhavani, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Narayan Ramanagraha, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Chaudhuri, Jogendra Chandra, *Malda School.*
Chaudhuri, Annada Prasad, *Monghyr School.*
Mukhopadhyay, Ambika Charan, *Arrah School.*
Ghosh, Joges Chandra, *Kandi School.*
{ Bhaduri, Pran Krishna, *Malda School.*
{ Bhattacharya, Ram Nath, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Dás, Radha Binod, *Kandi School,*
Mahammad Siraj-ul Haq, *Monghyr School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Taraphdar, Chandra Kisor, *Mymensingh School.*
{ Dás, Tara Prasanna, *Commilla School.*
{ Nandi, Bipra Charan, *Pogose School.*
Sayyid Faiz Uddin Husain, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
{ Pál, Raj Chandra, *Sylhet School.*
{ Sen, Bama Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
{ Sen, Ambika Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Mittra, Krishna Kumar, *Mymensingh School.*
Chakravarti, Sudindra Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Datta, Hari Charan, *Mymensingh School.*
{ Dé, Dvarka Nath, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
{ Mukhopadhyay, Prasanna Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
{ Mukhopadhyay, Nil Kamul, *Pogose School.*
{ Sen, Kailas Chandra, *Pogose School.*
Ráy, Bhairav Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
{ Bhattacharya, Bisesvar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
{ Ghosh, Amrita Charan, *Barisal School.*
Sen, Rajani Kanta, *Noakhali School.*
Gosh, Hara Nath, *Barisal School.*

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 8th January 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 1C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th February 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th February respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th February 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th February 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	4th Mar. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	3rd Aprl. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	6th May ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	6th June ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	4th July ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	5th Aug. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday,	1st Oct. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	6th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Dec. ,,	2,000		
Total chests	...	20,000	15,750	35,750

By order of the Member in charge.
F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 69C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th March 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,000
Benares „	1,575
Total Chests	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th March respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th March 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th March 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 6th May „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	18,000	14,175	32,175

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th January 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Heeraloll, an Insolvent. — On Monday, the 25th day of September last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the 25th day of December 1872, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Walter Charles Child, lately residing at No. 90, Circular Road, in Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 3, Government Place, North, as a Gas-fitter, Plumber, and Contractor, under the style of W. Child & Co., an Insolvent. — On Thursday, the 18th day of January instant, it was on the petition of the National Bank of India, Limited, a creditor of the said Insolvent adjudged that the said Walter Charles Child hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd January 1872.

In the matter of Chundernauth Shaw and Nundohurry Shaw, Insolvents. — On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

J. Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Chundernauth Shaw and Nundohurry Shaw, Insolvents. — On Saturday, the 27th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

J. Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edward Francis Menzies, formerly of Serampore, then of Dacca, then again of Serampore, and at present of No. 11, Wellington Square, in Calcutta, employed for the last five years, and up to the 13th day of January instant, as an Assistant in the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, but now out of employment, an Insolvent. — Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 26th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Edward Francis Menzies, an Insolvent. — On Friday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Edward Francis Menzies, an Insolvent. — Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court

on Monday, the 5th day of February next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Berners, Sanderson, and Upton, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Woomesh Chunder Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 13th day of January instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Gray and Sen, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Madub Chunder Rooder, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 13th day of January instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Gray and Sen, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Luckeynarain Pyne, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 5th day of February next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Beeby and Rutter, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th January 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ...	6 P.M.	31st Jan.	*Deccan.*
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah.	6 „	2nd Feb.	
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellecherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay.	6 „	5th „	*Madras.*
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 „	5th „	*Arabia.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 2nd February 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 1st

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. McGOWAN.
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th January 1872.

Postal Notice.

THE Mails for China and Australia will in future be sent *viâ Bombay* by the steamer which leaves that port at 4-30 P.M. on every alternate Tuesday in the fair season, and on every Monday in the south-west monsoon.*

* From the 6th May to the 23rd September, both dates inclusive.

H. A. BROWN,
For Offg. Dir.-Genl of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 27th January 1872.

Atkinson, Mrs.
Arrow Smith, Mrs. A. A.
Braham, F E.
Barker, W. H.
Brown, D.
Burnell, A. St. L.
Baptist, A.
Bonavia, Dr. E.
Boezalt, J.
Barker, Lieut.
Black, Mrs.
Belt, W. H.
Banks, Bros. Bell & Co.
Brown, Capt. J. S.
Barry, J. B.
Bissumber Dutt.
Crompton, Mr. E.
Cutts, G. M.
Crompton, E.
Clarke, Miss M. G.
Culcheth, W. W.
Chatterjee, J. G. & Co.
Dawn. Capt. A.
Derrick, Miss M.
D'Mello, H. L
Day, W.
DuCasse, W. B.
Doran, P.
Dini, F & Co.
Davis, Mrs
DeSilva, J. P.
Deen, J.
Ewan, C.
Francis, W. J.
Farrell, J. M.
Gisborne, E. S.
Griffin, A.
Gibson, A.
Grant, T. W.
Glazier, E.
Goodwood & Co.
Gonsague, Madame M.
Henderson, R. J
Hardy, Mrs.
Hilton, E.
Hare, R.
Henford, R.
Humphreys, W.
Hughes, P. F.
Houstoun, Lieut. J. F.
Knell, M.
Kennedy, T.
Lawson, Serjeant L.
Linton, Mrs.
Mackenzie, D. F.
Mackintosh, E.
McNeil, Miss J.
Minto, W.
Maclean, N. S.
McCarthy, Mrs.
McEwan and Co.
McCampbell, Lt.-Col. J.
McMeakin, T.
Nemie Churn Sircar.
Notten, H. H. G.
O'Connell, Colonel P.
Ross, Captain G. C.
Roberts, Sergeant S.
Reed, G. W.
Reierson, Mrs. P.
Roe, F. C.
Robertson, R. D.
Shyne, Mrs.
Santenae, Mrs. H.
Selby, Lieutenant H. O.
Stalke, J.
Salusbery, Maj.-Genl. F. O.
Stoton, Captain.
Smythe, Lieutenant A.
Stirling, W. J.
Scott, J. P.
Smith, T.
Smythe, Mrs. M.
Smith, J.
Sexton, Dr. E.
Tayler, E.
Thomas, Mrs.
The Proprietor, "Bengal Superior Press."
Texeira, M.
Taylor, E. F.
Thomas, W. L.
The Proprietor, "Indian Tribune."
Thomas, Mrs. M. A.
The Publisher, "Indian Alenses."
Wood, Mrs H.
Williams, Mrs. H.
Wilson, Mr. J.
Wallis, J
Wilson, Mrs. G.
Warwick, J. B.
Winser, Miss E.
West, Col.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 29th January 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb.	3rd ...	1 Box, [R M]	... Arratoon Apcar.
„	3rd ...	4 Cases, E A R	... Meinam.
„	3rd ...	1 Box, H & Co.	... Ditto.
„	3rd ...	1 Package, N F	... China.
„	3rd ...	3 Baskets, V M	... Ditto.
„	3rd ...	1 Bag, no mark	... Ditto.
„	3rd ...	6 Chairs, no mark	... Indus.
„	3rd ...	1 Package, no mark	... Ditto.
„	17th ...	1 Parcel, G C	... Patna.
„	17th ...	5 Cases, W. S. & Co.	... E. J. Spence.
„	17th ...	2 Cases, W M	... Meinam.
„	24th ...	1 Parcel, Khan Mahomed Dhurmsee, Esq., Calcutta	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 30th January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Package has been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the date stated against the item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1872, Mar. 2nd ...	20 Casks, [J S]	... City of Madrid.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 30th January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta,
during the month of December 1871.
Sole Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Description.	Size.	Price. Unmounted. Rs.	As.
GENERAL MAPS.			
Scale, 16 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Morth-Western Provinces	4 Sheets Imperial ...	4	0
Scale, 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Sindh Compilation Map, Sheet No. 11	Imperial ...	1	0
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 10 N E	Super Royal ..	0	12
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
District Lohardugga, Sheet No. 4	Double Royal ..	1	8
Sindh, Sheet No. 100	Double Elephant ..	1	8
District Ramree, Main Circuit, Nos. 1 & 2	2 Sheets Antiquarian	3	0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Gwalior and Central India, Sheet No. 18	Double Elephant ...	1	0
Do do., Sheet No. 19	Do. ...	1	0
Chota Nagpore, Sheet No. 36	Do. ...	1	0
Do. do., Sheet No. 69	Do. ...	1	0
Do. do., Sheet No. 71 (2nd edition)	Do. ...	1	0
Rewah, Sheet No. 1	Do. ...	1	0
PLANS OF CANTONMENT, CITY & CIVIL STATION.			
Scale, 1½ Inches = 1 Mile.			
Small Plan of Calcutta	Foolscap ..	0	4
Scale, 6 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Plan of Chutterpore	½ Sheet D. Elephant	0	8
Plan of Bijawar	Do. ..	0	8

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 4th January 1872.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor-General of India.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Jan. 12th ...	11 Cases, [A K E] A B	... Order ...	Star of Greece.
„ 12th ...	13 Cases, [42] A. B. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	2 Packages, B C P	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, [D. N. S.] C	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, D O S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Sample, D O S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	11 Cases, [33] E D J	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	2 Casks, [29] E D J	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	4 Cases, [G M M L] A. B. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	3 Cases, [H M B C] A. B. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, [H A D] A B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	2 Cases, [M S M I] A B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	9 Packages, [S. W. M.] A. B. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Sample, [S. T. R.] or S S	... „ ...	Ditto.
1871.			
Dec. 28th ...	6 Cases, K H & Co., H S K & Co.	... „ ...	Singapore.
„ 20th ...	80 Tons Sandal Wood ...	... „ ...	Star of Persia.
1872.			
Jan. 20th ...	2 Bundles Leather, B. C. C. & Co., C...	„ ...	Pembroke Castle.
„ 20th ...	15 Casks, [D. C. & Co.]	... J. Skinner & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	11 Cases [H E] A. B. & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, [J. T. & Co.] S B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	4 Packages, G K M S ...	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	5 Packages [M H M Y] A. B. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case [80] B C D & S	... „ ...	Assaye.
„ 20th ...	19 Bales [C S S] ...	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	2 Cases, M K ...	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	7 Cases [M S M I] A B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, N W & Co. ...	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, P. T. & Co. ...	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, [P S] S. S. S. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	6 Cases, S S ...	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, addressed ...	... Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	8 Casks, B C D ...	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	2 Casks, K L D ...	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, R N M ...	... Hurry Dass Dutt ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	3 Cases, N H & Co. ...	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, N C D ...	... Narain Chunder Dutt ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th January 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1091—1)

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4456	A/96 40151	10	Bogeeram Doss.
4465	A/87 04964	10	Ganolea Nowjee.
4471	A/90 21879	100	Konjolal Banerjee.
4475	A/90 21562	100	Madhub Chunder Baira.
	A/59 17137	100	
	A/83 59706	50	
	,, 63658	50	
	,, 63659	50	
4476	A/90 35439	100	R. Reid.
4478	A/86 30171	1,000	Seth Jaith Mull.
4479	A/90 44257	100	The Post Master, Calcutta.
	,, 47751	100	
	,, 45384	100	
	,, 21465	100	
	A/84 98092	100	
	A/83 43019	50	
	A/82 56289	20	
	,, 11266	20	
4484	A/84 96824	100	Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.
	,, 77845	100	
4486	A/93 81295	20	Khetter Nath Roy.
4488	A/86 74740	500	Lallo Naik Janke Baee.
4489	A/84 24431	100	The Inspecting Post Master, Punjab Railway Division.
	,, 40708	100	
	,, 80002	100	
	,, 41456	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
4450	A/90 00123	100	The Manager, Delhi and London Bank "Limited."
4451	A/93 86368	20	G. C. Chapman.
	A/80 73130	10	
4452	A/96 20787	10	A. P. Neele.
4453	A/83 11171	50	C. E. Knox.
4454	A/84 69545	20	P. Niblett.
	A/93 85444	20	
4457	A/94 59931	20	Arthur A. Smith.
	,, 05818	20	
4458	A/83 61927	at Rs. 50 ea.	The Revd J. Lawrence.
	,, 58857		
	,, 66883		
	,, 55184		
	,, 21914		
	,, 19975		
	,, 40232		
	,, 65484		
	,, 59128		
4459	A/86 71294	1,000	Abdoollah Khan.
4461	A/9 17793	20	E. Palmer.
4464	A/94 81207	20	Grish Chunder Bannerjee.
4467	A/97 48876	10	Kissory Mohun Bose.
4468	A/31 51385	10	Denonath Mondole.
4469	A/96 73055	10	Kisto Chunder Roy.
4470	A/8 34934	10	Messrs. Dins, Law and Co.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4472	A/79 86266	10	Bissumbhur Buttacharjee.
4474	A/78 81703	10	Nobin Chunder Shidhonto.
4477	A/96 79594	10	Lt. W. R. Jones.
	,, 79595	10	
	,, 79724	10	
	,, 79598	10	
3416	A/67 93728	10	Teetoram Naug.
	,, 47539	10	
1433	A/27 39684	20	S. S. Stephens.
	,, 85713	20	
4480	A/73 73251	20	Woomanundo Chuckerbutty.
4482	A/90 02417	100	Kasub Chunder Daw.
	,, 41380	100	
	,, 13684	100	
	,, 07872	100	
4483	A/52 47443	20	Pitambur Chuckerbutty.
	,, 72554	20	
	A/74 31920	20	
	A/68 12610	10	
	A/97 72707	10	
	,, 85740	10	
	,, 22918	10	
	A/95 81875	10	
	A/80 95611	10	
	A/79 30022	10	
	A/96 95717	10	
	A/95 55955	10	
	A/98 33129	10	
	,, 96230	10	
	A/95 21803	10	
	A/80 97571	10	
3562	A/68 15673	10	H. Andrews.
	A/67 75222	10	
	A/62 90056	10	
2553	A/51 15326	10	J. S. R. Clark.

Wrongly joined.

4455	A/95 90126	10	J. G. Connew.
	,, 90129		
4460	A/49 08070	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
	,, 11113		
	A/93 37214	20	
	,, 37414		
4462	A/21 47230	10	B. S. Collins.
	,, 47231		
4463	A/69 35376	10	Brojonath Pyne.
	A/67 96770		
4466	A/93 08128	20	Williamson Brothers and Co.
	,, 08183		
	A/41 92104	10	
	,, 92106		
4473	A/71 48979	20	Jodoonath Dutt.
	,, 48969		
4481	A/72 75300	20	Rajnarain Dutt.
	,, 92414		
4485	A/68 76254	10	The Deputy Collector incharge of Sub-Treasury, of Serajguge.
	A/95 77564		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 29th January 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease, in the district of Darjeeling, being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule I for grant of location at Darjeeling :—

No. of lease.	Name of lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.
176	G. B. Ward ...	50 0 0

B. W. D. MORTON,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 12th January 1872.

Notice.

THE annual Chutia Fair will be held at Chutia, near Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, commencing on Sunday, the 25th February 1872, corresponding with the 1st of Phalgun 1279 Fuslee, and continuing for fifteen succeeding days.

E. T. DALTON,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

CAMP PURULIA,
The 25th November 1871.

Notice

Is hereby given that the audit and examination of the municipal accounts for the year 1871 will, under section 34 of Act VI. of 1863, B.C., be made at the office of the Justices from and after the 19th of February 1872, and that a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined will be open during office hours for the inspection of all parties interested, from and after the 12th idem.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th January 1872. (1088—1)

IN the matter of Munnoololl Augurwallah, an Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, an application will be made to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta on behalf of Munnoololl Augurwallah, the Insolvent above named, for an order that the petition of insolvency of the Insolvent filed on the twenty-eighth day of September last be withdrawn, that the vesting order made thereon be discharged, and that the Official Assignee do make over to the Insolvent the goods and effects in his possession belonging to the Insolvent on receiving from him his commission and the costs and expenses (if any) incurred by him as such Assignee as aforesaid in this matter, the said Insolvent having satisfied the claim of all his creditors.

Dated this 25th day of January 1872.

M. DOVER,
Insolvent's Attorney.

(1083—1)

Notice.

A Sub-Branch of the Bank has been opened at Wurdah, in the Central Provinces, under the management of Mr. E. Fishbourne.

R. HARDIE,
Dy. Secy. and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th December 1871. (1087—1)

Notice.

THE Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. G. W. Moultrie to be Agent at Bombay, *vice* Mr. Thomas Smith appointed Agent at Hyderabad (Deccan).

Mr. William Neill, of Jubbulpore Branch, to be Acting Agent at Nagpore, in room of Mr. A. M. Lindsay appointed Acting Agent at Akyab.

Mr. R. T. Horsford, late Accountant at Mirzapore, to assume temporary charge of Jubbulpore Branch.

Mr. David Fraser, formerly Acting Agent at Akyab, to assume his substantive appointment as Accountant of the Rangoon Branch.

Mr. E. J. Birch, of Head Office, to be Accountant at Akyab Branch.

Mr. John McGillivray, late Acting Agent at Akyab, has been transferred to Head Office.

Mr. E. F. Menzies, of Head Office, has resigned the Bank's service.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th January 1872. (1085—1)

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 690 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein Bhoyro Doss, of Burtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, Hindoo inhabitant and jeweller, is plaintiff, and Damoodur Doss Burmono, of Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, Hindoo infant, sole heir and legal representative of Konoylall Burmono, deceased, is defendant, on and bearing date the twenty-third day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, the following property, that is say :—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises, numbered as No. 14, containing by estimation one cottah thirteen chittacks and fifteen feet, situate, lying, and being at Banstollah, in Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say) :—on the west side thereof, by a lane there leading to Banstollah street; on the east side thereof, by the house and premises of Durponarain Surnokar; on the north side thereof, by the house and premises of Kanto Mitter; and on the south side thereof, by the house and premises of Sibchurn Loll Baural.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff above named, No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 15th January 1872. (1082—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 23rd January 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,41,089 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, Rs. ...	4,03,30,716 6 11	5,66,04,391 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Branches, Rs. .	1,62,73,675 0 1	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,33,53,776 10 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,03,009 13 11
Sundries		6,93,504 8 8
Rs. ...		10,49,95,771 15 3

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		94,24,358 4 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,10,72,033 12 11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,72,57,962 15 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,75,17,233 4 4
Dead Stock		11,83,722 11 5
Stamps		14,390 15 0
Balances with other Banks		5 73,610 0 5
Sundries		2,24,947 13 3
		5,72,68,259 12 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, Rs. ...	1,92,54,825 12 0	4,77,27,512 2 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches, Rs. ...	2,84,72,686 6 5	
Rs. ...		10,49,95,771 15 3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th January 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1084—1)

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore.

CITATION

UNDER SECTION 250, ACT X OF 1865.

IN the matter of the Estate of Charles Paterson, deceased.

Whereas an application, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for letters of administration to the estate of Charles Paterson, late of Sugrampore, in the district of Bhaugulpore, has been made by his widow Charlotte Paterson of Sooltangunj, through her pleader Joseph DaCosta, and whereas the 17th day of February of the current year (1872) has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased, may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 17th day of February 1872, and show cause why the application of the said Charlotte Paterson should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court, this 12th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

H. MADOCKS,
Judge.

(1072—3)

Notice.

THE creditors of Mr. G. M. Blacker, of Calcutta, late Merchant, are required, on or before the fifteenth day of February next, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the Inspectors of his Estate, at No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Inspectors, to come in and prove their said claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated Calcutta, this 11th day of January 1872.

Inspectors of the Estate of G. M. Blacker.
J. F. RUTHERFOORD.
JAMES MURDOCH.
THOS. LONGMUIR.

(1068—5)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 601 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Debnarain Bysack is plaintiff, and Gopaul Chunder Bysack is defendant, and bearing date the nineteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, on the second day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say :—

The right, title, and interest of the defendant, of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land containing by admeasurement six cottahs more or less, situate, lying, and being at, and numbered 27 formerly, but at present No. 6, Bindabun Bysack's street, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the said Bindabun Bysack's street; on the south by the dwelling-house of the late Nilmoney Goor; on the east by the dwelling-house of the late Beerchund Sen; and on the west by the godowns of Argenti Sickari and Company.

The abstract of title will be produced at the sale, but the same may be seen, and all further particulars obtained, on any day before the sale at the office of Messieurs Gillanders and Chunder, the plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 3-2, Esplanade Row.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 29th January 1872.

(1091-3)

Notice.

ARCUTTIPORE TEA COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE ordinary yearly general meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. MACKILLICAN AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1872.

(1086—1)

Notice.

In the matter of Heeraloll Soorooie, an Insolvent. } By an order of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, dated the second day of December last, it was amongst other things ordered that the creditors of the above named Insolvent do, on or before Saturday, the second day of March next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of the said Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the estate of the said Insolvent, duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY,
Attorneys for the adjudicating creditors of the Insolvent above named. (1070—2)

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Mouzahs or Mehals, situate in Zillah Chuprah, Sarun, will be given in lease by Lewis Price Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator-General of Bengal, and Administrator to the estate and effects of Munoololl Tewary, deceased, namely: The Mouzahs Bhulwahee, Jamapore, Motteeharee, Roodurwa, Bujwa, Kookraha, Bikree *alias* Gourypore, Sreepore, Guroowah, Bheeteeah, Junoonee, Bujrowah, and Doodhurwa, in Tuppa Ramgeer, and Mouzah Beerah in Tuppa Chugowon, Mouzah Pukree Sugholia in Tuppah Jhumowlee, in Pergunnah Muchooa Dukhillee.

For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. Gray and Sen, Solicitors, No. 4, Council House Street. (1062—*f. n.*)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary General Meeting for the year 1872 will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Darjeeling, on Saturday, the 24th February 1872, at 4 P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts to 31st December 1871, to elect Directors and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
W. LLOYD,
Secretary.

DARJEELING,
The 15th January 1872. (1071—2)

Notice.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WATTS AND COMPANY, "LIMITED," IN LIQUIDATION.

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the premises No. 1, Wellessley Place, on the 8th of February next, at 4 o'clock P.M., to pass the accounts for the year ending 1871.

A dividend of Rupees twenty-six per share will be paid on presentation of scrip at the Office of undersigned.

ROBERT ALLARDICE,
Liquidator, Watts & Co., "Limited."

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,
Calcutta, the 30th January 1872.
(1089—1)

Notice.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited, will be held at Dehra on the 27th February 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES S. REID,
Secy., Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th January 1872. (1069—4)

Punjab Trading Co.

IN LIQUIDATION.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above mentioned Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 26th day of February next, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Liquidators' final report and accounts, declaring a dividend, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

J. G. MCRAE,
W. H. FITZE,
Liquidators.

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 4th of March 1872, corresponding with 9th Fagoon 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Pukri, Pergunnah Arrah	3 0 3	45 0 0
.....	.....	Ditto	1 1 37	25 0 0

D. BARBOUR, *Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 6th December 1871.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 31, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the District of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 2nd day of February 1872, corresponding with 20th Magh 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1871 :—

No. 17.—Dehi Alpha, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 123-3-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 24.—Bansberia, Pergunnah Shaoojial; recorded proprietor, Madhupanunda Moitra; sudder jumma Rs. 646-9-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 243-3-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, Pergunnah Matiaree; recorded proprietors, Mr. John Cochrane, Assignee, and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,123-1-4, and police Rs. 64-9-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-1-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 243.—Dehi Hatichala, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,807-8-10, and Police Rs. 21-6-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 69-2-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 258-1.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Debnath Roy Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5, and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 286-12-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 282-9-1 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258-3.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Parbutinath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5, and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 283-13 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258-4.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Jadupendrunath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5, and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, *viz.* Revenue Rs. 283-13, and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 371.—Dehi Nakaseparrah, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 214-7-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Taruf Ranaghat, Chakla Sreenagur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chunder Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and Police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-12 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Taruf Shampore, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chuckravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 21-0-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3230.—Packa Khoyerpore, Pergunnah Mahamed Shahi; recorded proprietors, Jogendronarain Rai Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 6,649-9-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 461-6-5 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th December 1871.

C. C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, and under Section 11, Act II. of 1871, amending Section 7, Act VII. of 1868, that the undermentioned estate, in Zillah Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 16th February 1872, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871; the date of sale originally fixed for the 30th December 1871 having been altered, and the sale postponed to 16th February next:—

Permanently-settled-Estate.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.—Towjee No. 1172.—Alluvial increments of 15 mouzahs, *viz.* Mouzah Peerpur, Khordo Chandpur, &c., Pergunnah Islampur; Sudder Jumma Rs. 2,623-4. Mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue to Rs. 3,950-4 for the years 1277-78 B.S.

W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

PUBNA COLLECTORATE,
The 5th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1872, corresponding with the 4th Phalgoon 1279 Fuslee, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872:—

No. 1886.—Mudunpore Bisnath, Pergunnah Mahilla; recorded proprietors, Audit Sahai and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 670-1-7.

The share of Audit Sahai only, with sudder jumma of Rs. 23-12, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 5-7 on account of Government revenue.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
the 22nd January 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Collector.

اس تحریر کے رو سے خاص و عام کو دفعه ٦ اکٹ ١١ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع کے مطابق اطلاع دي جاتے هي که علاقجات موسومه دیال موقوعه ضلع ترهت بعلت زر باقي وغره مطالبه جنکو قوانین اور اکٹون مستعمبته کے رو سے وصول کرنا جایز هي اور اوس زر باقي اور مطالبه کو تا تاریخ ١٢ ماه جنوري سنه ١٨٧٢ ع تاریخ غایت اداي مالگذاري سرکار ادا کرنا واجب تها بالضرور تاریخ ٢٨ ماه فبروري سنه ١٨٧٢ ع مطابق چهارم ماه پهاگن سنه ١٨٧٩ فصلي روز چهار شنبه کچهري کلکٹري ضلع ترهت مین نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ١٨٨٦ توزیع—محال مدنپور بشناتهه پرگنه مهلا که جسکے خانه مالگذاریمین نام ادت سهاي وغره کا مندج هي اور مبلغ ٧-١-٦٧٠ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار اوسکے جمع صدر هي اور اس محال مین بعد منهاي حصه سایلان تقسیم جکا حصه مطابق دفعه ٣٣ قانون نوزدهم سنه ١٨١٤ ع کے بتعداد ٧-٥-٦٤٦ زیر بتواره هو چکا هي باقي موازي ١٤ گنڈه حصه ادت سهاي مالک بتعداد ١٢-٢٣ صدر جمع بعلت ابقاي مبلغ بقیه باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے نیلام هوگا *

اِف: اِم: هلیڈي
کلکٹر

المرقوم ٢٢ جنوري سنه ١٨٧٢ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 2, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871:—

Mehal Noabad.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Chota Sonooah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 303.—Talook Chota Sonooah, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,072-0-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Borghona, Thannah Satkania.

No. 314.—Talook Gouri Sunker, Boidyonath Kanongo, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 639-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Naporah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 541.—Talook Srimoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Proprietors, Sreemoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 633-11-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Bakolea, Kismut Chur Shabek Bakolea, Thannah Towa.

No. 559—Talook Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, Srimoti Noor Bebi; Proprietors, said Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, and Srimoti Noor Bebi; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 686-4.

J. WHITMORE,
For Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of February 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

PERMANENTLY- SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 773.—Mouzah Kamalla in the 10*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietor, Khwaja Ahsanullah; Government revenue, Rs. 1,649-2; road fund, Rs. 16-8; is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 567-2.

No. 310—3 *gds.* 3*k.* out of a 1*a.* 5*gds.* share in Mouzah Chapitala, in the 10*as* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietors, Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri, Sib Chandra Pal; Government revenue, Rs. 1,693-12; road fund, Rs. 17; is to be sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 6-12-9. The recorded proprietor of this 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is Sib Chandra Pal, and the Sudder Jumma of it is Rs. 20-0 10.

N.B.—A separate account has been opened by the Collector under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859, for the 1*a.* 5*gds.* share within which the 3*gds.* 3*k.* fall. The entire estate is under partition, and the above 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is now advertized for sale in accordance with the terms of Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE,
The 19th January 1872.

F. COWLEY, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdry, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenauth Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgara and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590 6 5	
Deduct Kasseenath Kooar's share of Nij Goorbaree and Hurriram-pore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ...	992 2 9	
		1,582 9 2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdoory of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopee Kisto Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorno Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgoorah, Pergunnah Chowmooha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,113-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY,
The 25th January 1872.

F. H. PELLEW,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 39.—Taraf Ali Rohollah; proprietor, Tripoora Churn Rai; sudder jumma, Rs. 994-0-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 51.—Taraf Alear Khan; proprietors, Shahama Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, and Asad Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the share of Asad Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 468-7-5, and the revenue of that share having been paid, the share of Shahamat Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, and Akbar Ali Khan, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,606-0-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1024.—Taraf Gobindo Anandi; proprietors, Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mohamaya, Mahomed Ashrof, Ramjoy, Ram Chunder Dutt, Ishan Chunder, Goluck Chunder, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Mozumdar, Neel Comul Gupta, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Pitamber Chunder Doss, Ramkumar Doss, Kali Doss, Puddolochun, Trilochun Dey, and Doolameah. A separate

account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ishan Chunder Chowdry, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Sen, Neel Comul Gupta, Ram Coomar Doss, Goluck Chunder Doss, Srimoti Mohamaya, Pitamber Chunder Doss, Kali Doss, Sheik Doolameah Chowdry, Puddolochun Chowdry, and Trilochun Chowdry, bearing a jumma of Rs. 353-14-7, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mahomed Ashof, Ramjoy, and Ram Chunder Dutt, will be sold; sudder jamma, Rs. 1,061-13-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 1238.—Taraff Enos Jop; proprietors, Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Anwar Khan, Brejo Mohan, Surforaj, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Alaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Samed, Mahomed Asad, Magun, Nowagish, Warrish Khan, Kurrim Buksh, Alokah, Aasin Khan, Amir Ali, and Ayar Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Warrish Khan, Mahomed Samed, Anwar Khan, Shorforaj Khan, Aasin Khan, and Ayar Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 581-13-10, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Brejo Mohan, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Allaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Asad, Magan, Nowagish, Korim Buksh, Aloka, and Amir Ali, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,272-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 1281.—Taraf Joynarain Kerani; proprietor, Mahomed Rofee Showdagar; sudder jumma, Rs. 563-4-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2203.—Taraf Nosim Chowdhari; proprietors, Jan Ali, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jugguth Chunder Sen, Prankristno Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jan Ali, Juggath Chunder Sen, and Ramjan Ali; sudder jumma, Rs. 659-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2411.—Kismut Probahath, formerly Taraf Brojo Kishore; proprietors, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Bonnijan Bebi, Boistab Churn, Futteh Ali, Gour Hari Biswas, Hari Doss, Hashmat Ali, Kalikinker, Kisto Churn, Khalon, Modun Mohan, Mahomed Danis Chupprassi, Noor Bebi, Warrish, Rohoman Syad, Huri Churn, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Shorfonessa, Surruth Chunder, Surruth Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Shorindri, Munshi Tilock Chunder Biswas, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Ram Doss Bhuttachargea, Nobo Chunder Bhuttachargea, Srimoti Montaj Banoo, Sheik Mahomed Boshirullah, Amir Ali, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Koilas Chunder Dutt, Moulvi Barkatoollah, Najir Ahamed, Noor Ahamed, Wazooddeen, Tarak Chunder Dutt, Oma Churn Dutt, Tarakinker Dutt, and Moonshi Tilock Chunder Biswas. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Surrut Chunder Roy Kanongoe, Srimoti Shorindri, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Hashmat Ali, Babutmalik his mother Shorfonessa, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Huri Churn Pal, Kristno Churn Pal, Hurri Dass Pal, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Gooroo Doss Dutt, Ram Doss, Nobo Chunder, Koilas Chunder, Mohesh Chunder, Prosono Chunder, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Montaj Banoo, Moulvi Borkatoollah, his minor nephew Najir Ahamed, and Wajuddin, bearing a jumma of Rs. 443-7-8, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jnmma, Rs. 667-11-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2542.—Teraf Rajah Ambiah; proprietor, Akbar Ali Chowdhuri, sudder jumma, Rs. 608-12.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2562.—Taraf Rambhodro Kanongoe; proprietors, Bonijun Bebee, Bhoirub Churn, Chand, Churn, Chundi Churn Nundi, Sadak Ali Moonshee, Doorga Churn Doss, Grish Churn Doss, Nosuroollah Munshi, Tofer Ali, Kali Churn Doss, Nittyanundo, Pitamber, Raj Chunder, Ram Doss, Ram Mohun Sen, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramsoonder, Kalikinker, Tarini Sunker Kanongoe, Tripora Churn, Annoda Churn Sen, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Dhur, Pran Huree Lallah, Boistub Churn Podar, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Golam Hossein, Chundi Churn Dhur, Ramshebuck Burnik, Abdoolla Nillamdar, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Degambar Sen, Oojer Ali *alias* Potan, Huri Doss Dey, Aradhun, Srimoti Bishashori, Ooma Churn, Kantapersaud Hazari, Sheik Mahomed Wasil Chowdri, Gooroo Doss Rai, Ram Chunder Chowdhari, Debi Churn Dey *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Omed Ali, Ram Doss Shikdari Raj Chunder Chowdhari, Nittyanundo Sen, Nobo Chunder, Surrut Chunder Sen, Choitanio Churn Sen, Doya Mohun Sen, Hurrinath Porohit, Ramkinker Porohit, Ramkishore Sen, Jowala Bharoti Mohunto, Gobind Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Tara Kinker Dutt, Ramkishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Ram Buksh Hazari, Sheik Golam Hossein, Gorib Hossein Chowdhri, Mahomed Wali, Jaker Ali, Chundrohadari Thakurani, and Boidonath Bachoshpoti. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ram Soonder Sen, Bahat Malik, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Churn Doss, his brother Grish Chunder Doss, Sadak Ali Moonshi, Nittyanundo Sen, Ram Soonder, Kalikinker, Kanta Persad Hazari, Babut Malik, Susti Churn Chowdhari, Chundi Churn Nundi, Ramruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Jowal Bharoti Mohunto, Babatshare Arjoon Bharoti Mohunto, Pitamber Kanongoe, Gooroo Doss Rai, Malik Pitamber Kanongoe, Govind Chunder Kanongoe, Golam Hossein Chowdhari, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Hari Doss, Aradhun, Ramshebuck Burnick, Digamber Sen, Omed Ali, Nittyanundo Sen, Surruth Chunder Sen, bearing a jumma of Rs. 516-15-2, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, and the shares of Pitamber Kanongoe Malik, Tara Kinker Dutt, having been already sold on 22nd December 1871,

bearing jumma of Rs. 6-11-11, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2933.—Taraf Shasiram Kanongoe; proprietors Afzal, Aitan, Abootalif, Brindabun Sein, Bishumber, Rejoanuddin, Bhikan Chunder, Bholanath, Chotronarain, Digamber Chunder, Doorga Churn, Doorga Mohun, Gogun Chunder, Gonesh Chunder, Gopeenath, Golam Basid, Golam Moksad, Golam Ali, Gopal Dass, Gopal Dass Sein, Gopinath, Golam Ali, Gouri Kanto, Gour Soonder, Jug Mohun, Jugguth Chunder, Jugguthnath Sein, Jan Ali, Jooromoni, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Mohun Gooho, Koolo Chunder, Lukhi Chunder Rai, Mahomed Ashrof Jemadar, Magan Dass Sen, Magan Chunder, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo, Neelkanto Poorohit, Neelkanto, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nemy Churn Rai, Nittyanundo, Neamutoollah, Warr[illegible] Oopendro Chunder, Prosono Singh, Prosono Coomari, Poorno Chunder Sen, Peary Mohun, Rohimon[illegible] Russick Chunder, Ramdoolal, Ramdoyal Dey, Ramkanto, Ramdoyal, Ramjoy Potdar, Ramlochun [illegible] Rehanuddin, Renooka, Surruth Chunder, Shaha Mahomed, Shahabuddin, Shamsoonder, Tiloke Chu[illegible]er, To[illegible] Ali, Lall Mahomed Hazi, Golam Ali Nazir, Shoobrati *alias* Shoorjomoni Surdar, Srimoti Beshashori, Mahomed Rohimullah Mohesh Chunder, Mahomed Kamil Chowdhari, Isof Ali, Nejamut Ali, Mahomed Ali, Monohur Khan, Ujir Ali, Uma Charan Ghose, Doorga Churn Sein, Jugguth Chunder [illegible]in, Modun Mohun, Ramdoolal, Ramanundo, Doorga Churn, Chundi Churn Surmah, Sheik Asanoollah [illegible]dhari, and Shoodharam Surkar. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having [illegible]d for the shares of Gopal Dass Sein and Degumber Kanongoe and others, bearing a jum[illegible]s. 642-1-6, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Srimoti Oloka, Ram[illegible]al Sen, Sreemoti Brojobashi, Juggut Chunder Sen, Shoodaram Surkar Nilamdar babut Prankristno, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, Gour Chunder, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 826-14-3.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

No. 3113.—Taraf Sheermustkhan Chowdhari; proprietors, Akbar Ali Khan, Dewan Bebi, Jenat Ali Khan, Mokhool Ali, Milkiat Fuzl Ahamed minor, and Ramsoonder. A separate account having been opened for the share of Fuzl Ahamed minor, and the sudder jumma of that share, Rs. 165-10, and the shares of all other proprietors, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 527-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

Mehal Lakheraj resumed, Mouzah Borghope, Thannah Satkania.

No. 13407.—Taluk Gouri Sunker, Boidonath Kanongoe; proprietors, Grish Chunder Rai and Lolita Thakurani; sudder jumma, Rs. 701-4-3.

J. WHITMORE,
For Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Furreedpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 4th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 2793.—Taluk Amanullah, in Pergunnah Jalalpur; recorded proprietors, Amanullah and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs 1,515-4-3¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-13-0¾ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

A. J. FRASER,
Deputy Collector in charge.

FURREEDPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 27th January 1872.

Printed and pu[illegible]blished by EDWIN MORRIS [illegible]WIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—January 31, 1872.

No. 05 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 27th January 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
C. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
and
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

NEW MEMBER.

MR. SCHALCH took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

MR. BERNARD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. This Act, as the Council would remember, was passed after much discussion a year and a half ago; its effect was to make over the custody of the port of Calcutta and its revenues to the Port Commissioners. In the opinion of all persons qualified to judge, the arrangement then sanctioned by this Council had worked extremely well. The Port Commissioners, so far as the port of Calcutta was concerned, had stepped into the place of the Government; and they certainly had, it was generally believed, done more for the port during the last eighteen months than had been done during a good many previous years. There was one respect, however, in which the Port Commissioners did not, under Act V of 1870, occupy precisely the position which the Government had formerly occupied. Under the old Port Act (XXII of 1855) the East India Company, that is the Indian Government, had been exempted from liability for any injuries or losses which might be caused by default of the Government harbour officers. That provision had not been re-enacted in favor of the Port Commissioners by the recent Port Trust Act; and therefore, by the common law, the Port Commissioners would be liable to actions on account of loss which might be caused by the occasional carelessness or indiscretion of their officers, or for injuries resulting from any undetected defect in the working, or from such like untoward accidents. From a perusal of the long debates which took place when the Port Trust Bill was considered by this Council, he had not been able to ascertain whether the Council intentionally omitted to re-enact the indemnity clause. Some discussion indeed took place, and an hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Robinson) spoke regarding the necessity of enforcing the due exercise of care by the Commissioners and their officers in regard to certain duties connected with warehousing goods. But the Bill now proposed did not touch the sections of the Port Trust Act which referred to warehouses; all that was intended was to exempt the Commissioners from liability for the default of harbour officers only. The matter stood just thus: if the Commissioners were to continue liable for such defaults, they would have to maintain high port dues, and they would have to establish an insurance fund to meet occasional demands for compensation, which might arise out of the carelessness of a harbour officer. The Chamber of Commerce had been consulted as to whether they thought this indemnity should or should not be given to the Port Commissioners, and he (Mr. Bernard) asked the Council's permission to read an extract from the Chamber's letter on this point. The then state of the case was so clearly and fully put by the Chamber, that he would, with the permission of the Council, read what they said. Their Secretary wrote:—

"The Commissioners were, as the Committee understand, appointed for the purpose of endeavouring to work the Port of Calcutta more efficiently than heretofore, and, if possible, also with greater economy to the vessels frequenting it. The arrangements so far carried out have resulted in a considerable surplus revenue, in virtue of which a reduction in the dues now levied on shipping might reasonably be expected at no very distant date, and the Committee believe is actually under contemplation by the Commissioners. It is manifest, however, that if a responsibility is to be laid on the Board which did not attach to the Government, in whose hands the management of the port was previously vested, and which may at any time entail a heavy pecuniary loss, the first duty of the Commissioners would be to provide for such contingencies, thereby indefinitely delaying the great desideratum of reduction of charges. The matter is very much, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, one of insurance, and the Committee are decidedly of opinion that ship-owners would prefer continuing to run the amount of risk they have hitherto borne in respect of collision and other accidents than to secure immunity, which it might often be matter of difficulty to enforce, by a continuance of existing heavy dues."

The Chamber of Commerce were, the Council would perhaps consider, better qualified than any one else to give an opinion upon this point.

The Government of Bengal concurred in the Chamber's view, that it would be better for the trade of Calcutta that the Port Commissioners should not be obliged to insure themselves against casual claims of this kind, because such insurance must involve higher port-dues.

He (Mr. Bernard) asked leave to bring in a short Bill to give effect to the views of the Chamber of Commerce, and to re-enact in favor of the Port

Commissioners the indemnity given to the East India Company by section 61 of Act XXII of 1855; such indemnity being against the default of the harbour officers only.

MR. SCHALCH said the circumstances under which it was proposed to introduce this Bill, and the reasons for its introduction, had been so fully explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that there remained little more for him to do than to say that, as he was connected with the body of Port Trust Commissioners, he was in a position to state that their only object and desire was to place themselves in the same position which had been held by the Government when they had charge of the port, so as to enable them to carry out their desire to reduce as soon as possible the heavy charges which were now, as a matter of necessity, levied from the port.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he hoped it would be thoroughly and entirely understood by the Council and the public that the object of this Bill was not to change the state of things which had heretofore existed, but simply to maintain that state of things. As had been explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, these servants of the Government had been placed in that position that the Government should not be responsible for any negligence or misfeasance committed by them. Now a doubt had been raised as to whether, as servants of the Port Trust Commissioners, they were in the same position as the servants of the Government before the passing of the Act which it was now proposed to amend, and it was proposed to put them in the same position as the servants of the Government. It seemed to him that as the Port Commissioners were not a private body, the proposal was not unreasonable. He had referred the matter to the Chamber of Commerce, who were the guardians of the interests which were represented in this matter, and they had expressed their opinion in favor of maintaining the state of things which existed formerly under the Government. Therefore, as had been explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, this Bill had been prepared and laid before the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD said, that as the Council had been good enough to grant leave to bring in this Bill, and as the Bill was a very short one, and there was no technical difficulty nor any question of principle involved in the Bill, except the one principle which the Council was prepared to adopt, he would ask His Honor the President to suspend the rules of the Council, that the Bill might be read in Council and referred to a select committee. As no hon'ble members seemed to object to the Bill, perhaps there would be no objection to adopt this course.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he did not think it desirable that this Bill should be hurried with anything like unseemly haste through the Council, and his wish and intention would be, that while suspending the rules at this stage of the Bill, nevertheless such time should be given to the public before the Bill was finally passed as ordinarily would be given under the rules. He thought that it would be desirable that this Bill should be referred to a select committee as soon as possible, and published for general information, in order that opportunity should be given to the committee to consider any further questions which might arise in connection with the Port Improvement Act. He thought hon'ble members would agree with him that it was not desirable that the Act should be continually tinkered; and if any other points should arise in connection with this Bill, the committee could, if they thought it right to do so, insert those points in addition to the single point which was now laid before the Council by the Government.

The rules were then suspended, and on the motion of Mr. Bernard, the Bill was read in Council and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Schalch, Mr. Robinson, and the mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

JUSTICES' BORROWING POWERS.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the

repayment of municipal debt, be considered. The Bill had, as the Council would remember, been reported upon by a select committee, and its clauses had been settled by this Council. But the Bill had not passed because the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta had moved the hon'ble President to postpone the final passing of the Bill until they should have an opportunity of considering its scope. The letter from the Justices (No. 45 of the 15th instant,) had now been received, and a copy of that letter was to-day, Mr. Bernard believed, in the hands of every member of the Council. The purport of the letter and of its enclosure was to ask that an assurance might be obtained from the Government of India on behalf of the Secretary of State, to the effect that the imperial treasury would advance to the corporation funds to meet any debentures which might fall due. If this were done, the whole debt of Calcutta would eventually become a debt to the Indian Government; and the corporation proposed to set apart two per cent on the total of such debt yearly, and to pay over to the Indian Government the sums so set aside in liquidation of any loans made or hereafter to be made by that Government to the corporation. It was certain that this Council could not bind the Indian Government to any particular course of action in this matter, and even if the Government of India were disposed to grant loans on liberal terms to the Calcutta corporation, such a disposition could not very well be made the foundation for legislation in this Council. As the local Public Works Loan Act, quoted in paragraph 2 of the Justices' letter, stood the Calcutta corporation must take its future loans from the Government of India, unless the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being should see fit to relax this rule under the power conferred upon him by a subsequent section of the Act. So far as the Government of Bengal was at present advised, it did not propose to relax the rules, and the future loans of the Calcutta corporation would probably be contracted from the Indian Government on fairly liberal terms. But it seemed best that this Council should so legislate in the present case as to meet all contingencies; so as to provide for an efficient sinking fund, whether the money was borrowed from the Indian Government or from the outside public. Mr. Bernard trusted the Council might be disposed to concur in this view; the Bill, as settled by the Council four weeks ago, gave full effect to this view. If the Council were pleased to let the Bill stand, Mr. Bernard for his part, and he might perhaps add on the part of Government, did not propose any material alterations in the Bill as then settled.

The Bill provides that the Justices should set aside 2 per cent on the capital sum borrowed, and that the sum so set aside should be devoted to the repayment of debentures or to the formation of a sinking fund. As matters now stood, this arrangement would pay off nearly the whole loan in about forty or forty-two years from the present date. The earliest of the 55 lakhs of debentures mature in the year 1884. Up to the year 1884 then the sinking fund would grow at compound interest, and the tax-payers would pay the full interest on the debentures. From 1884 the Justices for the time being might, if they so decided, reduce the burden on the tax-payers by paying off debentures, and demanding from the tax-payers interest on the reduced loan. The burden on the tax-payers would, it was hoped, be at the same time further reduced by the imperial treasury lending money at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to pay off debentures, for the liquidation of which the sinking fund might not suffice. The Bill indeed, as settled by the Council, gave full and precise legal sanction to the arrangement which the Justices had (as described in paragraph 5 of their letter) decided upon, and, he would say, very wisely decided upon for themselves. All that was required to make the Justices' resolution of some years back, and the action taken thereon permanent, was to enact that the sinking fund already accumulated by the Justices should be treated as though it had accumulated under the present Bill; and to this he would move a short amendment to section 3 of the Bill. There was one other point in the enclosures to the Justices' letter to which he might refer, and that was, the proposal to borrow two lakhs more to build a municipal office. The proposal seemed a reasonable and economical proposal; and he had nothing to say against it. But he abstained from asking the Council to sanction any further loan beyond the 30 lakhs sanctioned by the present Bill; because after all, the drainage works in contemplation would not, as explained in the

Justices' letter of the 24th August, cost more than 21¼ lakhs, so that there would be ample margin in the 30 lakhs for any permanent structure for a municpal office. The whole question of enforcing on the municipality of Calcutta the duty of paying off, within a reasonable term of years, the funded debt now due from them, was discussed at much length on a previous meeting of this Council. He would submit the opinion that the duty was now to be enforced was not so much in the interest of the debenture-holders, as in the interest of future generations of municipal tax-payers, who, if there were no sinking fund, would inherit a funded debt equal to six or seven years' gross income of the corporation. Mr. Bernard would only add that the Bill, as it was settled by the Council, was a mean, or a compromise between the two proposals; one, that in accordance with the practice of all recent Government loans to the Port Commissioners or to the corporation, the whole should be paid off in thirty-two or in thirty-three years; and the other proposal now made by the Justices, that the loan should be paid off in fifty years. As the Bill now stood, the 55 lakhs loan would be paid off in about forty years' time.

His Honor the President said, he believed that the arrangement that had been made when this Bill was last under consideration was, that the Bill should be published and brought forward again, so that opportunity should be given to hon'ble members to propose any further amendments they might think necessary. He observed, however, that with the exception of the amendment, of which notice was given by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, no other amendment had been proposed; and the Council would therefore proceed to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member.

The motion was then agreed to.

Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore said, he had to make a few observations with regard to the third section of the Bill. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had told the Council that as the section stood, the full amount of the municipal debt would be repaid within a period of forty-two years. But it appeared to him (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) that if the saving in the way of interest by the investment of the sinking fund in the 4 per cent be taken into calculation, the period for the repayment of the debt would come up to about thirty-two years, or the life-time of one generation. He therefore agreed with the report of the Justices that the repayment of the debt should not be limited to the life-time of one generation, and that it should be extended to the life-time of two generations; for the succeeding generation would profit equally with the present in the benefits of the works which had been undertaken, and which were of a permanent and extensive nature, and consequently it would be hard to require one generation to pay for works that would equally benefit the succeeding generation. The Justices had suggested an arrangement which the Council, he thought, should not sanction; but he thought it just that the period for the repayment of the municipal debt should be extended to two generations, and the percentage to be set aside should therefore be lessened so as to extend the period of repayment to two generations. With this view, he would move that "one-and-a-half" be substituted for "two" in line 5 of section 3. He was fully aware that the Justices at present did lay by a sum of two per cent towards the liquidation of their debt; but when it was taken into consideration that the Justices were about to borrow a further sum of 30 lakhs of rupees, it seemed clear that, under that arrangement, they must either raise the taxation, or put a stop to the execution of any further improvements.

His Honor the President said, with reference to the hon'ble member's proposal, he wished to explain how the matter stood at present. His Honor's own individual view was, that the result of the works which were looked upon as improvements was so precarious, that it would be much more better to follow the prudent course, voluntarily taken by the Justices, in regard to the loans previously contracted by them—a course by which the loans would be paid off in thirty-two or thirty-three years. It might be, and he hoped it would be the case, that some of the grand works undertaken by the Justices would last for two generations; but on the other hand we knew not only that there were a great many failures, but that the advance of science causes works constructed by

one generation to become comparatively little estimated by the succeeding generation, or perfectly useless to them. Take the instance of the vessels of the British fleet; their generation was a generation of ten years, not a generation of thirty or forty years; a fleet constructed in one decade was found by the next decade to be completely out of date, and it was found necessary to re-construct or entirely remodel the vessels that had been built only ten years before. His Honor would further illustrate the matter by referring to the steam engine. He was told that the rapidity by which old engines were superseded by new ones was something surprising; that the new engines consumed much less coal, and were therefore more profitable to every one except the coal owners. He was told that the best boats which the best builders could supply three or fours years ago were rapidly being superseded by better built vessels, and he believed it was the same with regard to buildings, drainage, and sanitary improvements of all kinds. If there was a probability, or even a possibility, that what we had done at the present time would be behind the requirements of the next generation, that next generation might not be willing to pay for what was done thirty years before. But he had so far yielded to the concessions urged by the Justices as to believe that it might be possible, even if not probable, that some of the works constructed by the Justices might be unusually permanent works, with regard to which it might be reasonable to extend the period of repayment to fifty years. What he wished to explain before hon'ble members committed themselves regarding section 3 of the Bill was, that that section, as now drawn, rendered it possible to extend the period of repayment to fifty years. Hon'ble members would find that the section did not provide for a sinking fund, accumulated with compound interest till the whole period which would be required to accumulate the total amount of the capital had been completed, but that sums so invested for repayment of loans were to be applied to the repayment of such portions of the loan as had accrued due. If an arrangement was made for the repayment of a portion of the loan each year, then the 2 per cent would be applied to repay that portion of the loan as it might fall due, and the loan would not be completely paid off until the expiration of fifty years. His Honor would illustrate the matter in this way. It so happened that the debentures issued by the municipality run to the year 1884, that is to say, thirteen years hence; consequently the sums accumulated for the repayment of the loan would accumulate with compound interest for thirteen years, and at the end of that time they would be applied to the repayment of the debentures then falling due. After that no more interest would accumulate on those sums. Therefore, the practical result would be, as explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that the whole loan would be paid off in forty-two or forty-three years. That, His Honor hoped, would be accepted as a reasonable compromise of the difficulty.

MR. COLVIN said, it appeared to him that this section involved two points for the consideration of the Council. The first question had already been discussed, namely the question, whether the period within which the municipal loan should be repaid should be thirty years or fifty years; that he quite agreed was open to discussion with reference to the extent and permanence of future new works to be constructed by the Justices. For his own part he thought it would be more prudent to repay the loans within one generation; that period was the precise period which the Justices had themselves adopted in establishing a sinking fund. The Bill proposed to provide that in giving the Justices increased borrowing powers, it should be on the condition that the debenture-holders should be placed in no worse position as regards the ultimate repayment of the loan than that in which they now stood. The proposition of the Justices, in their letter of the 15th January, did not keep this proposal in view, and instead of a sinking fund, they proposed contracting loans from the Government of India for the repayment of the public debentures by annual instalments of 2 per cent., and thus to extend the period of their liquidation to fifty years. But it appeared to him that as in the case of former loans from the Secretary of State he had insisted on the establishment of a sinking fund for the repayment of the loan, in all future loans from the Government the same principle would be observed. The Justices might be

correct in assuming that the Government of India would be willing to be their sole creditor; but it might well happen that at times when the money market was easy the public would be willing to lend on more advantageous terms than the Government of India would be disposed to accept, and he (Mr. Colvin) thought it should be open to the Justices to go to the cheapest market. There could be no doubt that the Government of India would make their own terms, and it seemed to him that it was beside the power of this Council to do more than to enact that the public loans should be paid off within a certain period, and that they should be subject to the operation of a sinking fund. Taking this view of the matter, it would be his duty to support the Bill as it stood, subject to a verbal amendment excluding Government loans from the operation of the Bill, and limiting the sinking fund to the aggregate of their public securities.

MR. WYMAN said, he should be inclined to support the section as it stood with reference to the sum to be set aside as a sinking fund: he thought it would be dangerous to go below the proportion of 2 per cent. as a sinking fund.

But there were some other points connected with this section to which he would wish to call attention, and possibly to move amendments. The section provided in line 19 that the securities were to be invested in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant-General to the Government of Bengal. He (Mr. Wyman) thought that the sinking fund should be held independently of the officers of the municipality, and he would rather see the name of the official trustee of Bengal substituted for that of the Chairman of the Justices. He would call the attention of the Council to the remarks which fell at the meeting before last from an hon'ble member of this Council, who stated that for twelve months after the passing by the Justices of a resolution for the establishment of a sinking fund, the sinking fund was omitted to be established. It was clear that a like dereliction of duty might again occur. He thought that a trust like this should be a sacred one, and that no officer of the municipality should have anything to do with it; and he could not conceive a more proper person than the official trustee, in connection with the Accountant-General.

The next point to which he wished to refer was the investment of the surplus amount after the interest on debentures should have been paid. The section provided that the surplus should be invested in Government securities; but it had occurred to him that if it were permitted to the Justices to invest the surplus in their own unmatured debentures, it might happen under certain circumstances that very great economy to the tax-payers might result. As for instance, owing to the depression of the market, or want of confidence in the Justices, the debentures might fall, and it might then become more desirable to purchase their own debentures than to invest in Government securities. He thought therefore that it was highly desirable that the Justices should be able to purchase their own debentures when they considered it advisable to do so. The security to the Government would remain the same, and as the public debt would be lessened, and it would be to the interest of the tax-payers that the Justices should have this power.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE'S amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of MR. BERNARD the "Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department" was substituted for the "Chairman of the Justices" as one of the Trustees under the Act, in lieu of "the Official Trustee of Bengal," proposed by Mr. Wyman.

MR. WYMAN moved the insertion of the words, "or in Calcutta municipal debentures," after the word "Government," in line 18, so as to enable the Justices to invest their surplus funds in the purchase of their own debentures.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that this was one of those practical questions upon which he would like to hear the opinion of the commercial members of the Council, with reference to its probable effect upon the market of such dealings.

MR. ROBINSON said he thought there could be no objection to the amendment proposed; it was simply that the Justices should be allowed to invest a portion of the sinking fund in the purchase of their own debentures: if that was the whole change that was proposed, he did not see that it was open to any objection. It was perfectly possible to conceive certain circumstances under which municipal debentures might be a cheaper investment than any other species of investment at a particular time, and the Justices would naturally wish to invest their funds in them.

Mr. Wyman's amendment was then agreed to.

On the motion of MR. BERNARD the words at the end of the section—

"All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also, from time to time, be invested by the trustees in like manner, and held upon the like trust"

were omitted, and the following words were substituted:—

"And all moneys and securities now held by any trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the trustees under this Act and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the trustees shall also, from time to time, be invested by them in like manner, and held upon the like trust."

MR. DAMPIER said that before leaving this section, he would like to have it explained how it was proposed that the Justices should be compelled to invest money for the sinking fund; whether a writ of *mandamus* was the only means of compelling the Justices to observe the directions of this Act? He took great interest in the Bill as it now stood, as the holder of the office which he had the honor at present to fill was to be one of the trustees.

MR. BERNARD said he believed the learned Advocate-General had explained that in the case of the Justices declining or neglecting to fulfil the obligations imposed upon them by the Bill, the common law would be sufficient to enforce their observance of the provisions of the law. He (Mr. Bernard) presumed that if the Justices did neglect to carry out the provisions of the Act in this respect, it would be open to the trustees to move for a writ of *mandamus* against them.

MR. DAMPIER explained that what he wished to know was, whether it would be the duty of the trustees to enforce the provisions of the Act in this respect; or whether their duties commenced only after the investment of the funds in their name.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought this very question had been discussed and satisfactorily disposed of on a former occasion, and he was not aware that a more stringent measure would be required to induce the hon'ble member to do his duty,—it was merely the duty of the trustees to comply with the requirements of the Act. He thought he might say that the trustees had no duty to perform until the money was placed in their hands; they were then bound to dispose of it in the terms of the Act. He believed public-spirited men would not be wanting to put the law in force when there was any occasion to do so.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said before the question was put that the section, as amended, stand part of the Bill, he wished to put to the Council a suggestion that a certain addition should be made in the 20th line. He believed it was as the opinion of the late Advocate-General that in the case of investments of money in the name of officials, it would be advisable to add words to the effect that they should be invested in the name of such officer for the time being. He would therefore suggest the insertion of the words "respectively for the time being," after the words "Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal." It was, he believed, the opinion of Mr. Cowie that on the retirement or promotion or death, of any one of such trustees, some confusion and difficulty might arise from the necessity of endorsing over the papers to their successors; whereas the insertion of the words he had proposed would have the effect of continuing the trust in the officer for the time being without the necessity of any formal transfer or endorsement. If the Council were of the same opinion, he (Mr. Thompson) thought it would be advisable to insert the words which he proposed, and he would therefore move their insertion.

The motion was agreed to, and the section, as amended, was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard the Bill was then passed.

JUTE WAREHOUSES: FIRE-BRIGADE.

MR. BERNARD moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to amend the law for the registration of jute warehouses in Calcutta and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade in Calcutta and its suburbs, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. He said that the select committee's report and the amended Bill had been in the hands of the members of the Council for a week; and he would only very briefly explain the principal alterations made by the select committee, and the reasons for those changes. The Bill as first introduced, had provided that licenses should be granted or renewed as a matter of course to all existing jute warehouses; while the justices should have discretion in regard to the licensing of new warehouses. The Bill as first drawn was in accordance with the wishes of the Calcutta Corporation as it had then been expressed. But when the Bill was referred to the Calcutta Justices and to the Chamber of Commerce for opinion, both these bodies gave very decided opinions that the Bill did not go nearly far enough. They recommended that the conditions and restrictions under which jute warehouses might be licensed, should be laid down by law, and they strongly urged that no warehouses should be licensed in Calcutta, except under such restrictions as to reduce the chance of fire to a minimum. These views were in some degree challenged by the British Indian Association, but the select committee, af er some discussion, accepted the main principles laid down by the Justices and the Chamber, and the committee felt more free so to do because, at the debate, before the Bill was referred to a select committee, decided opinions had been expressed by some members, in favor of more strict provisions than the Bill as originally drawn contained. The committee accepted the plan of the Justices for giving effect to the view it was decided to adopt. That plan delegated to a sub-committee of the Justices the duty of inspecting each existing warehouse, and reporting upon its fitness for a license. This duty of inspection would be heavy, for the work would have to be done before the end of July next; but the Chairman and the Justices voluntarily offered themselves for it, and there seemed no other agency for such a duty which would command a like degree of public confidence. The only other new provisions of importance adopted by the select committee, were those which laid down the conditions and fees under which jute warehouses might be licensed, and which prohibited dealing in or letting off fire-works without a license. These sections were introduced after fully considering the views of the Justices and of the Chamber of Commerce. Having thus shortly explained the more important changes made in the Bill by the select committee, Mr. Bernard moved that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

MR. COLVIN said, as some of the amendments made in the Bill by the select committee were introduced in consequence of the suggestion he had the honor to submit to the Council, it might perhaps be desirable that he should say a few words in reference to them, although the explanation given by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill rendered it unnecessary for him to do more than briefly to confirm what the hon'ble member had stated. The Council would probably recollect that when the Bill was introduced, he (Mr. Colvin) had observed that its provisions hardly went far enough, and that scarcely sufficient protection was guaranteed against accidents by fire to property in the neighbourhood of jute godowns, and that it appeared to him necessary to take steps for the prohibition of licenses to such dangerous depôts as now existed within the limits of the town, and their removal to the outskirts of the town.

This recommendation, which had already been backed by the Agents of Fire Insurance Companies, was referred to the various public bodies noted on the report, and with some modification and exception was generally approved of, and elicited such a degree of support to the opinion that some such measure

was really essential as to render it unnecessary for him to show cause further in its favor.

But in considering the best practical way of dealing with the question of jute warehouses by legislation in the proposed direction, the select committee were assisted by the suggestion of the Justices, that they should take power to appoint a committee of their number to inspect and report upon existing warehouses, and on such report, that the Justices should have power to withhold a license to such warehouses as might be a source of danger to life and property in the neighbourhood, and to grant a license to those warehouses only that appeared reasonably safe for the purpose, on their consenting to conform to certain conditions, and on the payment of a certain fee. In conferring this power on the Justices in Calcutta, and the Municipal Commissioners in the suburbs in regard to jute warehouses within their jurisdiction, he trusted it would be considered that a fair and satisfactory compromise and settlement of the whole matter had been arrived at as between the abolitionists on the one side and the owners and occupiers of jute warehouses on the other. He thought that, on the whole, a very satisfactory solution had been deduced from the proposition summarily to close each and every existing warehouse. It was seldom that any public improvement of this kind could take effect without some objection being taken as to inconvenience or injury to private property. He maintained that no real hardship would be inflicted by saying that persons should not be permitted to endanger the lives and property of the neighbourhood, simply because they had hitherto been allowed to do so with impunity. Possibly objection might also be taken to the scale of license fees being so high, but he thought that to make them lower would to a great extent defeat the purpose of the Bill. It appeared to him that the only cases in which complaint was likely to be made as to the high rate of fees, would be the very cases in which licenses ought to be prohibited under any circumstances.

He would add one word as to the contribution from Fire Insurance Companies towards the expenses of the Fire-Brigade. When the Bill was first introduced, he had recorded his objection to this as to some extent a tax upon individuals for the benefit of the community; he could not say that this objection was altogether removed from his mind, but he was unwilling to press it further, as the amount of the charge proposed to be levied was comparatively insignificant, and if he was wrong in assenting to it, he had at any rate the satisfaction to know that he was sailing in good company, as precisely similar provisions were contained in the London Fire-Brigade Act.

He trusted the Bill would commend itself to the judgment of the Council, and would be considered a useful enactment, adding another to the many improvements which had been effected in Calcutta during recent years, and tending to raise it another step on the scale of commercial cities as regards the comfort and safety of its inhabitants and the protection of their property.

His Honor the President said, since it appeared that this Bill, in its main features, was likely to be acceptable to the Council, he was sure he might congratulate the select committee on the successful result of their labors. The subject was at first an extremely difficult one, and he could not have imagined that the select committee could have come to so more satisfactory a conclusion.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard, the clauses of the Bill were considered for settlement in the form recommended by the select committee.

The consideration of sections 1 to 3 was postponed.

Section 4 was agreed to.

His Honor the President here left the chair, and Mr. Schalch presided.

Section 5 empowered the "Justices" to appoint a special committee of their own number to inspect and report upon existing jute warehouses, and to award such fee to each member of the committee as they might think fit.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wyman the words "at a special meeting" were inserted after the word "Justices," so as to make the appointment of the committee an act of the Justices in meeting, and not of the Chairman under the interpretation of "Justices," contained in Act VI of 1863, with which this Bill was incorporated.

Section 6 was passed with a similar amendment; and the addition to the section of the following words: "Every license granted under this section shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee, to be imposed and paid in manner as in the next succeeding section is directed, and to such other of the conditions mentioned therein as the Justices may think fit."

In section 7 the same amendment was made; and in addition thereto the following amendments were moved:—

In clause (1) the words "or clippings" were struck out, as being included within the meaning of the word "cuttings."

In the same clause, Mr. Wyman moved an amendment to the effect that the beams of warehouses should also be made of iron. After some conversation this amendment was carried on the following division:—

AYES 7.	NOES 4.
Mr Wyman.	Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
„ Robinson.	Moulvie Abdool Luteef.
„ Colvin.	Mr. Bernard.
Baboo Degumber Mitter.	„ Thompson.
Mr. Bayley.	
„ Dampier.	
The President.	

In clause (2), which provided that warehouses should be supplied with solid doors or gates which "can be securely closed," Mr. Wyman moved the substitution of the words "shall be considered by the Justices to be safe" for the words "can be securely closed." After some discussion, this amendment was negatived.

Clause (5) provided that "the boilers and fire of any steam engine used in such jute warehouse shall be at a reasonable distance from the building." On the motion of Mr. Robinson this clause was amended, so as to stand, "the engines and furnaces used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices."

Section 8 was passed with a verbal amendment.

Section 9 gave a discretionary power to the "Justices" to cancel or suspend a license on a breach of any of the conditions of a license. Mr. Wyman moved the insertion of the words "at a special meeting" after the word "Justices," so as to ensure the power being exercised only by the Justices at a meeting. After some discussion the amendment was carried on the following division:—

AYES 8.	NOES 3.
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.	Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Wyman.	„ Colvin.
Baboo Degumber Mitter.	„ Bayley.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef.	
Mr. Bernard.	
„ Thompson.	
„ Dampier	
The President.	

Section 10 was passed with a formal amendment.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd February.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 27th January 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Jan. 27th	0 1	Favorable ...	Very good; the rain has been very beneficial which fell copiously in Soopool	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 27th	1·1	Rainy ...	Good.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 27th	0	Foggy and seasonable.	Pulses, &c., being reaped; the spring crops promise well.	
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 27th	Light shower.	Occasionally cloudy.	Mustard fair; wheat average but wants rain.	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 27th	0	Variable ...	Mustard and urhur being cut, the outturn about 10 annas.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 27th	0	Foggy and cold...	Mustard being reaped; it is not good.	
7	Godda ...	„ 27th	Light shower.	Cloudy and foggy	Cold weather crops poor, owing to want of rain.	No rain gauge.
8	Pakour ...	„ 27th	0	Cloudy ...	Satisfactory ...	Not taken owing to absence at Rajmehal.
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 27th	0	Cloudy and sometimes close and at other times cold.	Mustard, the only crop on the ground, is poor.	
10	Patna ...	„ 27th	1·3	Foggy and rainy	Pulses may suffer from the heavy rain.	
11	Gya ...	„ 27th	0·2	Good ...	The rain has done good to the crops, which are promising.	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 27th	Slight.	Cloudy and foggy	The spring crops promise a rich outturn; the rain has been good to poppy and oats, but not to wheat and peas.	
13	Sarun ...	„ 27th	1·5	Cloudy and rainy	The rain has somewhat damaged the peas and the gram	
14	Shahabad ...	„ 27th	1 6	Cloudy and chilly	Pulses damaged by the rain; other winter crops promising.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 27th	1·4	Cloudy ..	Spring crops continue promising,	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 25th	0	Cold ...	Spring crops flourishing...	Cholera and fever yet continue in some places.
17	Bograh ...	„ 26th	0	Cloudy with a slight drizzle.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 27th	0·6	Foggy and cloudy	Generally favorable.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 27th	Light shower.	Fair, cold, and pleasant.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 27th	0	Fair ..	Good; a little rain would have done good to some crops.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 27th	0	Fine and seasonable.	Good	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 27th	0	Foggy and damp	Most crops gathered; mustard good.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 27th	0	Fair	Winter crops satisfactory.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 26th	0	Cool ..	Winter crops not doing well for want of rain.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 27th	0	Fine; sky rather overcast.	The crops will be fair if it rains now.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 27th	0	Partly clear and partly cloudy.	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 27th	0	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 26th	0	Fair ..	Good.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 27th	0	Seasonable, though rather warm.	Not very good.	
30	Jessore			Very fine ...	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 26th	0	Fair ..	Good.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 27th	0	Seasonable ...	Good.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 27th	0	Fair and cold ...	Good; rice nearly all cut.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 26th	0	Warm and close	Good ...	A dust storm on the evening of the 25th. No more cholera. General health, fair.
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 27th	0	Fair ..	Good.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 27th	0	Good ...	Very good.	
		„ 20th	0			

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
37	Cachar ...	Jan. 20th	0	Fair ...	Favorable.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 20th	0	Bright and cold ..	Rice harvested; outturn unusually good; winter crops generally fair.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 19th	0	Fair ..	Good.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 26th	0	Fair ..	Good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 20th	0	Foggy ...	Good.	
42	Cuttack.					
43	Balasore ...	„ 27th	0	Seasonable ...	Good.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 20th	0	Seasonable ..	Cold weather crops suffering from want of rain; exportation of rice to Ganjam continues.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 27th	0	Cloudy .	Favorable, but the continuance of the cloudy weather will be injurious.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 26th	0	Warm ...	A little rain in Palamow has done good to the crops, which promise fair.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 27th	0	Fine ...	Owing to want of rain there will be loss of 8 annas in rice, 6 as. in spring crops, and 10 as teel, mustard, and other oil seeds.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 20th	0	Dry and cold ...	Good.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 19th	0	Cold ...	Rice and pulses reaped; sugar-cane and mustard doing well.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 19th	0	Cold ..	Rice gathered; spring crops promising well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 20th	0	Very cold, healthy and pleasant.	Good; most crops harvested.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 20th	0	Dry and cold ...	Rice favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 20th	0	Fair ...	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 19th	0	Fine ...	"No standing crop."	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 12th	0	Cold and healthy	All crops gathered; outturn remarkably good; the hillmen cutting fresh "jhooms" for the ensuing year.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 27th	1·0	Cold and cloudy...	Rice gathered; outturn below average; mustard satisfactory.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 20th	0	Foggy and cloudy	Winter crops reaped; outturn of mustard less than the last year.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 20th	0	Fair ...	"No crops on the ground at present."	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 27th	0·4	Very cold ...	In the hills wheat and barley are promising; in the Terai kullai being reaped, and mustard promising.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 20th	0	Foggy and cold...	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30*th January* 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 8th to 14th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jajpore	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	
	Kendrapurah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	ditto			
	Balasore	Nil	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
	Bhuddruck	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Pooree	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Khoordah	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail .	Nil	0 24	0 24	21st Jan 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0 12	0 12	ditto.	
	Burhee . .	ditto	0 10	0 10	ditto.	
	Puchumba	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Palamow	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	
	Purulia	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	
	Gobindpore	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	ditto	0 10	0·70	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	0·25	0 88	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ..	ditto	Not received	0·60	14th Jan 1872.	
	Behar	Not received	ditto	0 16	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Bath	Nil	ditto	0 50	14th Jan. 1872	
	Gya	ditto	ditto	0 14	ditto.	
	Sheighotty	ditto	0 10	0 10	21st Jan. 1872	
	Nowadah	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Aurungabad	ditto	1 03	1 11	ditto.	
	Chumparun	ditto	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Chuprah	ditto	Nil	0 80	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Sewan	Not received	0·22	0 76	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore	Nil	0 40	0 70	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	0·02	0·02	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	ditto	0·10	0·60	ditto.	
	Tajpore	ditto	Nil	2 20	ditto.	
	Mudhubani	ditto	0 20	0 42	ditto.	
	Hajipore - ...	ditto	0 12	0 48	ditto.	
	Arrah	ditto	0 23	0·77	ditto.	
	Buxar	Not received	Not received	...		
	Sasseram	Nil	0 11	0 19	21st Jan. 1872	
	Bhubhooah	ditto	0 20	0 70	ditto.	
	Benares . ..	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	ditto	0 10	0 10	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	Not received	0 36	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Soopool	ditto	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872	
	Monghyr	ditto	0 20	0 22	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Begooserai	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872	
	Deoghur	Nil	Nil	0 03	21st Jan. 1872	
	Jamtara	ditto	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
	Rajmehal	Not received	ditto	...		
	Pakour	Nil	ditto	Nil	14th Jan 1872	
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan 1872	
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872	
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	ditto	0 35	0 35	ditto.	
	Maldah	ditto	Nil	0·05	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0 04	ditto	0 04	ditto.	
	Jungipore	Nil	0 03	0 09	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	0 11	Nil	0 11	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 1st to 14th Jan.
	Pubna	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cutwa	0 12	Not received	0 12	14th Jan. 1872	
	Culna	0 02	ditto	0 02	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	0 15	ditto	0 15	ditto.	
	Sooree	0·05	ditto	0 07	ditto.	
	Hooghly	0 50	ditto	0 50	ditto.	
	Serampore	0·16	ditto	0·16	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Not received	Not received			
	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872	
	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	1 35	Not received	1 35	14th Jan. 1872	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1·00	Nil	1 00	21st Jan. 1872	
	Gurbetta	Nil	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
	Tumlook	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 8th to 14th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	0·08	Not received	0·08	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Bongong	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Meherpore	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Jessore	0 09	ditto	0·09	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	...	.....	
	Saugor Island	0 02	Nil	0·02	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Calcutta	0 22	ditto	0·22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital... ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	0·70	Not received	0 70	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Baraset	0 31	ditto	0·31	ditto.	
	Satkherah	0·16	ditto	0·16	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·51	ditto	0·51	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	0·05	Nil	0 05	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Burrisaul	0·37	ditto	0·37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	Nil	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Perozepore	0·37	Nil	0·37	21st Jan. 1872	
	Madaripore	0·70	ditto	0·70	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Mymensing	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atteah	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Cachar	0 25	Not received	0·25	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Hylakandy	0·39	ditto	0·39	ditto.	
	Koyah	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0·40	Nil	0·40	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	0·44	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Rangamatee Hill	0·50	Nil	0·50	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally	0·59	ditto	0·59	ditto.	
	Tipperah	0·26	ditto	0 26	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	0·10	Nil	0·10	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Buxa	Nil	0·18	0·18	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Goalparah	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Dhoobree	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Julpigooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Boda	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	0·40	ditto.	
	Mungledye	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Seebsangor	0·08	Not received	0·48	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Golaghat	ditto	ditto	0·08	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·10	ditto	0 20	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·23	ditto	0 50	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	0 80	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	0·02	ditto	0·02	ditto.	
	Jaowai	Not received	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Nil	ditto	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th January 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Jan.											
Calcutta.	21st	10	30·155	30·174	67·0	61·5	71	N N W	...	...	C	
		16	30·011	30·029	75·5	64·5	51	N W	...	...	C	b
	22nd	10	30·083	30·102	69·0	63·0	70	W N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·918	29·936	76·7	65·0	49	W N W	...	...	.....	
	23rd	10	30·063	30·082	72·8	68·5	78	W by S	...	...	C	b
		16	29·936	29·954	79·5	70·0	60	S by W	...	...	.....	
	24th	10	30·080	30·099	70·0	67·6	89	S by W	...	...	K	b
		16	29·944	29·962	79·5	68·2	52	S S W	...	...	.....	b
	25th	10	30·059	30·078	71·5	69·0	87	S S W	...	...	.....	
		16	29·953	29·971	80·4	71·0	60	S S W	...	...	K	
	26th	10	30·097	30·116	71·0	66·9	80	E S E	...	...	CS	
		16	29·968	29·986	76·8	69·8	68	S by E	...	...	CS	
	27th	10	30·125	30·144	70·5	67·5	84	E by N	...	...	K	
		16	29·966	29·984	77·8	70·0	65	S S W	...	...	K, CS	
Saugor Island.	21st	10	30·158	30·164	70	69	61	N	6·8*	...	C	b, m
		16	30·010	30·016	77	68	60	N W	7·8*	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	30·086	30·092	71	67	80	N W	4·0*	...	C	b, m
		16	29·931	29·937	78	68	57	S W	8·3*	...	C	b, m
	23rd	10	30·058	30·064	75	70	76	S S E	2·7*	...	C	b
		16	29·955	29·961	78	73	77	S S W	8·2*	...	.....	b
	24th	10	30·102	30·108	76	72	81	S W	6·4*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·972	29·978	79	73	73	S S E	6·7*	...	.....	b, m
	25th	10	30·075	30·081	76	72	81	S	6·6*	...	C	b, m
		16	29·985	29·991	79	72	69	S	10·8*	...	CS,	b
	26th	10	30·087	30·093	75	72	85	N W	5·5*	...	N	b
		16	29·975	29·979	78	73	77	S S W	6·8*	...	KS	b
	27th	10	30·127	30·133	76	73	86	N N W	1·9*	...	N	b
		16	29·981	29·987	79	73	73	S	7·1*	...	KS	
Chittagong.	21st	10	30·032	30·127	71	64	66	N N W	3·8*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·943	30·037	73	64	58	S W	6·6*	...	.....	b, m
	22nd	10	29·982	30·077	71	64	66	N N E	3·8*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·853	29·947	75	63	47	W S W	6·2*	...	.....	b, m
	23rd	10	29·969	30·064	72	65	66	N	3·1*	...	.....	b
		16	29·878	29·972	77	65	49	W S W	6·7*	...	.....	b, m
	24th	10	29·969	30·064	72	66	71	N	1·1*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·895	29·989	77	67	56	W	7·4*	...	.....	b, m
	25th	10	29·984	30·078	74	66	63	N E	3·4*	...	.....	b
		16	29·918	30·011	78	68	57	S S W	9·6*	...	.....	b, m
	26th	10	30·026	30·121	72	67	75	N E	4·3*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·928	30·022	74	68	72	W S W	6·5*	...	.....	b, m
	27th	10	30·026	30·120	73	67	71	N N W	3·5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·905	29·998	78	68	57	W	6·3*	...	.....	bc
Madras.	20th	10	30·122	30·152	84	72	53	E N E	9*		.....	bc
		16	29·992	30·022	82	70	52	N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	21st	10	30·084	30·114	83	73	60	N E	12*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·931	29·961	82	70	52	N E	16*	...	.....	bc
	22nd	10	30·054	30·084	79	68	54	N N W	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·919	29·949	82	69	48	N E	9*	...	.....	bc
	23rd	10	30·039	30·069	81	71	59	N N W	4*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·911	29·941	82	72	59	E N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	24th	10	30·026	30·056	82	73	63	E N E	8*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·905	29·935	81	73	66	E	11*	...	.....	bc
	25th	10	30·019	30·049	83	75	67	E by S	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·902	29·932	81	74	70	E S E	10*		.....	bc
	26th	10	30·047	30·077	84	73	56	E	5*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·917	29·947	81	71	59	E N E	10*	...	.....	fair
Cuttack.	20th	10	30·152	30·236	73	64	58	N E	2·9*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·971	30·054	80	66	44	N E	3·4*	...	C	fair
	21st	10	30·072	30·156	73	65	62	N E	0·5*	...	C, KS	fair
		16	29·921	30·004	82	68	45	E	1·8*	...	C	fair
	22nd	10	30·009	30·103	75	68	68	S	0·3*	...	C	fair
		16	29·839	29·921	85	68	37	S S E	2·2*	...	C	fair
	23rd	10	29·964	30·047	77	70	68	S W	0·9*	...	CK	fair
		16	29·843	29·925	88	69	34	S E	3·6*	...	KS	fair
	24th	10	30·007	30·090	77	70	68	S S E	1·2*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·841	29·923	86	66	29	S	4·3*	...	.....	fair
	25th	10	29·977	30·060	76	68	64	W S W	1·2*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·873	29·955	85	68	37	S S E	4·9*	...	C	fair
	26th	10	30·004	30·087	76	69	68	S W	1·7*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·843	29·925	88	69	34	S S W	3·2*	...	KS	
Akyab.	21st	10	30·108	30·130	70	67	84	N N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·982	30·004	80	71	62	W N W	1	...	C	b
	22nd	10	30·046	30·068	71	68	85	N E	1	...	C	b
		16	29·930	29·952	76	69	68	S W	1	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	30·061	30·083	69	67	89	N	1	...	CS	b
		16	29·940	29·962	76	70	72	S	1	...	C	b
	24th	10	30·091	30·113	69	67	89	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·967	29·989	78	70	65	S	1	...	K	b
	25th	10	30·096	30·118	71	68	85	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·979	30·001	80	72	66	W	1	...	K	b
	26th	10	30·086	30·108	72	69	85	N E	1	...	C, CS	b
		16	29·984	30·006	79	71	65	W	1	...	C, CS, K	b
	27th	10	30·073	30·095	72	69	85	E S E	1	...	CK	b
		16	29·962	30·984	79	69	58	W S W	1	...	K	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 16TH TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Port Blair ...	100	Not received.																														
Madras ...	27	29·953	...	30·005	29·901	...	·104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·1	...	80·3	80·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	74	...	6·86	7
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·961	29·929	30·021	29·913	29·981	·108	106·1	24th	117·0	23rd	92·0	84·6	6·1	78·5	81·7	79·4	82·5	83·8	81·1	17th	86·0	11·0	30th	75·0	63	66	61	60	65	Nil.	...
Akyab ...	21	29·964	29·951	30·014	29·906	29·985	·108	...	...	...	...	...	81·2	12·3	68·9	75·8	72·0	76·1	81·0	74·3	20-21st	82·7	17·1	27th	65·6	78	86	80	66	81	Nil.	...
False Point ...	18·7	30·028	30·026	30·072	29·977	30·039	·095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·1	68·9	78·4	80·3	77·0	...	...	...	...	...	72	84	68	68	68	0·20	1
Cuttack ...	60	29·917	29·90	29·970	29·854	29·943	·116	136·8	24th	140·0	22nd	135·0	89·9	24·3	65·6	76·9	68·1	80·2	86·6	72·8	16th	94·0	32·5	28th	61·5	66	87	59	40	78	Nil.	...
Saugor Island ...	6	29·987	29·966	30·048	29·931	30·002	·117	135·7	17th	148·0	21st	131·9	83·1	16·1	67·0	75·6	69·9	78·3	83·0	71·4	16th	86·2	24·7	29th	61·5	75	89	70	57	83	Nil.	...
Chitttagong ...	90	29·895	29·867	29·953	29·851	29·908	·102	141·4	20th	146·0	25th	135·0	82·9	21·1	61·8	72·7	65·3	77·5	79·1	69·0	16th	85·4	26·6	28th	58·8	77	92	70	61	86	Nil.	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·969	29·947	30·034	29·912	29·984	·1[illegible]2	139·0	17th	148·0	28th	136·4	82·1	14·5	67·6	74·4	68·6	76·7	80·7	71·7	16th	85·7	23·7	28th	62·0	69	84	61	47	82	Nil.	...
Jessore ...	22	29·953	29·932	30·008	29·895	29·978	·113	...	...	...	...	...	83·9	23·3	60·6	71·4	61·6	79·1	80·1	64·9	17th	86·7	33·7	28th	53·0	73	96	56	48	94	Nil.	...
Dacca ...	35	29·944	29·924	30·004	29·883	29·967	·121	134·3	21st	146·0	27th	124·4	80·1	18·9	61·2	73·0	65·6	78·6	79·0	68·9	16th	84·4	27·2	28th	57·2	69	85	59	52	79	Nil.	...
Cachar ...	88·91	29·892	29·888	29·961	29·821	29·900	·140	122·4	23rd	126·0	26th	113·0	81·9	20·2	61·7	70·7	63·0	72·3	80·2	67·4	20th	84·0	25·0	28th	59·0	81	93	82	62	89	Nil.	...
Hazareebangh ...	2,014	27·955	27·930	28·003	27·918	27·970	·085	133·6	23rd	138·0	29th	126·0	78·1	22·0	56·1	67·4	59·0	72·9	74·1	63·7	17th	80·0	28·0	27th	52·0	42	58	32	31	48	Nil.	...
Berhampore ...	80	29·893	29·880	29·960	29·832	29·900	·128	135·6	16th	140·0	25-26th	132·0	83·9	21·5	62·4	72·8	63·9	77·3	82·1	68·0	16-17th	86·5	29·5	27th	57·0	71	84	60	56	84	Nil.	...
Gya ...	400?	29·610	29·582	29·671	29·554	29·634	·117	124·5	26th	128·0	29th	119·5	83·3	24·0	59·3	72·1	62·2	77·7	80·9	67·7	17th	86·0	31·5	29th	54·5	44	63	38	26	50	Nil.	...
Patna ...	179	29·798	29·770	29·861	29·740	29·823	·121	136·8	22nd	139·0	27th	133·0	80·0	28·8	51·2	67·3	56·8	72·9	77·6	62·1	22-23rd	83·3	35·1	28th	48·2	53	64	46	38	63	Nil.	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·798	29·785	29·851	29·734	29·821	·117	132·6	16th	138·0	30th	128·0	81·7	22·2	59·5	69·9	62·1	72·1	79·5	66·0	18th	86·0	31·0	29th	55·0	57	72	56	36	64	Nil.	...
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·412	23·397	23·433	23·395	23·425	·038	114·0	28th	131·0	18th	92·0	56·3	14·8	41·5	48·2	43·5	52·3	50·8	46·3	26th	61·0	22·0	26-27th	39·0	83	90	72	79	93	0·43	3
Goalparah ...	386	29·552	29·560	29·608	29·482	29·559	·126	134·5	20th	148·2	30th	130·2	79·6	18·1	61·5	71·1	63·5	73·9	76·6	70·6	19th	81·1	23·9	25th	57·2	76	95	71	64	75	0·20	1
Shillong ...	4,792	25·332	25·322	25·375	25·286	25·345	·089	135·4	17th	147·0	19th	100·0	62·9	14·3	48·6	55·6	50·3	59·0	59·1	53·9	30th	65·0	19·5	29th	45·5	85	90	75	85	90	0·30	2
Benares ...	262·74	29·732	29·711	29·806	29·682	29·728	·124	133·2	19-20th	136·0	28th	129·0	85·7	34·8	50·9	69·0	56·7	75·1	83·2	61·1	20th	90·0	43·0	21st	47·0	54	79	36	27	74	Nil.	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·117	29·100	29·168	29·079	29·121	·089	121·1	18th	125·0	25th	117·0	80·3	36·0	44·3	61·9	47·1	69·4	76·5	54·6	18th	85·7	49·5	25th	36·2	56	81	37	24	83	Nil.	...

CALCUTTA—NOVEMBER 1871.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years ...	29·966	Mean temperature of 16 years ...	74·7	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	73	Mean rainfall of 16 years ...	1·09
Ditto ditto of 1871 ...	29·954	Ditto ditto of 1871 ...	76·1	Ditto ditto of 1871 ...	71	Ditto ditto of 1871 ...	Nil
Defect in 1871 ...	·012	Excess in 1871 ...	14	Defect in 1871 ...	2	Defect in 1871 ...	1·09

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max =100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair				
Madras	29·981	77 2	39	N 39° E
Vizagapatam	29 993	81 8	61	S 79° E
Akyab	29 986	75·8	37	N 41° W
False Point	30 047	76 1	45	N 43° E
Cuttack	30 000	77 1	12	N 44° E
Saugor Island	29 993	75·5	40	N 61° W
Chittagong	29 990	72 9	51	N 25° W
Calcutta	29 988	74·4	79	S 70° W
Jessore	29·976	71·4	21	N 23° W
Dacca	29·981	73 0	17	N 28° W
Cachar	29 986	70·9	31	S 33° E
Hazareebaugh	29·995	73·1	81	N 72° W
Berhampore	29·977	73·0	40	N 47° W
Gya	.....	73·2	54	N 80° W
Patna	29 986	67·5	32	N 85° W
Monghyr	29 966	70·3	69	S 73° W
Darjeeling	30 029	68 1	23	S 85° W
Gowalparah	29·951	72·2	20	E
Shillong	30·032	69·2	27	N 68° W
Benares	30·016	69·7	55	N 79° W
Roorkee	30·044	64·5	50	N 48° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of December 1871.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ north. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30·043
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 14th	30·197
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 1st	29·880
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·317
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·118
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·986
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·132
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	69·0
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 1st	82·5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 29th	57·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	25·5
Mean of the daily max. temperature	77·7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	61·8
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15·9
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	63·1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5 9
Computed mean dew-point for the month	58·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	10·6
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·496
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·46
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·30
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·70
	⊖
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	133·6
	Inches.
Rained No. days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	W N W & N W

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of Observatory.

The 29th January 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of December 1871.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.							STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Rs.				Rs. As. P			Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
5	Passenger...	4 in No	375	...	...	2 4 3	15	Passenger...	16 in No.	7,215	...	...	107 14 10	.	...	Local Traffic		...	...	...	36	Local ...	4,151	173¾	3,726	31 0 3	The canal was closed on the 15th of December 1871 for annual repairs.
3	Jaggery ...	2,995	599	...	..	2 12 0	4	Jaggery ...	4,030	806	...	...	11 4 0	49	Stone ...	2,888	23,106	...	...	117 2 0	165	Through	1,04 270	1,387 3/28	58,254	460 6 10	
10	Paddy ...	1,156	2,313	...	...	15 2 0	41	Paddy ...	4,308	8,617	...	...	107 10 0	13	Ghooting	365	5,113	...	...	30 4 0	104	Irri. works	3,437	1,281 11/28	23,096	183 11 9	
18	Empty ...	...	1,578	...	...	19 14 0	1	Hides ...	9,720	972	...	...	14 4 0	1	Basket ..	184	120	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	..	3	Seeds, &c....	5,140	2,570	...	...	38 4 0	41	Empty...	..	7,540	...	...	40 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rice ...	112	112	...	...	1 8 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	Spices ...	46,400	2,320	...	..	34 8 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	3	Clothes ...	34,560	6,912	...	...	22 2 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	.	...	..	...	94	Empty ...	...	9,315	...	...	123 0 0	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36		4,151	4,865	173¾	3,726	31 0 3	165		1,04,270	38,839	1,387 3/28	58,254	430 6 10	104		3,437	35,879	1,281 11/28	23,096	188 11 9	305		1,11,858	2,842	85,076	680 2 10	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the 1st Section of the High Level Canal during the month of December 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.						REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As P.	
1	Frames ...	50 0	34¼	...	...	0 7 2	1	Screws & Girder	250	369	...	...	5 4 0							
5	Vegetables ...	49 0	124⅓	...	...	0 12 7	2	Waggons ..	...	1,673	...	...	24 12 0							
13	Empty ...	...	411	...	...	3 1 9	1	Crane boat ...	1,500	504	...	...	7 8 0	31	Local ...	261 8 0	58	771	15 3 11	The canal was closed from 16th December 1871.
4	Firewood ...	34 8	715	...	...	3 6 0	6	Empty ...	...	1,717½	...	...	18 7 1	16	Irrn. works	7,091 0 0	225	5,309	68 0 7	
3	Paddy ...	46 0	85½	...	...	0 5 6	1	Gunny cloth ...	50	90	...	...	1 5 7	...	.....	.....	..	...	.....	
1	Straw ...	12 0	204¾	...	...	1 0 0	1	Treasure ...	5,000	14	...	...	0 2 4							
2	Rice, salt, ghee, &c.	50 0	52½	...	...	0 11 11	2	Firewood ...	41	1,821½	...	...	9 0 0							
2	Passengers ...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	1	Girder ...	250	102	...	...	1 8 0							
	Bamboos ...	20 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	1	Clay ...	...	25	...	...	0 1 7	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
31		261 8	1,627	58	771	15 3 11	16		7,091	6,316	...	...	68 0 7	47		7,352 8 0	283	6,080	83 4 6	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of December 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.						REMARKS.
Number of boats	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Rs. As P.				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As P.				Rs. As. P.			Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
2	Fuel ...	40 0 0	559	...	...	1 6 4	14	Laterite ...	217 0 0	11,322	...	...	28 4 11							
2	Tundy grass ...	50 0 0	387	...	...	0 15 6	3	Lime ...	264 0 0	1,848	...	...	4 10 0	15	Local ...	90	85	1,026	6 15 5	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
10	Empty ..	...	1,437¾	...	...	3 9 7	48	Rubble ...	565 0 0	19,657½	...	...	49 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Demurrage for 4 days, at 4 annas per day.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1	Cill ...	21 0 0	405¾	...	...	1 0 3	116	Irrn. works ..	3,107	1,479	36,590	103 9 5	
							1	Iron goods for lock ...	40 0 0	78¾	...	...	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							1	Crane boat ...	2,000 0 0	650	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							48	Empty ...	...	7,469	...	...	18 10 9	...	...	...	..	...	...	
15		90 0 0	2,384	85	1,026	6 15 5	116		3,107 0 0	41,431	1,479	36,590	103 9 5	131		3,197	1,564	37,616	110 8 10	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of December 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
75	Coal ...	39,475	13,716	60,350	...	...	229 5 6	1541	Local	65,841	2,45,846	6,915	52,750	924 9 3	Canal Range No. III closed for annual repairs.
7	Cotton ..	470	10,375	975	...	...	4 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Firewood ...	85	26	200	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Grain ..	3,188	4,933	6,775	...	...	25 5 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Hides and horns	1,424	27,224	3,325	...	...	15 4 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Jaggery & sugar	782	2,567	3,050	...	...	13 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Metals ...	530	22,025	1,925	...	...	8 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
161	Miscellaneous ...	5,657	17,675	20,750	...	...	90 11 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
33	Oil and oil-seeds	2,929	9,305	5,500	...	...	22 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
11	Paddy and rice	501	819	1,300		...	5 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	Piece goods ...	1,633	62,544	8,175	...	...	34 0 6	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Garden produce	716	1,255	1,925	...	...	9 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Pottery ...	456	112	1,825	...	...	6 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Salt ...	1,645	6,580	3,600	...	...	13 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Jute ...	1,796	7,200	5,075	...	...	19 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Straw ...	833	374	2,100	...	...	8 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Tobacco ..	1,085	6,250	2,125	...	...	8 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Tiles ...	270	162	800	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Sand ...	2,250	144	3,700	...	...	14 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Rafts of timbers	...	166	Logs 10	...	...	2 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	
1	Rafts of bamboos	...	4	„ 75	...	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
143	Empty boats ...	...	.....	57,800	...	...	287 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
813	Passengers ...	...	.....	No. 7,950	...	...	75 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	.....	.....	...	...	16 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
								..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Police boats ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Silk and indigo	116	52,390	2,350	...	...	10 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1541		65,841	2,45,846	1,93,625	6,915	52,750	924 9 3	1541		65,841	2,45,846	6,915	52,750	924 9 3	

The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal during the month of December 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
46	Paddy ...	3,294	2,342	5,840	...	...	36 13 0	4	Ghooting lime	189	75	255	...	...	1 8 6	453	Local	10,818	27,131	1,229½	32,012½	229 5 3	Canal closed on the 19th December 1871.
2	Sugar ...	34	190	170	...	...	0 13 6	1	Coal ...	150	50	150	...	...	1 11 0	9	Irrn. works	729	259	33¾	877½	7 5 6	
1	Jaggery ...	3	6	40	...	...	0 3 3	1	Tools & plant	150	100	150	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Salt ...	675	2,862	1,350	...	...	7 5 0	2	Bricks ...	140	14	265	...	...	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Cocoanuts ...	108	99	625	...	...	3 9 6	1	Soorkee ...	100	20	125	...	...	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Spices ...	50	4,000	200	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Thread ...	25	1,000	75	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Pottery ...	600	28	315	...	...	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Grain ...	275	500	475	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Plantain ...	5	8	60	...	...	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Clothes ...	44	5,400	420	...	...	2 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Tobacco ...	354	2,265	1,255	...	...	9 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Water ...	200	...	475	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Animals (cow) ...	363	1,185	1,100	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Mustard ...	280	1,300	925	...	...	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Oil cake ...	45	35	110	...	...	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Plates ...	10	700	60	...	...	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Tamarind ...	6	3	60	...	...	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Nut ...	10	80	50	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Coal ...	12	20	90	...	...	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Soondree-wood ...	58	21	210	...	...	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Sand ...	1,410	110	2,610	...	...	13 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Furniture ...	50	300	175	...	...	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Straw ...	180	30	675	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Tiles ...	100	200	125	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Timber logs ...	136	757	550	...	...	17 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	490	147	325	...	...	3 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Bamboos ...	...	...	9,780	...	...	59 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
200	Empty boats ...	10	25	60	...	...	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Jute ...	110	28	315	...	...	2 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Firewood ...	200	138	300	...	...	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Lime ...	...	...	90	...	...	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Passengers ...	1,498	3,255	5,090	...	...	39 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	Rice ...	10	10	25	...	...	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Betel ...	133	78	320	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Vegetables ...	40	9	80	...	...	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Hantal-wood ...																						
435		10,818	27,131	34,425	1,229½	32,012½	229 5 3	9		729	259	945	33¾	877½	7 5 6	462		11,547	27,390	1,263	32,890	236 10 9	

N.B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, S.C.,

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th January 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	90,392	1,51 840 2 10	13 918 13 8	724 191 30	4 70 780 0 9	43 154 16 9	57,073 10 5
Or per mile of railway		118 10 0	10 17 6		367 12 9	33 14 3	44 11 9
For previous week of half-year	80 886	1 40 754 9 10	12,902 10 2	716,746 30	4,79,767 15 6	43 978 14 7	56 881 4 9
Total for 2 weeks	171,278	2,92 594 12 8	26 821 3 10	1,440,938 20	9,50,548 0 3	87,133 11 4	113,954 15 2
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	96,042	1,35 309 12 9	12,403 8 0	617 760 10	3 38,778 3 10	31 054 13 5	43 458 1 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		105 12 0	9 13 11		264 12 5	24 5 5	33 19 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	185 182½	2 67 818 6 1	24 550 0 5	1,180,469 30	6,90 860 0 1	63,328 16 8	87 878 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th January 1872, on 223 miles open

		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	5 900	17 818 2 8	1 663 6 8	78 024 10	27 596 2 0	2,529 12 11	4 162 19 7
Or per mile of railway		79 14 5	7 6 6		123 12 0	11 6 10	18 13 4
For previous week of half-year	4 266	12 342 8 9	1 131 8 0	62,845 10	17 803 5 3	1,631 19 5	2 763 7 5
Total for 2 weeks	10 166	30,160 11 5	2 764 14 8	140,869 20	45,399 7 3	4 161 12 4	6 926 7 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,299	15,474 6 10	1,418 9 10	38,232 0	8,331 9 7	763 14 7	2,182 4 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		69 6 3	6 7 3		37 5 10	3 8 6	9 15 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,546½	34 533 8 6	3,165 11 6	67 237 20	16,662 3 4	1,527 7 5	4,692 18 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th January 1872, on 156½ miles open

		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	30 400½	17 596 7 3	1,613 0 2	75 592 28	16 355 7 11	1,499 5 1	3 112 5 3
Or per mile of railway	194	112 7 0	10 6 2	483 0	104 8 1	9 11 7	19 17 9
For previous 1 week of half-year	27 034½	19 448 7 3	1,782 15 6	85 586 33¼	19,556 1 1	2 792 12 9	3 575 8 3
Total for 2 weeks	57,435	37 044 14 6	3 395 15 8	161,179 21¼	35 911 9 0	4 291 17 10	6 687 13 6
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25 267	14,680 13 5	1,345 14 11	89 961 32	14 449 9 5	1,324 10 11	2 670 5 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	161	93 12 11	8 12 0	574 0	92 5 3	8 9 3	17 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	53 480	30 851 1 1	2,828 0 4	192 946 14	41,049 3 4	3 762 16 10	6 590 17 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th January 1872, on 28 miles open

		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	7 209½	1 097 9 9	109 15 3	10 897 20	339 4 0	33 18 6	143 13 9
Or per mile of railway	257	39 3 3	3 18 5	389 0	12 1 10	1 4 3	5 2 8
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	76 625	11 627 13 0	1 162 15 7	165 844 30	5,221 1 0	522 2 1	1 684 17 8
Total for 15 weeks	83 834½	12 725 6 9	1,272 10 10	176 742 10	5 560 5 0	556 0 7	1 828 11 5
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8 028	1 256 4 9	125 12 7	7 584 15	234 9 3	23 9 2	149 1 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	287	44 13 10	4 9 8	270 35	8 6 0	0 16 9	5 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	84 672½	13 740 8 6	1,374 1 0	166 479 28	5 432 0 6	543 4 1	1 917 5 1

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta —January 31, 1872

No. 6 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts :—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;
the *second* relating to municipal authorities;
the *third* relating to municipal taxation;
the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;
the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.
the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;
the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;
the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.
the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;
the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;
the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;
the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;
the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district."

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer."

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House."

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place."

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land."

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar."

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road."

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner."

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such land or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year."

"Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings, as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Powers of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

Chapter 5.

General Provisions

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

Part III.—Municipal Taxation.

Chapter 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed :—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy :—

Power to impose taxes.

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

Chapter 2.

Taxes on persons.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35 shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect, and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Power to enter houses, &c.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

Tax on carriages, &c.

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the paym ent of the tax, a schedule to be filled up witha such information respecting the carriages and nimals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so, made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

By-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be excuted and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute he Municipal Fund.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Payment on account of Police.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is say—

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

Estimates to be published.

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable toa penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next fore going section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any outhouse, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Mnnicipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammab'e materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materails or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or whole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections, and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate, either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he many deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
ct XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment i made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quart.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

Class II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

Class III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	

Class IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	

Class VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

Note.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(Referred to in Section 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

Form A.—(Referred to in Section 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

Form B.—(Referred to in Sections 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

Form C.—(Referred to in Section 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman*

or Vice-Chairman.)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing*

Date *the warrant of distress.*

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners. while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight :—

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta a like indemnity to that which is given to the East India Company by Section LXI of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Indemnity to Port Commissioners against default of officers, &c.

1. The said Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour Master, or other Conservator of the said port, or of any Deputy or Assistant of the said officers, or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the said port; nor for any damage or injury sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other thing belonging to the said Commissioners within the said port which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the said Commissioners from an action in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the said Commissioners.

Construction of Act.

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BEFORE the new Port Trust was created in 1870, Government managed the Port of Calcutta and enjoyed an indemnity in respect of the acts of its harbour officers and of damage resulting from defects in its moorings, hawsers, or other appliances. It is deemed by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Government better for the trade of Calcutta that the Port Commissioners should enjoy a similar indemnity. If they do not obtain this indemnity, they will have to maintain high port dues to cover their possible liabilities The present Bill proposes to grant the Port Commissioners the required indemnity.

C. BERNARD.

The 27th January 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill, as settled on the 3rd February 1872, by the Council of the Leutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is, by order of the President, hereby published for general information :—

A Bill to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend so much of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, as provides for the registering and licensing of jute warehouses ; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the organization and maintenance of a Fire-brigade ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of the town of Calcutta, and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and also to the Municipality of Howrah. And it shall commence and take effect, except in the Municipality of Howrah, immediately upon the passing thereof. In the said Municipality it shall commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Interpretation.

2. The words mentioned in this section shall for the purposes of this Act have the meanings herein assigned to them, except when from the context a contrary intention appears.

"Jute" "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively "Jute" and "Cotton" which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment.

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Insurance Company."

"Insurance Company" means any Association or person who may carry on the business of fire insurance, whether such Association be incorporated or not, and the agent or agents of such Association or person.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Jute Warehouse."

"Jute Warehouse" means any warehouse, store, depôt, yard, godown or other place used for the storing, keeping, pressing or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

Repeal of Sections.

3. From and after the 31st July next after the passing of this Act, sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any registration made, or any act or offence done or committed, or any penalty or liability incurred under the said sections.

PART II.

JUTE WAREHOUSES.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No jute warehouse, existing at the date of the commencement of this Act within the limits of its operation, shall be used after the 31st July next following such date for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license under this Act for such use.

Existing warehouses to be inspected and reported on.

5. As soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Justices at a special meeting shall appoint from their own number a special committee, consisting of seven members, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Justices, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect, and report on every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta. And the special committee shall report before the 15th day of the said month of July to the Justices whether a license can be granted to all or any such warehouses without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof respectively. No jute warehouse shall be reported upon by the special committee until it shall have been visited by a quorum of not less than three members of the special committee. The Justices at a special meeting may award such fee as they may think fit to each member of the special committee, not being a salaried member of the corporation of Justices.

Licenses for existing warehouses.

6. On receiving the report of the committee it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license for any jute warehouse mentioned in the said report. Provided that if in the opinion of the Justices the said jute warehouse may be rendered fit for use without risk to life or property in the neighbourhood thereof the Justices shall certify to the owner or occupier thereof the conditions and restrictions under which the said jute warehouse may in their opinion be so rendered fit for use, and upon the said owner or occupier complying with the terms of such conditions and restrictions to the satisfaction of the Justices at a special meeting shall grant to him a license in respect thereof. Every license granted under this section shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee to be imposed and paid in manner as the next succeeding section is directed, and to such other of the conditions mentioned therein as the Justices may think fit.

Licenses for new warehouses.

7. Any person proposing to establish a new jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored or screwed, or pressed or combed or dried, save within a building, the walls of which shall be of burnt bricks or of stone or of iron, and all the roof of which, including the beams on which such roof rests, shall be of iron, or of masonry or of tiles;

(2.) That such jute warehouse and the buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates which can be securely closed;

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection;

(5.) That the engines and furnances used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices;

(6.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, *viz.*:—

Rupees	...	1,000
,,	...	750
,,	...	500
,,	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time being assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its occupier or owner.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.

Appointment of inspecting officers.

8. The Justices shall appoint suitable officers for the inspection of jute warehouses within the town of Calcutta; and it shall be lawful for any officer so appointed, and for any superintendent or inspector of police within the said town, to enter at any time into any jute warehouse, where jute or cotton may be kept, and to inspect the same.

Breach of conditions.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel or to suspend the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license has been granted shall appear to them to have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have the same powers as Justices.

10. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used or proposedo tobe established or used out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Part, and by every section thereof upon the Justices, or the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting respectively within whose jurisdiction such jute warehouse is situated. The annual fee in respect of any license for a jute warehouse granted by the said Municipal Commissioners may be at the rate of Rs. 150, or at any one of the rates mentioned in section 7, clause 6.

Penalties.

Penalty for not taking out license.

11. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July without a license under this Act use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such jute warehouse as aforesaid.

12. Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such jute warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

13. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July use a jute warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Justices or Municipal Commissioners shall have refused a license in respect thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such jute warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

14. Whoever in contravention of his license shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches or shall smoke therein, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for introducing fire, &c.

PART III.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

15. Within six months from the date of the passing of this Act the Justices shall organize and thereafter maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

Organization of fire-brigade.

All existing public fire-engines, with the establishments and buildings thereto belonging, except those belonging to the Military Department or to the Port Commissioners incorporated under Act V of 1870, shall be transferred to the fire-brigade to be established under this Act. The Justices shall have power to appoint and remove any members or officers of the fire-brigade; and they shall furnish the fire-brigade with all such steam or other fire-engines, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements, as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force, or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties.

16. The Justices at a special meeting may frame bye-laws in respect of the following subjects:—

Power to frame Bye-laws.

(1.) Giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

(2.) Awarding gratuities by way of a gr[illegible] sum or annual payment to be from time to ti[illegible] awarded to any member of the fire-brigade or oth[illegible] person specially deserving of reward.

(3.) For the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the force.

(4.) For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

(5.) Imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these bye-laws.

(6.) And generally for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

17. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove any persons whose presence shall interfere with the due operation of the brigade; and generally, he may take any measures which may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property; and he shall have power by himself or by his men to break into or through or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible; and he may also cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred. He may also call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank. The chief officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have for the time being the like powers as the chief officer himself possesses under this section.

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Police officers to render assistance.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

18. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the suburbs the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire and shall make a report thereon to the Magistrate of Police for the the town or division of the town in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said Magistrate shall have power to summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the due ascertainment of such facts.

Inquiry into origin of fire.

I[illegible] AND PENALTIE[illegible]

20. No person shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee of ten Rupees shall be payable in advance.

License for sale or manufacture thereof.

21. Whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for using without license.

22. Whoever shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a licens as aforesaid shall be liabl on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty no exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for selling, &c.

23. The Commissioner may at his discretion, and after 30 days' notice, withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under this Act.

Power to withdraw license.

24. In the event of any rockets being let off, or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, the occupier, or owner, or person, under whose immediate control the said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

Liability of house-holders.

PART IV.

Expenses and Funds.

25. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall apply the moneys derived from the fees and penalties levied under this Act within their respective jurisdictions in payment of all expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the inspection, and superintendence of jute warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof. In the case of Calcutta and the suburbs, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of an account in the books of the Justices to be called the fire-brigade account.

Application of fund.

26. Every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall pay annually to the Justices, by way of contribution towards the expenses of the said fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every ten thousand rupees on the gross amount insured by it in respect of such property. All sums paid to the Justices under this section shall be credited to the fire-brigade fund. The said payments shall b made

Contribution by Insurance Companies.

Governor of Bengal in Council) and of any Act amending the same shall be applicable so far as the circumstances will permit to the recovery of moneys due under this section.

27. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be contributed by every such Insurance Company as aforesaid, every Insurance Company insuring property from fire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall, on the 30th day of June 1872, and on every succeeding 30th day of June, or on such other days as the Justices may appoint, make a return to the said Justices, in such form as they may require, of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property within the said town and suburbs. At the foot of every such return shall be appended a certificate by the Secretary or chief officer or manager of such Insurance Company in Calcutta, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the return contains a true and faithful account of the sums insured by the Company to which he belongs in respect of such property. Such Secretary or chief officer or manager shall allow either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary to the Justices to inspect at any time during the hours of business any books and papers that will enable him to ascertain the correctness of the return; and every Secretary or chief officer or manager as aforesaid failing to comply with the requisition of this section in respect of such inspection shall be liable on conviction, before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence. The Justices on receiving the report of such inspection may alter the return accordingly.

Insurance Companies to make returns.

The return made in the June of one year, or such return as altered on inspection by the Justices, sh[illegible] be the basis of the contributions for the year beginning on the first day of January next succeeding.

28. If any Insurance Company makes default in making such returns to the Justices as are required by this Act, the said Company or Secretary or chief officer or manager thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it is so in default.

Penalty for not making a return.

29. The cost of all establishments and plant hired or purchased, and of all other charges under Part III of this Act, shall be paid from the fire-brigade fund. The full amount of such charges over and above the moneys which may accrue to the fire-brigade fund under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, shall be contributed by the Justices, and by the Commissioners of the suburbs, in the following proportions, namely,—by the Justices, seven-tenths; by the said Commissioners, three-tenths. At the end of each [illegible]ter of a year, the Justices shall certify to the Commissioners the total cost of the [illegible]-brigade for such year, the money which may [illegible]ve accrued under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, and the precise sum which must be paid by each body charged with the cost of the Calcutta fire-brigade under this Act. On the receipt of such certificate, the said Commissioners shall pay the sum certified against them by the Justices:

Proportions of contribution towards payment of expenses of fire-brigade.

provided that in no case shall the three-tenths payable by the said Commissioners in any year after the first year of the establishment of the fire-brigade exceed the sum of ten thousand rupees.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to Act.

30. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the recommendation of the Justices passed by resolution, to declare that any other fibre or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of Part II of this Act. When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of Part II wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Submission of reports.

31. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st July next, showing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the jute warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted. Such reports shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. And thereafter the Justices and Municipal Commissioners shall make a like report once a year at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

Power to arrest.

32. Any person committing a[illegible] respect of which a penalty is provided by section 14 or section 24 of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer to be by the Justices or the Municipal Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions thereunto appointed, and by such officer or any person by him thereunto authorized, or by any officer of police, forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence shall have been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

33. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Summary jurisdiction.

34. Whenever any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence under this Act before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may forthwith hear and summarily determine the charge of such offence. Any thing made punishable by this Act shall be deemed to be an offence within the

[illegible]all [illegible]
[illegible]ded, un[illegible]
[illegible] Code of Cri[illegible]

[illegible] Act so far as it relates to the town
[illegible]nstruction of Act. Calcutta shall be r[illegible]
with, and taken as part
the said Act VI of 1863, and the subsequent A[illegible]
amending the same; and so far as it relates to
suburbs of Calcutta, or to the Municipality
Howrah it shall be read with and taken as par[illegible]
Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Gover[illegible]
of Bengal in Council, and of the subsequent A[illegible]
amending the same.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Benga[illegible]
Legislative Departm[illegible]

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Beng[illegible]

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 286R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th February 1872.—Baboo Poorno Chund[illegible] Chatterjee to officiate, until further orders, a[illegible] special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Hooghly[illegible]

Mr. J. D. F. Harvey to officiate, until further orders, as special Sub-Registrar of Assurances o[illegible] Burdwan.

Mr. John Andrew Ricketts to officiate, until further orders, as Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Howrah.

The Reverend Goolzar Shah, Pastor of the Baptist Church, South Colingah, Calcutta, is licensed, under Section 47, Part V, Act V of 1865, to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

Baboo Tarucknath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Madaripore, in Backergunge.

Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Madaripore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Backergunge.

Mr. George Edward Makgill, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Heeralall Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Backergunge.

Baboo Tarinypersad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Atteah, in Mymensing, is transferred to Rungpore, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. E. S. Andrew.

Mr. Edward Standford Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Sub-division of Atteah from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Kishorgunge Sub-division by Baboo Kristo Chunder Dutt.

wers of

LEAVE OF A

The 2nd February 1872.—Cap rdon Lillingston, late Officiating Depu sioner of Julpigoree, is allowed subsidiary lea absence for a period not exceeding thirty days n the 10th ultimo, preparatory to proceeding Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

he 6th February 1872.—Mr. Townsend Molloy kwood, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and puty Collector of Cuttack, is allowed subsi- y leave for a period not exceeding thirty s, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on ough, embarking at Bombay.

ieutenant William Alexander Lawrence, iating Assistant Commissioner, Debrooghur, e an Assistant Commissioner of the Third e.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th February 1872.—The services of hoo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee, special Sub- gistrar of Assurances, Hooghly, are placed porarily at the disposal of Mr. H. Beverley ssist in the operations connected with the ing of the Census in Bengal.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1872.—Much inconvenience aving been occasioned by officers returning from eave before the expiration of the period for which leave was taken, without giving any inti- mation to Government of their intention of so returning, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that an officer returning from leave before its expiration, will not be allowed to resume charge of his office before his leave expires, unless it can be done without inconvenience to the public service; and that in no case will an officer so returning be permitted to rejoin, unless notice of his intention of returning shall have been communicated to the Government at least six weeks beforehand.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1872.—Under the authority vested in local Governments by section 27 (b) of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to prescribe the following rule:—

"When adhesive stamps only are used for the purposes of the Act, any fee required shall, if possible, be made up by one single adhesive stamp. If the required value in one stamp is not obtainable, then a stamp of the nearest value to that required shall be used, and the remainder made up by a stamp or stamps of the value nearest to the remainder of the fee required."

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

The 31st January 1872.

Nos. 498—507, dated 31st January 1872.

From—E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Local Governments and Administrations.

Notification.—Public.—With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the proposal therein made to apply to official *Gazettes* the reduced rates of postage chargeable on newspapers under the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 957, dated 2nd June last, and I am to request that the Superintendent of the *Fort St. George, Bombay, &c., Gazette* may be instructed to conform to the conditions laid down in that Notification.

* No. 3604, dated 7th December 1871.

No. 32.—The 2nd February 1872.—*Ecclesiastical.—Appointment.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint, and [illegible] and on the Bengal Establishment of the C[illegible] in, in succession to the Reve. [illegible] R. Henders[illegible] th effect from the date of his retire[illegible] ment, *viz.* th[illegible] October 1871.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, a[illegible] republished for general information:—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 31st January 1872.

No. 778.—In modification of the orders of this Department, No. 1467, dated the 23rd July 1866, and No. 1295, the 10th July 1867, the Governor General in Council d to decide that Public Officers provided, under of those orders, with free passage by sea, shall ree passage for the number of servants shown

are provided with first class passage.

		Number of servants.
	alaries be Rs. 1,000 or more ...	3
	less than Rs. 1,000 ...	2
e provided with second class passage.		
	salaries be Rs. 400 or more ...	2
	less than Rs. 400 but ...	1
	...	None

Officers who [illegible]

If their monthly [illegible] to

Ditto ditto

not less tha[illegible]

Ditto ditto to [illegible]

PENSIO[illegible] n Rs. 100 less than Rs. 100

The [illegible] ONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 908.—Read— [illegible] *2nd February* 1872.

Resolution No. 4620, [illegible] dated 27th October 1871, directing the credit to the Governm[illegible] dia of the accumulated funds of the Bengal Covenan[illegible] ce Annuity Fund.

Letter from Secretary, Civil Service A[illegible] Annuity Fund, dated 8th November 1871, enquiring regardin[illegible] the issue of annuity warrants.

Office memorandum to Home Department, No. 3013, dated 13th December 1871.

Office memorandum from Home Department, No. 5763, dated 30th December 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that, so far as regards payments of annuities in India, the formal annuity warrants issued by the Managers of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, before the 27th October 1871, be regarded as sufficient authority for the payment of the annuities from the General Revenues.

2. As regards the following retired Members of the Bengal Civil Service, to whom annuities payable in India have been granted on the old scale since the 24th June 1870, the date from which the new scale of annuities takes effect, the Governor-General in Council directs that their annuities be raised to £1,000, or Government Rupees 10,666⅔, with effect from the date of their retirement:—

Name.	Date of retirement.
Mr. Charles Francis Montresor ...	15th Sept. 1870.
„ Charles Horne	17th Aug. 1870.
„ William Morris Beaufort ...	11th May 1871.

3. With regard to future applications for annuity the Governor-General in Council directs the adoption of the rules stated beneath, which should be added under Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, Section 4; the present Rule under that Section becoming Rule 2.

4. The deductions prescribed in Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, Section 3, were under the former practice recovered directly by the Managers from officers on leave, who drew their leave allowances from the Home Treasury of the Government of India; and also, in some cases, from officers on leave who drew their leave allowances in India. The recoveries will be made through the Annuity Fund Establishments, up to and including the 26th October 1871. After that date, the recoveries will be made, by deduction or otherwise, by the Government of India.

5. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will be requested to make in future the necessary deductions from allowances paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India. The deductions required should always be stated in last pay certificates delivered to officers going on leave.

1. The following rules regulate the procedure with respect to applications for annuity:—

(*a.*) Applications for permission to resign the service, and to obtain an annuity should, if the officer be in India, be submitted to the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay (as the case may be). If the officer be in Europe, they may be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(*b.*) In the Government of India, they are considered first in the Home Department, which, if the application be for an annuity under Section 4, should obtain the report of the Comptroller-General as to the officer's claim in respect of service and active service, and also as to whether there are any demands against him on account of the deduction prescribed in Section 3, or on any other account.

(*c.*) If the resignation of the officer be accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Financial Department, where a Resolution will be recorded, granting the annuity or gratuity to which the officer may be entitled.

(*d.*) The copy of this Resolution forwarded to the officer will be his authority for drawing the annuity or gratuity.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*; also that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, to the Comptroller-General (with special reference to paragraph 4), and to Messrs. Montresor, Horne, and Beaufort.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(ASSESSED TAXES.)

The 31st January 1872.

No. 866.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Income Tax Act XII of 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act so much of the income of the inhabitants of the Jynteah Hills as accrues and arises in those Hills, and is not chargeable under either of the Parts II, III, and IV of the said Act.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1.—*Notification.—Fort William, the 2nd February* 1872.—The following translation of a decree by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, received from the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, is published for general information:—

No. 34, dated India Office, London, the 14th December 1871.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of a translation of a decree* by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, respecting the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into those settlements.

* Dated 4th August 1871.

2. I desire that your Excellency in Council will give every publicity to this decree.

COPY OF TRANSLATION OF DECREE.

COLONIAL MINISTRY.

The attention of those concerned is directed to the following Ordinance, promulgated by the Governor-General of Netherlands India in the official paper (*Staatsblad*) of Netherlands India, 1871, No. 109, under date of 4th August 1871:—

In the King's name!

The Governor-General of Netherlands India, having heard the Council of Netherlands India, sends greeting, and notifies to all who shall see these presents or hear them read—That He, considering it desirable that measures be adopted for the prevention, as far as possible, of the introduction into Netherlands India of contagious diseases imperilling the general health;

In observance of Articles 20, 29, 31, and 33 of the regulations for conducting the Government of Netherlands India;

Having read the Colonial Minister's communication of 19th May 1871, letter AAZ., No. 2609;

Has thought proper and has resolved,

By virtue of the King's authorization, to establish the following general regulations for the prevention of the introduction into Netherlands India of contagious diseases imperilling the general health:

Article 1.—Ships and vessels wherein contagious diseases, dangerous to the general health, such as cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, and others of a similar character, prevail, or have prevailed, during the voyage just completed, or if such ships and vessels come from places where contagious diseases prevailed at the time of their departure, must, on their arrival in a roadstead of Netherlands India, bear a yellow flag at the foretop.

Article 2.—All intercourse of any ship or vessel arriving and bearing the yellow flag with the shore, and with other ships and vessels in the roadstead, or in the vicinity of the roadstead, without distinction, is, saving what is directed in Article 3, forbidden.

For each transgression of this prohibition, committed by any one belonging to the ship or vessel, or who has made the voyage therewith, the Commander will be punished by a fine of 100 to 1,000 florins.

Any one who, without being authorized to do so by virtue of these regulations, shall go on board such ship or vessel will be punished according to his nationality, by imprisonment or by labour on the public works for a period of eight days to a month.

The Commander of the guard-ship, or, where no such vessel is present, the Harbour Master, is to attend to the maintenance of the prohibition, in accordance with the directions given thereupon.

Article 3.—If it should afterwards appear that, although, the ship or vessel is in the condition described in Article 1, the yellow flag was not hoisted upon it on its arrival, the Commander incurs a fine of 500 to 5,000 florins.

The Commander of the guard-ship, or, where no such vessel is present, the Harbour Master then orders that the yellow flag be immediately hoisted.

Article 4.—When any ship or vessel bearing a yellow flag comes to a roadstead, or when the yellow flag is hoisted after arrival in the roadstead, according to the provision in Article 3, an officer of health from the guard-ship, or, in places where there is no guard-ship, a civil or military medical man, to be appointed by the chief of the local Administration, shall go as speedily as possible, observing the prescribed measures of precaution, on board the newly arrived ship, for the purpose of instituting a diligent inquiry as to the nature of the disease.

All officers and others charged with any civil or military medical service are bound to perform that service with the greatest speed.

A report of the result of the inquiry is to be immediately made both to the chief of the local Administration and the Commander of the guard-ship, or, in places where there is no guard-ship, to the Harbour Master, so that the necessary measures may be taken in accordance with the existing regulations in this respect, to isolate the newly-arrived ship, to render assistance to the Commander, and to attend to the sick.

If, however, it should be found that there is no danger of cantagion then permission is immediately to be given to haul down the yellow flag, and this serves as a sign that the prohibition against the opening of communication with the shore or with other vessels is revoked.

The same is done so soon as the chief of the local Administration has declared, on the advice of the medical man, that all danger of contagion is at an end.

Article 5.—The chief of the local Administration is to give immediate information, by telegraph if possible, of the measures referred to in the third paragraph of Article 4, as well as of the declaration mentioned in the last paragraph of that Article, to the Commander of the naval force, the chief of the department of Marine, and to the

Director of Instruction, Worship, and Industry, and, if he is not himself the acting chief of the district, also to the chief of the district Administration.

Article 6.—In ships or vessels whereon the yellow flag has been hoisted, it must not be hauled down without the express order of the Commander of the guard-ship, or, in places where there is no guard-ship, of the Harbour Master.

After sunset two lighted lanterns must be placed one under the other on the foretop.

For every transgression of these regulations, the Commander will incur a fine of 500 to 5,000 florins.

Article 7.—The Commander of any ship or vessel whereon the yellow flag is hoisted, is bound to execute immediately and strictly the measures prescribed to him by the authorities authorized thereto in accordance with this Ordinance.

If necessary, the aid of the armed force will be called in to enforce the execution of these measures.

Article 8.—Ship and cargo are liable and seizable for the payment of the fines laid upon the Commander by virtue of Articles 2, 3, and 6.

The sentence of condemnation shall always contain the declaration that the officer charged with the execution is authorized to continue the embargo on the ship or vessel, and to prevent the departure thereof, until the fines are paid, if the sale in execution should be considered unadvisable by the chief of the local Administration in the interests of general health.

Transitory Provision.—Article 1, and the first paragraph of Article 3, first come into operation with the seventh month after the promulgation of this Ordinance.

The second paragraph of Article 3, and the rest of the provisions of this Ordinance, are nevertheless applicable to the ships and vessels referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3, which arrive in a roadstead of Netherlands India within seven months after the promulgation.

And in order that no one shall plead ignorance hereof, it shall be inserted in the official paper (*Staatsblad*) of Netherlands India, and, so far as necessary, be posted up in the native and Chinese languages.

It is, moreover, ordered and commanded that all superior and inferior communities and public persons, officers, and justiciaries, each, for so far as concerns him, shall maintain the strict observance hereof without connivance or respect of person.

Done at Buitenzorg, the 4th of August 1871.

(Sd.) P. MIJER.
" VAN HARENCARSPEL,
General Secretary.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 27th January 1872.—The following Resolution, received from the Government of India in the Financial Department, is published for general information :—

No. 189.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 12th January 1872.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that Mechanics and people of a like class, engaged by the Secretary of State for service in India, shall be allowed the option of drawing a portion of their salaries in England; the rate of exchange being that fixed for the time being, for the adjustment of transactions between the English and Indian Exchequers.

To the several Departments of the Government of India, the several local Governments, the Comptroller-General, the Mint Master, the several Accountants-General, and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 165J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th January 1872.—In addition to the ex-officio members, the following gentlemen are appointed to form a committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary recently established at Nowkhilla in Bograh :—

Rajah Promothonath Roy Bahadoor,
Baboo Tarapersad Moitra,
" Kristo Soonder Sircar,
" Modoosoodun Talookdar,
} Members.

" Rughoonath Mustafee, Member and Secretary.

The 1st February 1872.—Mr. Hugh Gilmore Wilkins to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Patna, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. John Lambert, or until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Alfred Birch, F.R.C.S., to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Barrackpore, with effect from the 13th November 1871.

The 2nd February 1872.—Baboo Dinonath Das to officiate as Additional Moonsiff of Baraset, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., or until further orders.

Baboo Protap Chunder Dey to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Belmaria in Rajshahye.

The 6th February 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Noakhally during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Oodoy Chand Dutt, or until further orders.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chooney Lall Das to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Burisaul, during the absence, on duty, of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 1st February 1872.—Mr. Henry Cockburn Richardson, late Officiating Judge of Jessore, for one month, under Section XVIII of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 3rd February 1872.—Mr. Knightley Grey Burne, in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Cachar, for two months, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. William Watt Daly.

The 6th February 1872.—Baboo Kooladanund Mookerjee, Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca and Furreedpore, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th November last.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd February 1872.—The leave granted to Dr. R. A. Barker, Civil Medical Officer of Beerbhoom, under orders of the 6th December last, is cancelled.

ERRATUM.

The 1st February 1872.—In orders of the 30th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem,—

For

"Mr. Robertson Francis Horne Pughe,"

Read

"Mr. Robertson Francis Home Pughe."

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 146.—*Fort William, the 29th January* 1872.—*Judicial.*—Mr. W. M. Souttar, Officiating Registrar of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, reported his return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 2046, dated the 15th ultimo, and the resumption of the charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

No. 167.—*The 2nd February* 1872.—Mr. F. B. Peacock received charge of the office of Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, from Mr. W. M. Souttar on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 93.—*Fort William, the 29th January* 1872.—The services of Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 4th December 1871.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 16 of Act VI of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the station of Pubna to be one of the places at which the District Court of Rajshahye may be held.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 2nd February 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the site of a Sub-divisional Head-Quarters at a place commonly called Gyebundee, in the Sub-division of Bhowanigunge, District Rungpore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 44*b.* 12½*c.*, or 14*a.* 3*r.*, situated in Mouzah Korelai, Pergunnah Baherbund, District Rungpore, is required within the aforesaid Bhowanigunge Sub-division.

The boundaries of the land are as follows :—

On the North is the River Gaghut.

On the South is Mooktipore Pergunnah.

On the East is Nuton Hât, and

On the West are the villages of Korelai and Majbaree.

A Bengali plan of the land (made by an Ameen) has been deposited in the Collector's Office at Rungpore, and is open to inspection there.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 51.

The 31st January 1872.

Notification.—Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, joined the Third Presidency Division on the 29th January 1872, afternoon.

No. 52.

The 2nd February 1872.

Transfer.—Baboo Lallgopaul Banerjee, Overseer, First Grade, from the Third Presidency to the Akra Division, which he joined on the 29th January 1872, before noon.

No. 53.

Notifications.—Mr. P. J. Neuville, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Lower Assam Division on the 8th December 1871, before noon.

No. 54.

The 5th February 1872.

Mr. F. Bond, Executive Engineer, First Grade, having returned from leave on private affairs to Europe on the 4th February 1872, the unexpired

portion of his leave is cancelled, and he is allowed fifteen days preparatory leave under Sections 18 and 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations to join his appointment as Executive Engineer, Cuttack Division, to which he is now nominated.

No. 55.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 70 of the 2nd February 1872.—Mr. W. H. White is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, First Grade, and posted to Bengal in the Buildings and Roads Branch.

No. 56.

Posting.—Mr. W. H. White, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is posted to the Presidency Circle.

No. 57.

Corrigenda.—In notification Nos. 42 and 43, dated 29th January 1872, for "1st February 1872" *read* "15th February 1872."

CIVIL,—BUILDINGS.

No. 58.

The 5th February 1872.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for a new Telegraph Office to be erected at Atcheepore, in the village of Rajibpore, Pergunnah Kismut Balliah, District 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring more or less 16 beegahs 8 cottahs, standard measurement, bounded on the north and south by the zemindary lands of Baboo Jogesh Chunder Dutt, on the east by a public kutcha road, and on the west by the Government embankment, is required within the aforesaid village of Rajibpore.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the Office of the Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, at Alipore.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. LEONARD, C. E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 42.

The 31st January 1872.

Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is allowed preparatory leave for 23 days from the 21st January 1872, in supersession of the preparatory leave granted to him in the orders marginally noted.

Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 256, dated 28th November 1871.

No. 43.

The 1st February 1872.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Coondoo, Supervisor, Second Grade, rejoined the Hidgellee Division, from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 27th January 1872.

No. 44.

The 5th February 1872.

Baboo Soodan Chunder Patnaik, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, joined the Hidgellee Division on the afternoon of the 29th idem.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
For Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notice.

Circular Order by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 1, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1872.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Registrar,

To—All Criminal Authorities.

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CRIMINAL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, Knight, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" E. Jackson,
Judges of the Court.

It having come to the knowledge of the Court that some degree of misapprehension obtains as to what papers should be forwarded (under Section 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code) from the Magistrate when a commitment is made to the Court of Session, the following instructions are issued.

2. In such cases the record of the Magistrate is to be taken to include—

First.—The proceeding by which the case is originated in the Magistrate's Court.

Secondly.—All papers showing the steps taken under the authority of the Magistrate upon the complaint; the summons, if any, and its return; the warrant and the return, or other documents showing how and when it has been executed; also any search-warrant, and the report showing how it has been executed.

Thirdly.—The report, if any, on such enquiry as that under Sections 161 and 180.

Fourthly.—The orders, if any, sanctioning the prosecution when such sanction is necessary.

Fifthly.—The order, if any, withdrawing or transferring the case from one Court to another.

3. The papers on the record of the Magistrate are not evidence in the Court of the Sessions Judge either for or against the accused, except so far as they can be used in corroboration or in the cross-examination of a witness, and are formally put in and accepted by the Court as evidence.

Notice.

WHEREAS it appears desirable to ascertain the qualifications of persons who desire to be employed as Translators in the High Court by a formal and uniform test, the following rules have been framed by order of the Chief Justice for that purpose:—

Any person being a candidate for the office of Translator or of Sworn Examiner of translations in appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or of Translator in appeals to the High Court exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, may, after satisfying the Chief Justice that he is in other respects a fit person to be appointed to such office, be furnished with a letter to the Examiners, from time to time to be appointed, requesting that such candidate may be examined.

The candidate, on presenting such letter and after payment of the fee of Rs. 10, shall be examined at such time and place as the Examiners may direct.

The Examination shall comprise the following parts:—

1. A written translation into the vernacular language in which the appointment as Translator is sought, of a chosen printed passage from a Classical English Author extending to not less than 30 lines of an ordinary octavo page.

2. A written translation into the same vernacular of a manuscript paper, to be furnished by the Registrar to the Examiners, being a judgment, deposition, or document taken from the *misl* of some decided case.

3. A written translation into English of a similar paper in the same vernacular, to be likewise furnished by the Registrar.

4. A *viva voce* rendering from the vernacular into English of at least six short sentences to be read out by the Examiner, and a like rendering *vice versâ* from English into the vernacular.

To each written translation the Examiner shall assign a reasonable time within which the task is to be completed, and no translation shall be accepted which is not completed within the time so fixed.

A candidate who desires to qualify in more than one language shall undergo a like examination in each language, paying the same fee for each.

The candidate shall, if he pass the examination to the satisfaction of the Examiner, receive from him a certificate to that effect.

The Chief Justice reserves to himself the power of subjecting any of the existing Translators or Examiners to the test above prescribed, or of requiring the passing of such test as a condition precedent to the promotion of any person employed in the Translation Department.

R. COUCH.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE JURISDICTION,
Calcutta, the 8th January 1872.

Departmental Notices.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 29.

MR. EDWARD JAMES JACKSON, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Second Grade, having proceeded to Europe on sick furlough for eighteen months, will be borne on the list of this Department as Supernumerary from 30th ultimo.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Col.*, R.A.,
for Offg. Supdt., Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd February 1872.

Notification.

BABOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

BURDWAN COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 30th December 1871.

Notification.

MR. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER J. B. SHADWELL has been placed in charge of the Treasury at Shillong, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., and Commr. of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 23rd January 1872.

Notification.

MR. COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR TREVOR JOHN CHICHILEY GRANT, having received charge of the Treasury at Monghyr on the 29th December last, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 4th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR HALDANE RATTRAY, having received charge of the treasury at Rajmehal on the 30th December last, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner, S. P.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 8th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND DEPUTY MAGISTRATE JOHN REGINALD HAND, having received charge of the Godda Treasury on the 5th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMEER HOSSEIN,
Persl. Asst. to the Commr., for Commr., S. P.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 16th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR FRANCIS WILLIAM BADCOCK, having received charge of the treasury at Bhaugulpore on the 17th instant, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

SYED AMEER HOSSEIN,
Persl. Asst. to the Commr., for Commr.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 20th January 1872.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORT DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.

JULPIGOOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. G. GLAZIER has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJ. DIVN., CAMP ISWARDEE,
The 31st December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO OKHOY COOMAR SEN has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 16th December 1871.

Opium Notification.

No. 69C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th March 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests ...	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th March respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th March 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th March 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 6th May „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	18,000	14,175	32,175

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th January 1872.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Rajaninath Ráy	Presidency College.
2	Batakrishna Sen	Ditto.
3	Biharilál Bandyopádhyay	Ditto.
4	Sasibhushan Datta	Ditto.
5	Manmathakumár Basu	Ditto.
6	Brajendranáth De	Canning College, Lucknow.
7	Bipinvihári Dás	Presidency College.
8	Tárapada Ghoshál	Ditto.
9	Khiradchandra Ráychaudhuri	Ditto.
10	Sajanikánta Chattopádhyay	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bagchi, Annadaprasad	Kishnaghur College.
	Bandyopadhyáy, Chandrakumar	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Basu, Asutosh	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Kesavkumar	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chattopadhyáy, Kirtichandra	Patna College.
	„ Upendranath	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan	Hooghly College.
	Currie, F.	St. Xavier's College.
10	De, Gaurcharan	Dacca College.
	„ Purnachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dev, Bhutnath	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyáy, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
	Ghoshál, Saratkumár	Ditto.
	Hanumanprasad	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kar, Girischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Umacharan	Hooghly College.
	Lahiri, Jogendranath	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Madangopal	Delhi College.
20	Mallik, Lalitmadhav	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Bisvambhar	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
	Mukhopádhyáy, Chandrasekhar, No. 2	Presidency College.
	„ Girindranath	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Haridas	Presidency College.
	„ Kálinath	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Pramadanath	Hooghly College.
	Nandi, Ramanchandra	Presidency College.
	Popelay, Lachmandas	Delhi College.
30	Ráy, Durgasundar	Dacca College.
	„ Navinchandra	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasanna	Presidency College.
	Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar	Ditto.
	Rebello, P. T.	St. Xavier's College.
	Rothwell, J. M. G.	Bishop's College.
	Sarkár, Dinanáth	Kishnaghur College.
	Sen, Amvikácharan	Presidency College.
	„ Haricharan	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
40	Sivpratav Narayan	Patna College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Atmaram Mahta	... Lahore College.
	Bandyopádhyáy, Jadunath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Maheschandra	... Patna College.
	„ Rámnarayan	... Presidency College.
	Basak, Rasamay	... Dacca College.
	Basu, Atulchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Binadvihári	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Teacher.
10	„ Jogeschandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Nilkanta	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Dás, Mahendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nandalál	... St. Xavier's College.
	De, Lalvihari	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Nilmadhav	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Dev, Gopendrakrishna	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Ditto.
20	„ Jadunáth	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahimchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Sasimohan	... Berhampore College.
	Gomez, D.	... Bishop's College.
	Guha, Asminikumar	... Presidency College.
	Gupta, Chandranarayan	... Patna College.
	„ Rajnarayan	... Ditto.
	Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	... Teacher.
	Majumdar, Mahendrachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Ramdurlabh	... Dacca College.
30	Mitra, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly College.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Bihárilál	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
	„ Devendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jaygopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad, No. 2	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Nandi, Becharam	... Teacher.
	„ Loknáth	... Presidency College.
	Páin, Nandadulal	... Ditto.
40	Pál, Jadunath	... Ditto.
	Ráy, Purnachandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sányál, Bhuvanmohan	... Teacher.
	„ Harischandra	... Presidency College.
	Sarkár, Haradhan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Sen, Bipinvihári	... Hooghly College.
	„ Durgacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogneswar	... Ditto.
	„ Maheschandra	... Hooghly College.
	„ Ratneswar	... Presidency College.
50	Thomson, J. F. (Junior)	... Hooghly College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law:—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mahit Chandra Basu	... Presidency College.
	Chandra Mohan Chakravarti	... Patna College.
3	Chandrakanta Páin	... Kishnaghur College.
4	Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya	... Presidency College.
5	Hariprasanna Mukhopadhyáy	... Kishnaghur College.
6	Devendranath Ghosh	... Presidency College.
*	Lalmohan Das	... Ditto.
	Bipinkrishna Basu	... Ditto.

9	Bipinvihari Mukhopadhyáy	. . Kishnaghur College.
10	Sivnath Bandyopadhyáy	... Presidency College.
11	Basantakumár Basu	... Ditto.
12	Rajanikánta Chaudhuri	... Dacca College.
13	Narasinha Datta	... Presidency College.
	Trailokyanath Basu	... Ditto.
15	Abdul Bari	... Ditto.
16	Syamaldás Chakravarti	... Patna College.
17	Akshaykumár Basu	... Presidency College.
	Umákáli Mukhopadhyáy	... Ditto.
19	Kedarnath Sarkar	... Ditto.
20	Rajaninath Basu	... Ditto.
	Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyáy	... Ditto.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for a Licence in Law :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Baksi, Kedernath	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadyáy, Bhuvanmohan	... Ditto.
" Binádvihári	... Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	... Kishnaghur College.
" Kántichandra	... Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath	... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Trailokyanath	... Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kálikrishna	... Ditto.
" Sirischandra	... Ditto.
Dán, Parmeswar	... Ditto.
Dás, Bhairavchandra	... Ditto.
" Jagatchandra	... Dacca College.
Datta, Priyanath	... Presidency College.
" Radhakrishna	... Patna College.
De, Govindachandra	... Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihari	... Ditto.
Ghosh, Bhuvanmohan	... Kishnaghur College.
" Chandrakumar	... Ditto.
" Mahendranath	... Presidency College.
" Nilmádhav	... Berhampore College.
" Upendranath	... Presidency College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	... Ditto.
Majumdar, Mahendrachandra	... Berhampore College.
" Upendranarayan	... Presidency College.
Mallik, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
Masánta, Parvaticharan	... Ditto.
Mitra, Bhagavaticharan	... Patna College.
" Saradacharan	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	... Ditto.
Ráy Girischandra	... Ditto.
" Syámácharan	... Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Rámchandra	... Presidency College.
Sarkár Jogeschandra	... Hooghly College.
" Mahimchandra	... Berhampore College.
Sen, Banavarilal	... Presidency College.
" Jadunándan	... Berhampore College.
" Kánáilal	... Presidency College.
" Umeschandra	... Kishnaghur College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 26th January 1872.

The following Resolutions having been passed by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

(*a*).—That for the better encouragement of Vernacular education and literature an examination in Vernacular be instituted by the University, on the plan of the Middle-class Examinations conducted by British Universities.

(*b*).—That a convocation for conferring degrees upon graduates of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, be held annually at Allahabad.

(*c*).—That notices of meetings of the Faculty of Arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all Members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the Registrar may be laid before the meeting of the Faculty.

(*d*).—That Persian be added to the list of second languages for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

(*e*).—That, as a part of the Entrance Examination in Oriental languages, the Examiners shall set a paper containing passages in English to be translated into one of the Vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate; the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day.

(*f*).—That the following revised scale of fees be adopted for admission to the Examinations in Medicine :—

For the 1st	L. M. S.	Examination,	a fee of	Rs.	20.
„ 2nd	„	„	„	„	25.
„ 1st	M. B.	„	„	„	20.
„ 2nd	„	„	„	„	30.

2. The following Rules for the conduct of the examination in Vernaculars established under Resolution (*a*) have been approved by the Senate and His Excellency the Governor General in Council :—

RULES FOR THE UNIVERSITY VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

1. The examination shall commence annually on the Monday immediately preceding that fixed for the Entrance Examination, and shall be held in such places as the Directors of Public Instruction of the several provinces may appoint.

2. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application and a fee of Rs. 3 in the Form A, given below, and the application must reach the Registrar at least 60 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. Each local Director shall issue rules for the receipt of applications and fees in his province, and shall forward them to the Registrar.

3. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place where the examination is held.

5. The Syndicate shall appoint a Board of Examiners in Calcutta to set all the questions and to determine the full marks to be given for each question. The answers shall be examined by Local Examiners for each province, who shall be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction and approved by the Syndicate.

6. The Syndicate shall place at the disposal of each Director 80 per cent. of the fees collected in his province for the remuneration of local Examiners.

7. At the examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.

*One of the following :—**

Bengali.	Hindi.
Urdu.	Uriya.

Two papers in each language shall be set; one paper shall contain passages in prose and verse, with questions concerning their meaning and construction, from books or periodicals—the other paper shall contain general questions on Grammar, and questions to test the candidate's power of composition. A piece of prose to be written at dictation shall also be included in this paper. (Full marks, 75 for each paper.)

II.—History and Geography.

The outlines of the History of India treated briefly in the Hindu and Muhammadan periods, and more fully in the British period. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

* The Syndicate may add any other language to this list.

The outlines of general Geography, with a particular knowledge of the Geography of India. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic,—The whole. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Algebra,—As far as simple equations. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Geometry,—Euclid, Books I and II, with easy deductions. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they gain at least 25 per cent. of the marks allotted to each of the preceding subjects.

The candidates may also present themselves for examination in not more than two of the following optional subjects :—

(1) Sanskrit.
(2) Arabic.
(3) Persian.
} The standard to be that prescribed for the Entrance Examination ; each language, 100 marks.

(4) Mensuration of plane figures and simple solids. Practical Geometry. Surveying by the chain with Plane Table or Prismatic Compass—50 marks.
(5) The elements of Statics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics—50 marks.
(6) Physical Geography and the elements of Astronomy—50 marks.

Failure in the optional subjects shall not prevent a candidate from passing ; but candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners in any optional subject unless they gain 25 per cent. of the allotted marks.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed in three classes, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Candidates shall be placed in the first class who obtain 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks; to be placed in the second and third classes, candidates must obtain 40 and 30 per cent. of the aggregate marks respectively.

9. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the the Form B, given below.

A

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Vernacular Examination of the Calcutta University. The admission fee of 3 Rupees is forwarded herewith, and the particulars regarding which information is necessary are subjoined.

I am, &c.,

_____.

Particulars to be filled in by Candidates.

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).
Town or Village where resident, Pergunnah, Tehsil, Zillah.
Name of Father or Guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which to be examined.
Optional subjects selected.

B.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Vernacular Examination Certificate.

I certify that duly passed the Vernacular Examination, held in the month of 187 in the following subjects—Bengali, &c., History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and * , and that he was placed in the class.

The January 187 . (Signed)

Registrar.

3. The first examination under the preceding rules will be held in November 1873.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 5th February 1872.

* Add the optional subjects, if any, in which the candidate has passed.

Sheriff's Office, the 30th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৩০ জানুআরি।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ২৯ ফেবআরি বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs' duty on the 1st February 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	16,59,785¼	98,858¼	3,74,510½	21,33,154
French Kurkutch ...	7,010	.....	.....	7,010
Italian Salt ...	266	.....	.....	266
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	.....	29,826	29,826
Madras ...	30,564¾	.....	.....	30,564¾
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	3,91,599¼	...	.....	3,91,599¼
Total ...	20,89,225¼	98,858¼	4,04,336½	25,92,420

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 5th February 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st Jan. 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.....	
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	59,056	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ...	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	.....	
	Katmavady ...	.....	
Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin	.....	
	Total ...	159,056	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

F. BRANDT,
for Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 18th January 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the 2nd February 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 26th January 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	5	0	In one place only. Boats drawing up to 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	6	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	4	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 29th January 1872 above zero 5 feet 10 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 29th January 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb.	17th ...	1 Parcel, G C	... Patna.
"	17th ...	5 Cases, W. S. & Co.	... E. J. Spence.
"	17th ...	2 Cases, W M	... Meinam.
"	24th ...	1 Parcel, Khan Mahomed Dhurmsee, Esq., Calcutta	Ditto.
Mar.	2nd ...	2 Cases, G P M. D & Co.	... Khedive.
"	2nd ...	4 Packages, T H Lloyd	... Ditto.
"	2nd ...	1 Case, J S W	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 6th February 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Jan. 27th ...	7 Cases, [C. P. & Co.]	... C. Palmer & Co. ...	Minia.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [G. C. & Co., C]	... Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Sample, [G] I R	... Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [G M Y] C & B	... Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [G H G]	... " ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	10 Cases, K G	... " ..	Ditto.
" 27th ...	10 Cases, addressed	... A. Stevens, Esq. ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	7 Cases, addressed	... Captain Tullock ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [W. C. & Co., N]	... Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	50 Cases, [27] W. D.	... " ...	Ditto.
" 25th ...	7 Cases, addressed	... Major Bonus ...	Pandora.
" 25th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Lord Ulick Brown ...	Ditto.
" 25th ...	32 Cases, [H E] C & B	... Order ...	Ditto.
" 25th ...	2 Cases, [30] A. B. & Co.	... " ...	Ditto.
" 25th ...	8 Cases, [M S M I] A B	... " ...	Ditto.
" 25th ...	8 Cases [S W M] A. B. & Co.	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Parcel, A P	... " ...	Good Hope.
" 26th ...	2 Casks, [B. D. & Co.] S S S	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Bale, [B. T. & Co.] N T	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, B I C	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Cases, [D. & Co.] A B	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, F. F. & Co.	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Parcel, L P S	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Cases, [N. C. D. & Co.] S. S. S. & Co.	" ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, G. P. D. & Co.	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	4 Cases, [S L] W L	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	60 Kegs, [W. N. & Co] J S	... " ...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, addressed	... H. G. Willis ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1101—1)

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 31st January 1872.

	Names of Chowkeys	Charcoal			Wood Coal			Piece Goods Native Produce			Piece Goods Imported Fabrics			Hides			Cotton			Castor Seed			Castor Oil			Indigo			Jaggery			Jute			Lime			Mustard Seed			Mustard Seed Oil		
		Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta				3	750	300			*			†	81	11125	32497‡			§																									
	Chitpore	15	162000	88000	15	16200	9500				42	30500	302				33	29200	297							2	350	60‖	151	25500	12475	881	484675	221525¶	22	49900	23400	187	99475	45700			
	Rajah's Khal																																					52	42400	21300	19	6500	2100
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta				3	675	300																																				
	Russa																												129	20575	10000	25	39325	19000				15	11350	5000			
	Kidderpore	26	23125	12950							2	675	300							1	200	100							3	450	200												

	Names of Chowkeys	Salt			Sugar			Tobacco			Linseed			Paddy			Pulse			Peas			Rice			Wheat			Lentil			Grain			Sundries		
		Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement	Maundage of cargo by estimate	Total number of boats	Total maundage by canal measurement	Total maundage of cargo by estimate
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta				39	10925	5025	23	16800	8475	170	112250	60500	2	1000	450	17	7925	3425	32	13600	6800	742	939275	463500	38	36600	15700	20	12000	90	25	10800	40500	6765	1586550	
	Chitpore	485	269800	161765				24	14000	6000																									2995	838225	
	Rajah's Khal																																		146	4275	
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpottah							4	2625	1300	2	2800	1400	641	84475	40000	19	15900	7000				330	127000	55000										1106	305175	
	Russa													53	1325	1200							1670	40300	42150										625	22725	
	Kidderpore	49	37475	16130				6	1400	700				3	450	200																			1598	190650	

* By bales † By bales ‡ Per hide § Per bale ‖ Per chest ¶ Per bale

Dhappa Toll Collector's Office,
The 5th February 1872

J. F. Galiffe,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4456	A/96 40151	10	Bogeeram Doss.
4465	A/87 04964	10	Ganolea Nowjee.
4471	A/90 21879	100	Konjolal Banerjee.
4475	A/90 21562	100	Madhub Chunder Baira.
	A/89 17137	100	
	A/83 59706	50	
	,, 63658	50	
	,, 63659	50	
4476	A/90 35439	100	R. Reid.
4478	A/86 30171	1,000	Seth Jaith Mull.
4479	A/90 44257	100	The Post Master, Calcutta.
	,, 47751	100	
	,, 45384	100	
	,, 21465	100	
	A/84 98092	100	
	A/83 43019	50	
	A/82 56289	20	
	,, 11266	20	
4484	A/84 96824	100	Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.
	,, 77845	100	
4486	A/93 81295	20	Khetter Nath Roy.
4488	A/85 74740	500	Lallo Naik Janke Baee.
4489	A/84 24431	100	The Inspecting Post Master, Punjab Railway Division.
	,, 40708	100	
	,, 80002	100	
	,, 41456	100	
4486	A/93 81295	20	Khetter Nath Roy.
4488	A/85 74740	500	Lalla Naik Janke Baee.
4489	A/84 24431	100	Inspr. P. M., Punjab Golabsing.
	,, 40708	100	
	,, 80002	100	
	,, 41456	100	
4492	A/84 59231	100	Punchcowree Shah.
4493	A/82 32353	20	W. V. G. Taylor.
	A/98 90556	10	
	A/93 09326	20	
	A/95 43954	10	
4495	A/86 74540	1,000	Shamloll Shaha.
	A/90 09233	100	
	,, 16232	100	
	,, 16233	100	
	,, 21762	100	
	,, 40712	100	
4498	A/83 57154	50	E. O. B. Smith.
4499	A/85 71370	500	Janokey Ram Baney Prosad.
	A/84 15888	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
4450	A/90 00123	100	The Manager, Delhi and London Bank "Limited."
4451	A/93 86368	20	G. C. Chapman.
	A/80 73130	10	
4452	A/98 20787	10	A. P. Neele.
4453	A/83 11171	50	C. E. Knox.
4454	A/81 69545	20	P. Niblett.
	A/93 85444	20	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4457	A/94 59931	20	Arthur A. Smith.
	,, 05818	20	
4458	A/88 61927	at Rs. 50 ea.	The Revd J. Lawrence.
	,, 58857		
	,, 66883		
	,, 55184		
	,, 21914		
	,, 19975		
	,, 40232		
	,, 65484		
	,, 59128		
4459	A/86 71294	1,000	Abdoollah Khan.
4461	A/9 17793	20	E. Palmer.
4464	A/94 81207	20	Grish Chunder Bannerjee.
4467	A/97 48876	10	Kissory Mohun Bose.
4468	A/31 51385	10	Denonath Mondole.
4469	A/96 73055	10	Kisto Chunder Roy.
4470	A/6 34934	10	Messrs. Dins, Law Co.
4472	A/79 86266	10	Bissumbhur Buttacharjee.
4474	A/78 81703	10	Nobin Chunder Shidhonto.
4477	A/96 79594	10	Lt. W. R. Jones.
	,, 79595	10	
	,, 79724	10	
	,, 79598	10	
3416	A/67 93728	10	Teetoram Naug.
	,, 47539	10	
1433	A/27 39684	20	S. S. Stephens.
	,, 85713	20	
4480	A/73 73251	20	Woomanundo Chuckerbutty.
4482	A/90 02417	100	Kasub Chunder Daw.
	,, 41380	100	
	,, 13684	100	
	,, 07872	100	
4483	A/82 47443	20	Pitambur Chuckerbutty.
	,, 72554	20	
	A/74 31920	20	
	A/68 12610	10	
	A/97 72707	10	
	,, 85740	10	
	,, 22918	10	
	A/95 81875	10	
	A/80 95611	10	
	A/79 30022	10	
	A/96 95717	10	
	A/95 55955	10	
	A/96 33129	10	
	,, 96230	10	
	A/95 21803	10	
	A/80 97571	10	
3562	A/68 15673	10	H. Andrews.
	A/67 75222	10	
	A/62 90056	10	
2553	A/51 15326	10	J. S. R. Clark.
4494	A/84 79084	100	Rakhal Chunder Haldar.
4496	A/97 86017	10	Ruttunashur Mullick.
4497	A/84 85246	100	Radhamadub Mookerjee.
4500	A/90 44257	100	Greedharee Lal.
	,, 21465	100	
	,, 45384	100	
	,, 47751	100	
	A/84 98092	100	
	A/83 43019	50	

Notes Partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4501	A/95 82047	10	G. H. Cataina.
3416	A/67 93728	10	Teetooram Naug.
	,, 47539	10	
4485	A/68 76254	10	The Dy. Collr. Sub-Trasy. Serajgunge.
	A/95 77564		

Wrongly joined.

4455	A/96 90126	10	J. G. Connew.
	,, 90129		
4460	A/49 08070	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
	,, 11113		
	A/93 37214	20	
	,, 37414		
4462	A/21 47230	10	B. S. Collins.
	,, 47231		
4463	A/69 35376	10	Brojonath Pyne.
	A/67 96770		
4466	A/93 08128	20	Williamson Brothers and Co.
	,, 08183		
	A/41 92104	10	
	,, 92106		
4473	A/71 48979	20	Jodoonath Dutt.
	,, 48969		
4481	A/72 75300	20	Rajnarain Dutt.
	,, 92414		
4485	A/68 76254	10	The Deputy Collector in charge of Sub-Treasury of Serajguge.
	A/95 77564		
4502	A/96 90563	10	Messrs. Baker and Catliff.
	,, 91672		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 5th February 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Chundernauth Shaw and Nundohurry Shaw, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 27th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

J. Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edward Francis Menzies, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Woomesh Chunder Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 13th day of January instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Gray and Sen, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Madub Chunder Rooder, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 13th day of January instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Gray and Sen, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th January 1872.

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, formerly carrying on business as Wine Merchant and General Agent with John Christian Andrew Danenburg at Meerut and Mussoorie, under the style and firm of Middleton and Co., then carrying on business alone at Meerut, Mussoorie, Saharunpore, and Delhi, under the style of Middleton, Cohen and Co., as Wine Merchants and General Agents, and also at the same time carrying on business at Meerut in partnership with Lionel Andrew Cohen as Produce Merchants, under the style of Cohen Brothers and Co., then carrying on business alone at Meerut and Delhi, under the style of Cohen Brothers and Co., and during the said several business living and residing at Meerut, and now residing at No. 17, Camac Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 1st day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 12th day of February instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Martha Herring, widow, of No. 5, Russell Street, in the Town of Calcutta, carrying on business there and at Nos. 5 & 4, Russell Street aforesaid, as a Boarding-house keeper, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Robertson, Orr, Harriss, and Francis, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th February 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellecherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay.	7 P M	7th Feb.	*Arabia.*
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore Hong-Kong, China, Japan, and Australia.	7 „	10th „	
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo	7 „	12th „	*Penang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ..	7 „	12th „	*Asia.*
The Straits and Hong-Kong	7 „	17th „	*Historian & China.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 9th February 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 8th.

N B.—The letter box will close at 7 P M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

CALCUTTA, W. H. MCGOWAN,
The 6th February 1872. *Post-Master.*

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 3rd February 1872.

Bentley, Mrs. C.
Browne, Capt. J. J. C.
Bace, F. A.
Blois, W.
Bokhara Ram.
Baldock, W. C.
Benson, Mrs.
Beleham, G.
Bennet, G.
Bond, F.
Barker, W. H.
Child, W. and Co.
Climan, T.
Caddy, H.
Dutt, L K.
Dewan Chattro Dass.
Dobalmaun, A. H. T.
D'Silva, J
Forbes, T. T.
Freeman, R. W.
Fletcher, H. D.
Fraser, D. and Co.
Grimley, W. H.
Gregory, Mrs. H.
Gordon, C. B. F.
Grant, A.
Guerin, J. C.
Goodall, D.
Gisborne, E. S.
Gratama, Dr.
Goble, Mrs.
Gostell & Fitch.
Griffin, A.
Howe, Miss M. C. F.
Harris, Miss M.
Heller, R.
Howard, W.
Halsted, Lieut. J.
Hind, F.
Hoff, A. W.
Hockly, Mrs. T. R.
Imbert, Mrs.
Johnston, J.
Jacobs, Mrs. M.
Jones, F.
Jackson, T. A.
Jary, A.
Kemble, W.
Lockwood, R.
Leadon, R. H.
Long, T.
Marsden, Esq.
Monier, J. C.
McGlow, D.
Nardon, Miss. D.
Robin, Mrs.
Robertson, R. D.
Rice, Mrs.
Ross, F. L.
Rhoades, A. H.
Robinson, H.
Rebeiro, G.
Shekelton, J. F.
Scott, Mrs. H. A.
Sloane, R. E.
Smith, T.
Smith, A. A.
Spracklin, Mrs. W. F.
Spracklin, Capt. D.
Smith, Capt. A. A.
The Manager, East Indian Land Credit and Finance Co.
Tarrant, T.
Tait, Mrs.
Wheal, J.
Weir, Capt. R. A.

CALCUTTA, W. H. MCGOWAN,
The 5th February 1872. *Post-Master.*

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease, in the district of Darjeeling, being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule I for grant of location at Darjeeling :—

No. of lease.	Name of lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.
176	G. B. Ward ...	50 0 0

B. W. D. MORTON,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 12th January 1872.

Notice.

THE annual Chutia Fair will be held at Chutia, near Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, commencing on Sunday, the 25th February 1872, corresponding with the 1st of Phalgun 1279 Fuslee, and continuing for fifteen succeeding days.

E. T. DALTON,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

CAMP PURULIA,
The 25th November 1871.

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore.

CITATION

UNDER SECTION 250, ACT X OF 1865.

IN the matter of the Estate of Charles Paterson, deceased.

Whereas an application, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for letters of administration to the estate of Charles Paterson, late of Sugrampore, in the district of Bhaugulpore, has been made by his widow Charlotte Paterson of Sooltangunj, through her pleader Joseph DaCosta, and whereas the 17th day of February of the current year (1872) has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased, may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 17th day of February 1872, and show cause why the application of the said Charlotte Paterson should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court, this 12th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

H. MADOCKS,
(1072—3) *Judge.*

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th January 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,94,347	39,99,800	1,49,17,000	1,21,75,000	1,30,04,500	14,500	33,52,400	8,75,000	2,24,30,000	...	1,37,13,500	4,03,28,300	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,64,22,168
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1872 ...	...	.....	533	.....	500	5,500	6,500	1,83,000	...	27,400	2,000	24,49,900	...	.....	70,700	.....	5,000	.....	27,51,033
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,94,347	40,00,300	1,49,22,500	1,21,81,500	1,31,87,500	14,500	33,79,800	8,77,000	2,48,79,900	...	1,37,13,500	4,06,99,000	22,81,000	33,16,000	36,50,000	13,91,73,201
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	10,667	3,000	43,100	8,000	1,53,500	...	1,500	.....	1,000	...	27,56,400	2,06,000	.....	5,000	.....	31,88,167
Balance on 31st January 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,97,300	1,48,79,400	1,21,73,500	1,30,34,000	14,500	33,78,300	8,77,000	2,48,78,900	...	1,09,57,100	4,04,93,000	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,59,85,034

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1871—Enfaced from India 1,233 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,048 lakhs.
From 1st Dec. 1871 to 15th Dec. „ ditto ditto 10 „ ditto ditto ... 140 „
From 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 45 „ ditto ditto ... 70 „
From 1st Jan. 1872 to 15th Jan. 1872 ditto ditto 34 „ ditto ditto ... 25 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 27 „ ditto ditto ... 31 „

1,349 — 1,314 lakhs.
1,314

Balance against India ... 35 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1872.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1096—1)

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Sree Punchomey," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1872. (1099—1.)

Notice.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited, will be held at Dehra on the 27th February 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES S. REID,
Secy., Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th January 1872. (1069—4)

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Mouzahs or Mehals, situate in Zillah Chuprah, Sarun, will be given in lease by Lewis Price Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator-General of Bengal, and Administrator to the estate and effects of Munoololl Tewary, deceased, namely: The Mouzahs Bhulwahee, Jamapore, Motteeharee, Roodurwa, Bujwa, Kookraha, Bikree *alias* Gourypore, Sreepore, Guroowah, Bheeteeah, Junoonee, Bujrowah, and Doodhurwa, in Tuppa Ramgeer, and Mouzah Beerah in Tuppa Chugowon, Mouzah Pukree Sugholia in Tuppah Jhumowlee, in Pergunnah Muchooa Dukhillee.

For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. Gray and Sen, Solicitors, No. 4, Council House Street.

(1062—*f. n.*)

Notice.

THE creditors of Mr. G. M. Blacker, of Calcutta, late Merchant, are required, on or before the fifteenth day of February next, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the Inspectors of his Estate, at No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Inspectors, to come in and prove their said claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated Calcutta, this 11th day of January 1872.

Inspectors of the Estate of G. M. Blacker.
J. F. RUTHERFOORD.
JAMES MURDOCH.
THOS. LONGMUIR.

(1068—5)

Assam Company.

THE Dividend of Rs. 10 per share, declared in London on 8th ultimo, will be payable on Monday, the 12th instant, to shareholders standing on the Indian Register on 30th December last.

SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co.,
Agents.

4, FAIRLIE PLACE,
The 5th February 1872. (1095—1)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 601 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Debnarain Bysack is plaintiff, and Gopaul Chunder Bysack is defendant, and bearing date the nineteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, on the second day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

The right, title, and interest of the defendant, of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land containing by admeasurement six cottahs more or less, situate, lying, and being at, and numbered 27 formerly, but at present No. 6, Bindabun Bysack's street, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the said Bindabun Bysack's street; on the south by the dwelling-house of the late Nilmoney Goor; on the east by the dwelling-house of the late Beerchund Sen; and on the west by the godowns of Argenti Sickari and Company.

The abstract of title will be produced at the sale, but the same may be seen, and all further particulars obtained, on any day before the sale at the office of Messieurs Gillanders and Chunder, the plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 3-2, Esplanade Row.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 29th January 1872. (1091-2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the second day of March, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under a decree of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the fourteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and made in suit No. 363 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Atulakrishna Ghose was the plaintiff, and Callyprosunno Dutt was the defendant, the undermentioned property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seventeen cottahs and nine chittacks or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being formerly No. 55, and at present numbered 31, in Noyanchand Dutt's Street, Simla, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—on the north by the public drain; on the south by the public road called Noyanchand Dutt's Street; on the east by the lane which comes after the late Kristanundo Biswas' rental house; and on the west by the dwelling-house of Bissessur Day and others.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may may be seen, and all further information obtained at the Office of Mr. Thomas Owen, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 1, Loudon Buildings, Hastings Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 30th January 1872.

(1093—2)

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 31st January 1872—

PRESENT:—E. C. Bayley, Esq.; H. D. Sandeman, Esq.; H. L. Dampier, Esq.; R. B. Chapman, Esq.; J. Geoghegan, Esq.; H. Beverley, Esq.; J. Westland, Esq.; A. Mackenzie, Esq.; F. H. McLaughlin, Esq.; D. M. Barbour, Esq.; and W. M. Souttar, Esq.

H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ., in the Chair.

Read the following report submitted by the Managers:—

The Managers submit their proceedings during the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund under the new Rules the following families:—

Mrs. Hardinge	£300
Three Children	„ 120
	£420
Less one-sixth under Rule 7	„ 70
	£350

Note.—A son died 4 days after death of father.

The widow and three children (two sons and a daughter) of the late Mr. B. Hardinge, who died in England on the 31st July last.

Lady Harington	£300

The widow of the late Sir Henry Byng Harington (an annuitant of 1865), who died in England on the 7th October last.

Mrs. Taylor	£300
Four Children	„ 400
	£700

The widow and four daughters of the late Mr. W. T. Taylor (an annuitant of 1859), who died in England on the 23rd October last.

Mrs Bidwell	£300

The widow of the late Mr. A. C. Bidwell (an annuitant of 1856), who died in England on the 10th November last.

Mrs. Bernard, an incumbent on the Fund, as being the widow of Mr. Block, has under Article (29) XXVIII been re-admitted to full benefits from the date of decease of her second husband. Her's is, however, one of the mutiny pensions, and the Fund is repaid the amount by Government.

The votes of subscribers have affirmed the resolutions passed at the General Meeting of the 26th July last, respecting the modifications of Articles XXIII (24), IV (5), and XXX (31). It has also been agreed that the last mentioned rule have retrospective effect given it by the Managers. The grant of a good service pension to Baboo Tincowry Roy has been confirmed. The voting was as follows:—

AMENDMENT OF RULE XXIII.		AMENDMENT OF RULE IV.		AMENDMENT OF RULE XXX.		RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT OF RULE XXX.		A GOOD SERVICE PENSION TO BABOO TINCOWRY ROY	
For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
117	...	114	6	110	10	97	22	114	1

The widow of the late Mr. Craigie has applied, under the revised Rule Article XXX, for the restoration to pensionary benefits of her son Manson, who was struck off the list of incumbents on attaining his majority in November 1867. The Managers have informed her that they will, subject to the usual confirmation of the General Meeting, re-admit her son to pensionary benefits from the date that the rule came into effect, *viz.*, 8th October last. She has been requested to submit in original the certificates of the Medical Board of the India Office testifying to the inability of her son to earn his living. She will have to submit a similar certificate every five years, as well as an annual certificate from her family physician, testifying to the continuance of her son's incapacity. These checks will, the Managers trust, prevent any abuse of the rule.

Mr. W. E. Money has intimated that his son, Mosley Sapte, who attained his majority on the 25th November, is incapable of earning his livelihood. Mr. Money has at the same time expressed his wish to continue subscriptions for this son, so that, in the event of his own decease, his son may be admitted to Fund benefits. The Managers have informed him that he may, under Article IV of the Revised Rules, continue payments, but that satisfactory medical proof of the existence of the incapacity is necessary.

In the Financial Despatch No. 108 of the 30th November 1864, the Secretary of State for India intimated to the Government of Bombay that in the covenants of Natives of India entering the Civil Service, the rules requiring subscription to the Civil Funds of the services would be cancelled. To prevent mistakes in the cases of the Native gentlemen who have recently been appointed to the Civil Service of this Presidency, the Government of India has been asked whether this intention of the Secretary of State has been carried out. No reply has yet been received from Government.

The abolition of the Annuity Fund, to which the greater part of the cost of the joint office establishment of the two Funds had hitherto been debited, made it necessary for the Managers to revise the Civil Fund Office Establishment. Fortunately the Civil Fund is now in a position to support without difficulty its own proper charges. The Managers have, how-

ever, in their arrangements had strict regard to economy, as well as to efficiency. The cost of the establishment of the Annuity and Civil Funds together was Rs. 1,274 per mensem. The mean cost of the revised Civil Fund establishment is Rs. 806 per mensem. The Secretary's salary has been reduced and fixed at Rs. 300. This is included in the above sum. As the abolition of the Annuity Fund has only reduced the work of the office about 13 per cent., the Managers are of opinion that they have gone as far in the way of reduction as it is safe to venture.

The accounts of the Fund for the past year, 1870-71, are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1870-71.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs.	Rs.
By Balance, 1st April 1870	30,25,032 14 6	9,82,727 14 6
„ Interest	2,58,573 11 3	52,692 6 5
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,38,664 2 8	1,89,603 14 3
„ Composition payments by six Annuitants in India	8,361 7 1	5,496 12 11
„ Composition payments by twenty Annuitants in England ...	17,478 9 7	11,652 6 5
„ Contributions by Annuitants in India	17,052 8 2	16,081 6 8
„ Contributions paid in England and by Absentees on Furlough ..	23,831 14 10	8,466 13 10
„ Fines from six Subscribers under Rule 6, including 1 for unequal age at marriage	1,089 5 6	726 3 9
„ Fines from 3, including 1 for unequal age at marriage paid in England	890 8 5	493 10 11
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deductions of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	13,681 10 8	9,078 5 4
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those Subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny ...	29,477 10 9	19,651 12 7
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,080 0 0	720 0 0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000 0 0	...
	36,60,214 7 5	12,97,391 11 7
DEDUCT—		
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds—		
„ Value of pension of one daughter, and two sons of E. T. Trevor, (Annuitant)	9,386 1 7	7,369 1 11
„ Value of pension of Mrs. Patton, widow of J. H. Patton, (Annuitant)	16,317 0 0	13,700 6 5
„ Value of pension of Mrs. Franco, widow of G. F. Franco, (Annuitant)	13,411 12 10	10,687 3 2
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. Elliott, widow and two sons of W. H. Elliott, (Annuitant)	18,658 8 0	15,249 12 10
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. Unwin, widow, four daughters, and two sons of H. Unwin, (Annuitant)	41,751 14 6	3[illegible],126 10 11
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. Lowis, widow and two daughters of J. Lowis (Annuitant)	21,988 12 10	18,101 9 7
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. H. C. B. C. Raban, two daughters and one son	31,799 10 3	28,734 2 6
„ Value of pension of Mr. Lawrence Henry Roberts under Art. 3	6,216 0 0	5,716 0 0
„ Interest on the above values	4,199 4 11	2,171 9 11
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	29,477 10 9	19,651 12 7
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions	3,371 8 8	15,562 0 3
„ Refund of half composition payments under the Resolution of the General Meeting of 27th July 1870	12,082 0 0	5,553 15 0
„ Establishment, &c.	2,861 1 9	1,868 10 3
„ Printing charges	496 1 0	328 6 6
	2,12,017 7 1	1,79,821 5 10
Balance, 31st March 1871, Rs. ...	34,48,197 0 4	11,17,570 5 9
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
By Balance, 1st April 1870	31,96,532 0 7	23,07,991 3 6
„ Interest	2,40,344 12 10	1,15,558 15 7
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above eight families within the year . .	1,59,529 12 0	1,34,684 15 4
„ Interest thereon	4,199 4 11	2,171 9 11
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	29,477 10 9	19,651 12 7
	36,30,083 9 1	25,80,058 8 11
DEDUCT—		
To Pensions paid in England under Old Rules	1,76,681 10 0	...
„ Pensions paid in England under New Rules	2,99,239 6 10	1,99,492 15 2
„ Pensions paid in India under New Rules	15,303 2 10	9,745 12 0
„ Marriage Donation	5,400 0 0	3,600 0 0
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	13,681 10 8	9,078 5 4
	5,10,305 14 4	2,21,917 0 6
Balance, 31st March 1871, Rs. ...	31,19,777 10 9	23,58,141 8 5
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1871, Rs. ..	65,67,974 11 1	34,75,711 14 2

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested in Treasury Notes at 8 per cent.	62,61,590	1	7
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested)	3,06,384	9	6
Uninvested at 5 per cent. ...	34,75,711	14	2
Rs.	1,00,43,686	9	3

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1870 ...	95,12,284	1	1
Balance, 31st March 1871 .	1,00,43,686	9	3
INCREASE, Rs.	5,31,402	8	2

E. E.
A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by Mr. Westland, and seconded by Mr. Chapman, that the proceedings of the Managers in admitting to Fund benefits the families of the late Messrs. Hardinge, Taylor, Bidwell, Block, and Sir H. B. Harington, be confirmed.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Barbour, and seconded by Mr. Geoghegan, that the proceedings of the Managers in the cases of the invalid sons of Mrs. Craigie and Mr. W. E. Money be confirmed.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Geoghegan, and seconded by Mr. Beverley, that the proceedings of the Managers in settling the scale of establishment for the Civil Fund Office be confirmed.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Bayley, and seconded by Mr. McLaughlin, that the accounts submitted by the Managers be formally passed.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Westland, and seconded by Mr. Souttar, that in future the half-yearly report of the Managers be circulated as far as possible to all subscribers residing in and near Calcutta before the day of each General Meeting.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Westland, and seconded by Mr. Barbour, that the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year:—Messrs. V. H. Schalch, H. Bell, W. L. Heeley, H. Beverley, and W. M. Souttar.

Carried.

The attention of the Chairman having been called to the proposition which had been advertised, and which Mr. H. S. Beadon was to bring forward for discussion, *viz.* that Articles 17 and 18 of the rules of the Fund be amended so as to allow Annuitants and other Members of the Fund in England who were at present unable to transmit their votes in time, to do so in future; it was decided that, as Mr. Beadon was not present, and no other gentleman was willing to propose the Resolution in question, the matter must for the present drop.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 31st January 1872.

(1097—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 30th January 1872.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,41,089	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, ... Rs. 3,78,59,006 10 7 / General Treasury Balance at Branches, ... Rs. 1,60,37,424 7 8	5,38,96,431	2	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,40,69,474	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,99,698	14	6
Sundries	7,20,000	0	10
	10,31,26,693	14	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities	94,04,633	4	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	97,54,183	12	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...	1,70,50,045	4	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,96,53,003	12	8
Dead Stock	11,88,837	2	5
Stamps	14,106	10	0
Balances with other Banks	4,21,720	5	6
Sundries	1,63,809	3	6
	5,76,50,339	7	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, ... Rs. 1,85,46,409 2 3 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches, ... Rs. 2,69,29,945 4 9	4,54,76,354	7	0
	10,31,26,693	14	5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st February 1872.

By order of the Directors,

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1094—1)

Notice.

To the Shareholders of Watts and Company, "Limited," in Liquidation.

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the premises No. 1, Wellessley Place, on the 8th of February next, at 4 o'clock P.M., to pass the accounts for the year ending 1871.

A dividend of Rupees twenty-six per share will be paid on presentation of scrip at the Office of undersigned.

Robert Allardice,
Liquidator, Watts & Co., "Limited."

8, Old Court House Corner,
Calcutta, the 30th January 1872.

(1089—2)

Arcuttipore Tea Company, "Limited."

The adjourned annual general meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 17th February current, at 10 o'clock A.M.

J. MacKillican & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders of the Arcuttipore Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the registered Office of the said Company, No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 17th February current, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at which general meeting the following special resolution will be proposed, *viz.*:—That after the fourth clause of the Articles of Association the following clauses be inserted: 4A.—The Directors are hereby empowered to increase the capital of the Company from the sum of rupees three hundred thousand to the sum of rupees three hundred and fifty thousand, by the issue of new shares of the value of rupees one hundred each. 4B.—The Directors are hereby further empowered to purchase lands and estates other than those now belonging to the Company, the consideration to be paid for such additional lands and estates not to exceed the sum of rupees fifty thousand.

J. MacKillican & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Calcutta,
The 6th February 1872. (1100—1)

Notice.

We hereby give notice that Mr. William Scott, of the firm of Charles and William Scott and Co., in Calcutta, retired from the business on 31st December 1871; that Mr. Walter Scott has become a Partner in the firm from that day, and that Mr. Arthur James Parker has succeeded Mr. Good (who is returning to England) as Agent and Manager to the said firm.

C. & W. Scott & Co.

Calcutta,
The 1st January 1872. (1098—2)

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872,
Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

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OF THE YEARS

181 to 1823 inclusive,

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S.,

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission.

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OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
The 30th October 1871.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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Member of the Government Record Commission.

CALCUTTA

OFFICE OF SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—February 7, 1872

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 4th of March 1872, corresponding with 9th Fagoon 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Pukri, Pergunnah Arrah	3 0 3	45 0 0
.....	.....	Ditto	1 1 37	25 0 0

D. BARBOUR, *Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 6th December 1871.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 7, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, and under Section 11, Act II. of 1871, amending Section 7, Act VII. of 1868, that the undermentioned estate, in Zillah Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 16th February 1872, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871; the date of sale originally fixed for the 30th December 1871 having been altered, and the sale postponed to 16th February next:—

Permanently-settled-Estate.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.—Towjee No. 1172.—Alluvial increments of 15 mouzahs, *viz.* Mouzah Peerpur, Khordo Chandpur, &c., Pergunnah Islampur; Sudder Jumma Rs. 2,623-4. Mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue to Rs. 3,950-4 for the years 1277-78 B.S.

W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

PUBNA COLLECTORATE,
The 5th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1872, corresponding with the 4th Phalgoon 1279 Fuslee, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872:—

No. 1886.—Mudunpore Bisnath, Pergunnah Mahilla; recorded proprietors, Audit Sahai and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 670-1-7.

The share of Audit Sahai only, with sudder jumma of Rs. 23-12, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 5-7 on account of Government revenue.

F. M. HALLIDAY, *Collector.*

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd January 1872.

اس تحریر کے رو سے خاص و عام کو دفعہ ٦ اکٹ ١١ سنہ ١٨٥٩ ع کے مطابق اطلاع دي جاتے هي که علاقجات موسومہ دبال موقوعہ ضلع ترهت بعلت زر باقي وغرہ مطالبہ جنکو قوانین اور اکٹون مستعملہ کے رو سے وصول کرنا جایز هي اور اوس زر باقي اور مطالبہ کو تا تاریخ ١٢ ماہ جنوري سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع تاریخ غایت اداي مالگذاري سرکار ادا کرنا واجب تها بالضرور تاریخ ٢٨ ماہ فبروري سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع مطابق چهارم ماہ پهاگن سنہ ١٨٧٩ فصلي روز چهارشنبہ کچهري کلکٹري ضلع ترهت مین نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ١٨٨٦ توزیع—محال مدنپور بشناتهہ پرگنہ مهلا که جسکے خانہ مالگذاریمین نام ادت سهاي وغرہ کا مندرج هي اور مبلغ ٦٧٠-١-٧ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار اوسکے جمع صدر هي اور اس محال مین بعد مهاي حصہ سایلان تقسیم جکا حصہ مطابق دفعہ ٣٣ قانون نوزدهم سنہ ١٨١٤ ع کے بتعداد ٦٤٦-٥-٧ زیر نکوارہ هو چکا هي باقي موازي ١٤ گانڈہ حصہ ادت سهاي مالک بتعداد ٢٣-١٢ صدر جمع بعلت ابقاي مبلغ ٥-٧ باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے نیلام هوگا *

اِف: اِم: هلیڈي
کلکٹر

المرقوم ٢٢ جنوري سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of February 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

PERMANENTLY- SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 773 —Mouzah Kamalla in the 10*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietor, Khwaja Ahsanullah; Government revenue, Rs. 1,649-2; road fund, Rs. 16-8; is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 567-2.

No. 310 —3 *gds.* 3*k.* out of a 1*a.* 5*gds.* share in Mouzah Chapitala, in the 10*as* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietors, Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri, Sib Chandra Pal; Government revenue, Rs. 1,693-12; road fund, Rs. 17; is to be sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 6-12-9. The recorded proprietor of this 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is Sib Chandra Pal, and the Sudder Jumma of it is Rs 20-0 10.

N.B.—A separate account has been opened by the Collector under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859, for the 1*a.* 5*gds.* share within which the 3*gds.* 3*k.* fall. The entire estate is under partition, and the above 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is now advertized for sale in accordance with the terms of Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE,
The 19*th January* 1872.

F. COWLEY, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdry, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabee, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenauth Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgara and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kasseenath Kooar's share of Nij Goorbaree and Hurriram-pore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ...	992	2	9	1,582	9	2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdoory of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopee Kisto Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorno Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgoorah, Pergunnah Chowmooha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,113-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY,
The 25*th January* 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 39.—Taraf Ali Rohollah; proprietor, Tripoora Churn Rai; sudder jumma, Rs. 994-0-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 51.—Taraf Alear Khan; proprietors, Shahama Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, and Asad Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the share of Asad Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 468-7-5, and the revenue of that share having been paid, the share of Shahamat Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, and Akbar Ali Khan, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,606-0-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1024.—Taraf Gobindo Anandi; proprietors, Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mohamaya, Mahomed Ashrof, Ramjoy, Ram Chunder Dutt, Ishan Chunder, Goluck Chunder, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Mozumdar, Neel Comul Gupta, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Pitamber Chunder Doss, Ramkumar Doss, Kali Doss, Puddolochun, Trilochun Dey, and Doolameah. A separate

account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ishan Chunder Chowdry, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Sen, Neel Comul Gupta, Ram Coomar Doss, Goluck Chunder Doss, Srimoti Mohamaya, Pitamber Chunder Doss, Kali Doss, Sheik Doolameah Chowdry, Puddolochun Chowdry, and Trilochun Chowdry, bearing a jumma of Rs. 353-14-7, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mahomed Ashof, Ramjoy, and Ram Chunder Dutt, will be sold; sudder jamma, Rs. 1,061-13-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1238.—Taraff Enos Jop; proprietors, Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Anwar Khan, Brejo Mohan, Surforaj, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Alaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Samed, Mahomed Asad, Magun, Nowagish, Warrish Khan, Kurrim Buksh, Alokah, Aasin Khan, Amir Ali, and Ayar Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Warrish Khan, Mahomed Samed, Anwar Khan, Shorforaj Khan, Aasin Khan, and Ayar Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 581-13-10, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Brejo Mohan, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Allaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Asad, Magan, Nowagish, Korim Buksh, Aloka, and Amir Ali, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,272-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1281.—Taraf Joynarain Kerani; proprietor, Mahomed Rofee Showdagar; sudder jumma, Rs. 563-4-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2203.—Taraf Nosim Chowdhari; proprietors, Jan Ali, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jugguth Chunder Sen, Prankristno Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jan Ali, Juggath Chunder Sen, and Ramjan Ali; sudder jumma, Rs. 659-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2411.—Kismut Probahath, formerly Taraf Brojo Kishore; proprietors, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Bonnijan Bebi, Boistab Churn, Futteh Ali, Gour Hari Biswas, Hari Doss, Hashmat Ali, Kalikinker, Kisto Churn, Khalon, Modun Mohan, Mahomed Danis Chupprassi, Noor Bebi, Warrish, Rohoman Syad, Huri Churn, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Shorfonessa, Surruth Chunder, Surruth Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Shorindri, Munshi Tilock Chunder Biswas, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Ram Doss Bhuttachargea, Nobo Chunder Bhuttachargea, Srimoti Montaj Banoo, Sheik Mahomed Boshirullah, Amir Ali, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Koilas Chunder Dutt, Moulvi Barkatoollah, Najir Ahamed, Noor Ahamed, Wazooddeen, Tarak Chunder Dutt, Oma Churn Dutt, Tarakinker Dutt, and Moonshi Tilock Chunder Biswas. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Surrut Chunder Roy Kanongoe, Srimoti Shorindri, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Hashmat Ali, Babutmalik his mother Shorfonessa, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Huri Churn Pal, Kristno Churn Pal, Hurri Dass Pal, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Gooroo Doss Dutt, Ram Doss, Nobo Chunder, Koilas Chunder, Mohesh Chunder, Prosono Chunder, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Montaj Banoo, Moulvi Borkatoollah, his minor nephew Najir Ahamed, and Wajuddin, bearing a jumma of Rs. 443-7-8, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 667-11-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2542.—Teraf Rajah Ambiah; proprietor, Akbar Ali Chowdhuri, sudder jumma, Rs. 608-12.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2562.—Taraf Rambhodro Kanongoe; proprietors, Bonijun Bebee, Bhoirub Churn, Chand, Churn, Chundi Churn Nundi, Sadak Ali Moonshee, Doorga Churn Doss, Grish Churn Doss, Nosuroollah Munshi, Tofer Ali, Kali Churn Doss, Nittyanundo, Pitamber, Raj Chunder, Ram Doss, Ram Mohun Sen, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramsoonder, Kalikinker, Tarini Sunker Kanongoe, Tripora Churn, Annoda Churn Sen, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Dhur, Pran Huree Lallah, Boistub Churn Podar, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Golam Hossein, Chundi Churn Dhur, Ramshebuck Burnik, Abdoolla Nillamdar, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Degambar Sen, Oojer Ali *alias* Potan, Huri Doss Dey, Aradhun, Srimoti Bishashori, Ooma Churn, Kantapersaud Hazari, Sheik Mahomed Wasil Chowdri, Gooroo Doss Rai, Ram Chunder Chowdhari, Debi Churn Dey *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Omed Ali, Ram Doss Shikdari Raj Chunder Chowdhari, Nittyanundo Sen, Nobo Chunder, Surrut Chunder Sen, Choitanio Churn Sen, Doya Mohun Sen, Hurrinath Porohit, Ramkinker Porohit, Ramkishore Sein, Jowala Bharoti Mohunto, Gobind Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Tara Kinker Dutt, Ramkishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Ram Buksh Hazari, Sheik Golam Hossein, Gorib Hossein Chowdhri, Mahomed Wali, Jaker Ali, Chundrohadari Thakurani, and Boidonath Bachoshpoti. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ram Soonder Sen, Bahat Malik, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Churn Doss, his brother Grish Chunder Doss, Sadak Ali Moonshi, Nittyanundo Sen, Ram Soonder, Kalikinker, Kanta Persad Hazari, Babut Malik, Susti Churn Chowdhari, Chundi Churn Nundi, Ramruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Jowal Bharoti Mohunto, Babatshare Arjoon Bharoti Mohunto, Pitamber Kanongoe, Gooroo Doss Rai, Malik Pitamber Kanongoe, Govind Chunder Kanongoe, Golam Hossein Chowdhari, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Huri Doss, Aradhun, Ramshebuck Burnick. Digamber Sen, Omed Ali, Nittyanundo Sen, Surruth Chunder Sen, bearing a jumma of Rs. 516-15-2, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, and the shares of Pitamber Kanongoe Malik, Tara Kinker Dutt, having been already sold on 22nd December 1871, bearing jumma of Rs. 6-11-11, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2933.—Taraf Shasiram Kanongoe; proprietors Afzal, Aitan, Abootalif, Brindabun Sein, Bishumber, Rejoanuddin, Bhikan Chunder, Bholanath, Chotronarain, Digamber Chunder, Doorga Churn, Doorga Mohun, Gogun Chunder, Gonesh Chunder, Gopeenath, Golam Basid, Golam Moksad, Golam Ali, Gopal Dass, Gopal Dass Sein, Gopinath, Golam Ali, Gouri Kanto, Gour Soonder, Jug Mohun, Jugguth Chunder, Jugguthnath Sein, Jan Ali, Jooromoni, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Mohun Gooho, Koolo Chunder, Lukhi Chunder Rai, Mahomed Ashrof Jemadar, Magan Dass Sen, Magan Chunder, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo, Neelkanto Poorohit, Neelkanto, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nemy Churn Rai, Nittyanundo, Neamutoollah, Warrish, Oopendro Chunder, Prosono Singh, Prosono Coomari, Poorno Chunder Sen, Peary Mohun, Rohimonissa, Russick Chunder, Ramdoolal, Ramdoyal Dey, Ramkanto, Ramdoyal, Ramjoy Potdar, Ramlochun Sen, Rehanuddin, Renooka, Surruth Chunder, Shaha Mahomed, Shahabuddin, Shamsoonder, Tiloke Chunder, Tofan Ali, Lall Mahomed Hazi, Golam Ali Nazir, Shoobrati *alias* Shoorjomoni Surdar, Srimoti Beshashori, Mahomed Rohimullah Mohesh Chunder, Mahomed Kamil Chowdhari, Isof Ali, Nejamut Ali, Mahomed Ali, Monohur Khan, Ujir Ali, Uma Charan Ghose, Doorga Churn Sein, Jugguth Chunder Sein, Modun Mohun, Ramdoolal, Ramanundo, Doorga Churn, Chundi Churn Surmah, Sheik Asanoollah Chowdhari, and Shoodharam Surkar. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Gopal Dass Sein and Degumber Kanongoe and others, bearing a jumma of Rs. 642-1-6, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Srimoti Oloka, Ramdoyal Sen, Sreemoti Brojobashi, Juggut Chunder Sen, Shoodaram Surkar Nilamdar babut Prankristno, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, Gour Chunder, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 826-14-3.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

No. 3113.—Taraf Sheermustkhan Chowdhari; proprietors, Akbar Ali Khan, Dewan Bebi, Jenat Ali Khan, Mokhool Ali, Milkiat Fuzl Ahamed minor, and Ramsoonder. A separate account having been opened for the share of Fuzl Ahamed minor, and the sudder jumma of that share, Rs. 165-10, and the shares of all other proprietors, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 527-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of revenue :—

Mehal Lakheraj resumed, Mouzah Borghope, Thannah Satkania.

No. 13407.—Taluk Gouri Sunker, Boidonath Kanongoe; proprietors, Grish Chunder Rai and Lolita Thakurani; sudder jumma, Rs. 701-4-3.

J. WHITMORE, *For Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 2, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871 :—

Mehal Noabad.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Chota Sonooah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 303.—Talook Chota Sonooah, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,072-0-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Borghona, Thannah Satkania.

No. 314.—Talook Gouri Sunker, Boidyonath Kanongo, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 639-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Naporah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 541.—Talook Srimoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Proprietors, Sreemoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 633-11-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Bakolea, Kismut Chur Shabek Bakolea, Thannah Towa.

No. 559 —Talook Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, Srimoti Noor Bebi; Proprietors, said Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, and Srimoti Noor Bebi; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 686-4.

J. WHITMORE, *For Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Furreedpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 4th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 2793.—Taluk Amanullah, in Pergunnah Jalalpur; recorded proprietors, Amanullah and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs 1,515-4-3¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-13-0¾ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

A. J. FRASER, *Deputy Collector in charge.*

FURREEDPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 27th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office o that district, on the 12th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 1016.—Mehal Dearah More-us-dabed, More-Munoruth, and More-Goburdhun, Pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mussamat Arfay Begum *oorf* Hosseinee Begum, Mussamut Kneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Allahee Begum, Ali Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Walee Ahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Ubhnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughonath Pershad Sing, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwar Sing, Hurkishur Pershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandh Pershad Sing, deceased, Bishoon Pershad Sing, Ram Loll Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoor Pershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Gobinddharee Sing, Aluckhoharee Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Runglal Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopalnarain Sing, Nursingh Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Tookun Sing, Bhojoo Sing, Laulbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Khoosihal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Pahulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Gujjoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing; Sudder Jumma Rs. 4,211-2-0, of which Rs. 1,093-12-6 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Ubnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughoonath Pershad Sing, Gobindharee Sing, Ulukhdharee Sing, Tookun Sing, Bhoojoo Sing, and Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per Section 10, Act XI of 1859.

The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 3,117-5-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Arphay Begum *oorf* Hoseinee Begum, Mussamut Kuneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Alahee Begum, Ali Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Wuleeahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwur Sing, Hurkishwurpershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandhpershad Sing, deceased, Bishoonpershad Sing, Ramlall Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoorpershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Runglall Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopal Narain Sing, Nursing Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Lallbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Koosheehal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Puhulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Goojoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

C. F. WORSLEY,
Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

PATNA COLLECTORATE, BANKIPORE,
The 31st January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarrah Pergunnah Essuppore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Chunder Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-3-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-9 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Taraf Sagerneah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryun, Premnaryun Parry, Lukhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joytara Debya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah, Talook Rajah Buroda Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Collector.*

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS WIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 7, 1872.

No. 6 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 3rd February 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
J. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Advocate-General.*
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
and
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

JUTE WAREHOUSES: FIRE-BRIGADE.

ON the motion of MR. BERNARD the Council proceeded with the further consideration of the report of the select committee in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

Section 11 having been read by the President—

MR. DAMPIER said he had to propose a slight verbal alteration. He thought that in the three penal sections that followed section 10, rather close attention was required to understand the distinction that was drawn between the several cases which they were intended to meet. It appeared to him, however, that what was intended was not clearly expressed. The 11th section imposed a penalty for continuing to use a place for storing jute after the 31st July next, without taking out a license under this Act, that was to say, without changing the old license which was presumably held from the Justices before the passing of this Act. Then section 12 imposed a higher penalty on any one who used a jute warehouse as a jute warehouse, which had never been so used before the 31st of July. It was the wording of this section particularly that had attracted his attention, and which he thought did not express its meaning very clearly. The 13th section imposed a penalty for a still more gross case, where the Justices had been applied to for a license, and had absolutely refused to grant it. If Mr. Dampier might be allowed to take section 12 first, it would explain what he meant. The wording of this section was, "Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, established after the commencement of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, &c." But if the Council would refer to the interpretation of the words "jute warehouse," they would find that, as it now stood, there was no sense in the section. The words "jute warehouse" meant "any warehouse, store depôt, yard, godown, or other place used for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act." Now, with that interpretation, the section as it now stood would mean that any person who for the first time used for the storing of jute a place which had been used for that purpose before! This, Mr. Dampier would submit, did not make sense. Any premises to be a jute warehouse within the meaning of the interpretation section, must have been used for the storing of jute. He would therefore suggest that the words from the second line, "any jute warehouse for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after" be omitted, and that the words "as a jute warehouse any land or premises which have not been so used before" be substituted for them.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT had no objection to the motion being put on the principle of better late than never; still he thought it proper to represent that it was extremely inconvenient that these matters, which were purely matters of drafting, should be brought forward without any notice. He had at the last meeting of the Council impressed upon hon'ble members the necessity of giving notice of the amendments which were to be brought forward in order that they might be carefully considered in reference to their bearing on the whole Bill. He did therefore trust that hon'ble members who had such motions to make would be good enough to give the Council notice, in order that these matters might be properly considered. However, as he had great confidence in the hon'ble member who had proposed this amendment, he had no objection to put it to the Council.

MR. BERNARD thought that the section did not need amendment, as it was sufficiently clear without it.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought it more regular to consider the sections consecutively, and that section 11 should be considered first.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Section 11 provided a penalty for using a jute warehouse without a license after the 31st July next.

MR WYMAN said this section provided a penalty on the occupier of a jute warehouse for using it as such after the 31st July. It might often happen, in the case of short leases, that the owner of the building might positively refuse to make the alterations required under the Act. The tenant, on the other hand, would have no power to do so without the owner's consent; or the owner might say that it was clearly no business of his, and the tenant might thus be saddled with an unprofitable lease for the remainder of his tenure. It appeared to Mr. Wyman that the tenant should be protected either by the law compelling the owner to render

the building fit for a jute warehouse under the Act, or permitting the tenant, on the refusal of the owner to do so, to cancel the lease. This section introduced a most stringent provision regarding which the tenant had no knowledge when he took the premises. Mr. Wyman would therefore move the substitution of the word "owner" for "person" in line 1, and the insertion after the word "use" in line 3 of the words "or permits to be used," the effect of which would be to throw upon the owner of the premises the responsibility of bringing the premises into a fit state for use as a jute warehouse. He did not think that such a provision would be hard, because the premises would be thereby improved, and would always be lettable for the purpose. If the Council accepted this amendment, section 2 would also require amendment.

His Honor the President said it seemed to him utterly impossible to exempt the occupier altogether from liability under this section. He thought both the owner and occupier might be held responsible for using an unlicensed warehouse. He would suggest that the hon'ble member should confine himself to his second amendment, which would have the effect of making both the owner and occupier liable under the section. But if this amendment were carried, a fresh clause would be necessary to regulate the position of owners and occupiers, and absolving the occupier from loss in case the owner neglected to conform to the conditions of the Act.

Mr. Dampier said he thought the proposed amendment would open a door to all sorts of difficulties. A proprietor who had let his premises without any stipulation that they were to be used as a jute warehouse or for any other particular purpose, would have no authority to interfere with his tenant unless a specific section were introduced in the law, giving him authority to do so.

Mr. Robinson said, he thought the insertion of the words proposed would make the law operate harshly upon the landlord, for how was he to prevent the occupier from using the premises as a jute warehouse? He could not go beyond the terms of his lease, and he would have no power whatever over his tenant during the currency of the lease, and could not interfere in any way with the tenant's action.

Mr. Wyman said it would be optional with the owner to effect these improvements, but they would manifestly effect a great improvement in the owner's property; while on the other hand they would be impossible conditions for the tenant to fulfil, and if the owner did not effect the necessary improvements, the tenant's business would be shut up. If the owner did not comply with the provisions of the Act, and render the premises effective against fire, the tenant's lease ought to be cancelled, as the law said that he must not carry on his business except under certain conditions.

Mr. Bernard said that the hon'ble mover of the amendment considered that the provisions of this Bill would operate with hardship on the occupiers of existing jute warehouses, and he proposed to transfer to owners the duty of fulfilling the requirements of the law. But such a provision might press very hardly upon owners. Suppose the premises in which 100 or 200 drums of jute were stored was worth Rs. 500: the owner would probably have to convert the godown into a brick-house, with an iron or masonry roof and iron beams, for the Justices would have power under the Bill to impose on existing warehouses all the conditions which were applicable to new warehouses; and he might have to expend thousands of rupees on such a work, even though the occupier's tenancy might have but two years to run. He considered it would never do to throw on the owners of small warehouses of that kind the obligation of putting them into a fit condition for the storage of jute.

His Honor the President thought the hon'ble member should bring on this motion as a separate provision after having given due notice thereof.

Mr. Wyman then by leave withdrew his motion, and intimated his intention to adopt the suggestion of the President.

The Section was then agreed to; and so also was section 12.

Section 13 was agreed to.

Section 14 provided a penalty for introducing in a jute warehouse fire or lucifer matches "*in a manner which is not authorized by the conditions of the license granted for such place.*"

Mr. WYMAN moved the omission of the words printed in italics. He thought that that provision overlooked the provision in section 7, which prescribed that no artificial light or lucifer matches should be introduced in a jute warehouse, and that no person should smoke therein; but the section under consideration permitted them to do so in a particular manner. He thought it very undesirable that it should be permitted at all, and it ought to be distinctly understood that no one should be allowed to smoke or introduce lucifer matches in a jute warehouse.

Mr. BERNARD observed that the Council had already provided for the introduction of fire by the clause which related to engines and furnaces, for by the interpretation clause "warehouse" included the land or yard belonging to it; and it would not do to provide by the present section that no fire should be introduced in a jute warehouse.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said there did seem to him to be some objection to the section as it stood. He thought the objection would be met by the omission of the words suggested by the hon'ble member, and the introduction of the words "in contravention of his license" at the beginning of the section, after the word "whoever."

Mr. Wyman's and the Advocate-General's amendments were then agreed to.

Section 15 was agreed to.

Section 16 authorized "the Justices" to frame bye-laws for certain purposes.

MR. WYMAN said this section gave the Justices, or as the Act might be interpreted, the Chairman of the Justices, power to frame bye-laws. He thought that it was by an oversight that the power given under this section was not restricted to the Justices *at a meeting*. For the same reasons which he had urged at the last meeting of the Council, he thought it was desirable, in matters concerning public rights and interests, that this power should be conferred on the body of Justices and not on the Chairman. As the section stood, it would be quite possible for the Chairman to frame bye-laws on his own will and responsibility. He would therefore move the insertion of the words "at a special meeting" after the word "Justices."

MR. SCHALCH said section 218 of Act VI of 1863 enacted that it should be lawful for the "Justices" from time to time to make bye-laws, and a subsequent section provided that such bye-laws should not have any force or effect until they were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Schalch did not see why we should make a distinction as regards bye-laws framed under this Bill. He thought the provision in the Bill was sufficient, for although the Chairman was authorized to exercise all the powers of the Justices not directed to be exercised by the Justices *at a meeting*, it was competent to the Justices by resolution to direct that in matters of this kind the Chairman should not exercise their powers. Practically there had been no bye-laws which were not made by the Justices at a meeting.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that he understood the Council at the last meeting had thought fit to restrict many of the powers conferred by the Bill to the Justices at a special meeting. It did therefore seem inconsistent, if we required the Justices at a meeting to lay down a scale of fees, to allow the most important power of framing bye-laws to be exercised otherwise than at a meeting.

MR. WYMAN said he could not admit the force of the argument that because the previous enactment did not provide that the power of making bye-laws should be exercised only by the Justices at a meeting, we should not make a distinction in that respect in this Bill. He thought that such a distinction should be made as regards the important power of framing bye-laws. The Council had affirmed the principle of restricting certain other powers under this Bill to the Justices at a meeting, and he submitted that there was every reason that the same amendment should be made in this section in accordance with that principle.

The question being put, the Council divided :—

AYES—6.	NOES—6.
Mr. Wyman.	Mr. Colvin.
Moulvy Abdool Luteef.	Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Mr. Bernard.	Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
„ Dampier.	Mr. Robinson.
The Advocate-General.	„ Schalch.
The President.	„ Bayley.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the ayes.

The motion was therefore carried.

MR. WYMAN then moved that paragraph (1), which was as follows, be left out: "giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires." He was aware that that clause was in the English Act, when it was at one time considered desirable to give gratuities to persons who might afford early intimation of the occurrence of fires, but he understood that that provision was now felt to be unnecessary. He believed that the provision was introduced for affording assistance to insurance companies, who were largely interested in the prevention of fires. There was therefore very good reason for the introduction of such a provision in England; but a like state of things did not apply to Calcutta. The fire-brigade here would be under the superintendence of the municipality, who had no personal interest. He would direct the attention of the Council to a case which occurred not many weeks ago in which a man was convicted of having set fire to buildings with the view of obtaining a reward for giving early intimation of the occurrence of the fire, and it was ascertained that the man had earned a large income in this way. It was quite possible therefore, if a gratuity was given for early intimation of fires, that low classes of men, such as coolies and the like, would set fire to houses with the view of obtaining a reward. Some years ago, when the city was filled with thatched villages, it was almost a constant occurrence for fires to take place, and it was believed that the *gharamees* set the houses on fire in order to be employed in rebuilding them. The omission of this provision would avoid the inducement to evil disposed persons; and as Mr. Wyman could not see any necessity for giving gratuities, and the provision might have some such undesirable result as that which he had referred to, he would wish to avoid the possibility of its having any such result. Any rightly disposed person would give notice of the occurrence of a fire without expecting a reward, and the omission of any provision of the kind would have the effect of making the police feel that it was incumbent upon them to keep a constant watch over the town, and that they would themselves be held responsible for giving early intimation of fires.

MR SCHALCH pointed out that the next amendment, of which the hon'ble member had himself given notice, would admit of rewards being given for early notice of the occurrence of fires. It was besides in the power of the Commissioner of Police to give rewards when he thought it proper to do so. Mr. Schalch thought it very desirable that when a man gave early notice of the occurrence of a fire he ought to get some reward.

MR. WYMAN said that with regard to the amendment which he proposed to move in paragraph (2), he might observe that that paragraph gave power to confer rewards in exceptional cases. His objection was to the giving of gratuities for simply giving notice of fires.

The Council then divided :—

AYES 4.	NOES 8.
Mr. Wyman.	Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Baboo Digumber Mitter.	Mr. Colvin.
Mr. Bernard.	„ Robinson.
„ Dampier.	Moulvy Abdool Luteef.
	Mr. Bayley.
	„ Schalch.
	The Advocate-General.
	The President.

The motion was therefore negatived.

MR. WYMAN said the object of his amendment in paragraph (2) was twofold. This clause appeared to him to provide for the awarding of gratuities in

exceptional cases—a power to give gratuities not simply to those giving timely notice of fires, but to other persons deserving of reward. He would illustrate his meaning by an occurrence which had taken place not long ago in England, when it happened that a fireman lost his life, and another person, who was not an officer of the fire-brigade, was seriously injured; he acted in a most courageous manner, and the result was that he died from the effects of the injuries he had received: the papers were full of his courage and bravery in risking his life when he himself was not a member of the fire-brigade. The fireman's widow and children were provided for; but for the family of the other man, who lost his life under these distressing circumstances, no provision of the kind was made, and his widow and children were left to be provided for by public subscription. The result was that a small amount was subscribed amongst the class to whom the man belonged (the poorer class), but a quite insufficient amount, showing the necessity of some legal provision for such cases. There was no question of the relative bravery of the two men—the man not in the brigade was said to have exceeded the fireman in courage and bravery; yet the provision for one man's family was secure, whilst the other was left to public charity. It might happen that a similar case might occur in Calcutta, and if it did, this provision of the Bill would not allow of any assistance being given in such a desirable case.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Section 17 prescribed the powers of the fire-brigade in cases of fire.

MR. WYMAN moved the addition to the section of the following words:—

"The Chief Officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have, for the time being, the like powers as the Chief Officer himself possesses under this section."

He said he did not know whether the practical effect of the amendment would make much difference, but he believed that literally it would make a great difference. Under the section as it stood, the only person who could exercise the powers conferred on the brigade was the Chief Officer on the spot. Mr. Wyman would leave the learned Advocate-General to say whether he (Mr. Wyman) was correct in saying that nobody but the Chief Officer on the spot could exercise those provisions. If Mr. Wyman was right in his construction, then he thought that the Chief Officer should have authority to delegate his powers to some other officer of the brigade whom he might direct to act at a distance. A fire might extend over a distance of half a mile; the Chief Officer would probably be at the centre, but there might be urgent necessity to put down the fire at a place half a mile off, and Mr. Wyman thought that under such circumstances the Chief Officer ought to have power to delegate his authority to another officer of the brigade. It might frequently happen that in cases of large fires, unless this power was given, the conflagration would extend with frightful rapidity. Unless the learned Advocate-General was of opinion that such a power could be exercised under the section as it stood, Mr. Wyman thought the words which he proposed should be added to the section.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that the section did certainly seem to limit the exercise of the powers conferred under it to the Chief or other officer on the spot; but whether it was desirable to give those powers to other officers deputed by the Chief Officer was a question for the consideration of the Council. As the section stood, the only person who could give orders was the Chief or other officer on the spot.

MR. ROBINSON said, he thought the amendment unnecessary, as the words of the section were very general, and gave power to the Chief Officer by himself *or his men* to break into or through, or pull down any premises, &c.

MR. WYMAN said, he presumed that the Chief Officer would not know what was occurring at one end of the fire, and things that were necessary to be done and which he would do if he were aware of the circumstances, would perhaps remain undone, as a junior officer would probably not like to take the responsibility of acting on his own authority.

MOULVY ABDOOL LUTEEF said, he considered that the powers already proposed to be given to the chief officer regarding the pulling down of houses were very serious, and he therefore thought that it was not further desirable to allow the chief officer to delegate such powers to a person who held a position inferior to his own.

The amendment was then carried after the following division, and the section as amended was agreed to :—

AYES—7	NOES—5.
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.	Mr Colvin.
Mr. Wyman.	Baboo Digumber Mitter.
" Schalch.	Mr. Robinson.
" Bayley.	Moulvy Abdool Luteef.
" Dampier.	Mr. Bernard.
The Advocate General.	
The President.	

Section 18 related to inquiries into the origin of fires.

MR. WYMAN said the process provided by this section appeared to him to be very circumlocutory. It required, first, that the Chief Officer should ascertain the facts, then that he should make a report to the Justices, then that he should summon witnesses, and if he were not able to procure their attendance, then he was to apply to the Magistrate for assistance to enable him to do so. It seemed to him that instead of all this roundabout way of going to work, the proper officer to conduct the inquiry was the Coroner, who had the power of doing all these things which it was proposed should be done by the Chief Officer; and by his knowledge and experience the Coroner was probably a fitter officer for the conduct of such inquiries than the Chief Officer, who after all would have to go to the Magistrate for assistance in procuring the attendance of witnesses. Mr. Wyman thought therefore that the employment of the Coroner for the investigation of such inquiries would be an advantage to the public, especially as he would have the assistance of a jury. Mr. Wyman would therefore move that all the words after the words "report thereon to the" in line 6 be omitted, and that the words "Coroner, who shall at his discretion hold an inquest into the cause of such fire," be substituted for them.

MR. BERNARD said he thought that the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade was the proper person to conduct the investigation into such inquiries. If the duty were made over to the Coroner, who was also a Magistrate, the Council would have to consider whether the enquiry should be made with the aid of a jury, or how. Such inquiries were not in the nature of judicial investigations; they were merely to be undertaken with the object of making a report to the Justices. He thought that these investigations would be better, more quickly, and more satisfactorily conducted if they were left to the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he had not had time to give so much attention to all the amendments on the paper as he would have wished, but he thought it very desirable that these inquiries should be made by a responsible public officer; his apprehension was that the inquiry should be of a judicial character, and should be made by a judicial officer, and he thought the magistrate might make the inquiry.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said in England there was an obsolete jurisdiction in the Coroner in such cases, but he believed it had been very seldom exercised. The functions, powers, and duties of Coroners in England were defined by the Act of 33 Geo. III, c. 137; but the operation of that statute in India had been repealed by the Coroner's Act of 1871, and he had now no such jurisdiction here: that he had it previously, was even doubtful. By the Coroner's Act of 1871 his functions and duties were defined, and these inquests into the origin of fires was no part of his duty; he had simply to hold inquests upon deaths. The Advocate-General thought, moreover, that there was no good ground for investing the Coroner with these powers now; but it seemed to him very desirable to have an inquiry before a Magistrate, who was a responsible judicial officer. By requiring the Coroner to hold these investigations, his duties would be greatly increased, and his salary would have to be increased proportionately.

MR. BAYLEY said, there appeared to him to be another difficulty in the way of appointing the Coroner to make these inquiries. The Coroner and his jury would only have jurisdiction in Calcutta; the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade, on the other hand, would exercise jurisdiction in the suburbs as well as in Calcutta. If an inquiry was to be held in the suburbs, it must be held either by the magistrate or the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade.

After some further conversation, Mr. Wyman's motion was put and negatived.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT the words "magistrate of police of the town or division of the town in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said magistrate shall have power to summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the due ascertainment of such facts," were substituted for the words proposed to be omitted; and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 20 empowered the "Commissioner of Police" to grant licenses for the sale or manufacture of fire-works.

MR. WYMAN moved the substitution of the word "Justices" for "Commissioner of Police." He said, his object in proposing this amendment was because he thought it was the duty of the police to control the letting-off of fire-works in the town, and not to grant licenses for their sale or manufacture. He proposed that this power should be exercised by the Justices, and not by the Justices "at a meeting," because it was not necessary for the Justices at a meeting to grant these licenses. It might be urged that the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Justices were one and the same person; but that might not always be the case, and he therefore thought the amendment he proposed should be made.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said, that it appeared to him that these were executive functions, which ought properly to be exercised by the Commissioner of Police, whether the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Justices were one officer or not; and the section was designedly drawn with that view.

The motion was then negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 21 and 22 were agreed to.

Section 23 gave the Commissioner of Police power to withdraw licenses granted by him under the Act.

MR. WYMAN moved the substitution of the words "Justices of the Peace at a special meeting" for the words "Commissioner of Police." He said, he proposed this amendment on the ground that the Commissioner of Police should not have the power to suspend any license. He thought that even if the power of granting a license was vested in the Commissioner of Police, the power of withdrawing it should be vested in the Justices at a meeting. The Council had affirmed the principle that the granting of these licenses should be in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, and it might be urged that there was no reason why the power to withdraw them should not be vested in the same officer. But Mr. Wyman thought that there was a great difference between the power to grant a license and the power to withdraw it. He thought that when a license was once granted, the power to withdraw it should be vested in a competent body, and not in the person who granted it. The arbitrary exercise of such a power might result in serious injustice to an individual, and therefore he thought we could not surround the power of withdrawal with too many safeguards.

MR. BAYLEY said, that he could not conceive any worse body to try these petty cases than the Justices in special meeting. He would always have these cases exercised by an executive officer of high standing, like the Commissioner of Police. He thought that in the early parts of the Bill the Council had gone a great deal too far in insisting on the Justices at a meeting deciding all these points of executive detail.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he thought the withdrawal of a license of this kind was entirely an executive matter; the granting of these licenses was entrusted to the Commissioner of Police, and therefore the power of withdrawing them ought to be entrusted to the same authority.

The motion was then negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Sections 24 and 25 were agreed to.

Section 26 provided that Insurance Companies should contribute, towards the expenses of the Fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every "thousand" rupees of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property insured from fire.

MR. BERNARD explained that the rate paid in London was £35 for every million sterling of property insured. As the premia paid in Calcutta was at a somewhat higher rate than the premia paid in London, it was considered that a fair rate to be paid here by Insurance Companies would be £50 in every million sterling, which would come exactly to half a rupee in every "ten thousand" rupees. MR. BERNARD would therefore move the insertion of the word "ten" before the word "thousand."

The motion was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Sections 27, 28, and 29 were agreed to.

Section 30 empowered the Lieutenant-Governor, on the recommendation of the "Justices," to declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

On the motion of MR. WYMAN, the words "passed by resolution" were inserted after the word "Justices," so as to make the recommendation of the Justices an act of the Justices *in meeting*.

On the motion of MR. COLVIN, the following section was introduced after section 30 and the latter part of the first paragraph of section 15 requiring the Justices to make an annual report of the manner in which the provisions of Parts III and IV of the Act had been carried out, was omitted:

"The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st July next, showing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the jute warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted: and such report shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. And thereafter the Justices and Municipal Commissioners shall make a like report once a year at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct."

Section 31 related to the power of arrest.

MR. WYMAN said, this section provided for the arrest of a person whose name and address were unknown. But he thought provision should also be made for the arrest of a person whose name and address were known, but who the arresting officer might have reason to believe was about to place himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. It appeared to him very undesirable that dishonest persons who committed serious offences should be allowed an opportunity of placing themselves beyond the jurisdiction, and thus escape punishment for their offences.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, surely the law upon this point was strong enough as it was. If the address of a person who had committed an offence was unknown, he would be taken into custody; but if it was known, why not allow the law to take its course in respect to offences under this Act as in all other cases? On the other hand, by the amendment proposed, you would leave it to the police officer to say that it was probable that the offender would abscond. In nine cases out of ten the police officer would say that the offender's appearance on process was improbable. The Advocate-General did not see any reason why an exception should be made as to offences committed under this Act.

The motion was then negatived.

MR. WYMAN also moved the addition to the section of the words "provided that the arresting officer shall be a sworn constable."

After some conversation this amendment was also negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Sections 32 and 33 were agreed to.

MR. WYMAN moved the introduction of the following new section after section 33:—

"It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint a court or courts in which Justices of the Peace for Calcutta may sit and determine in a summary manner cases under the several Municipal Acts referred to in this Act and under this Act itself which may be determined by a Justice of the Peace."

He said it appeared to him that a section of this kind was necessitated by the form in which the interpretation of the word "Magistrate" now stood in

the Bill. By section 2 "Magistrate" included a justice of the peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate. By Act IV of 1866, section 22, the Lieutenant-Governor had power to define the number and extent of police districts, and establish a police court in and for each of such districts. It also empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as magistrates of police for the town, who might sit and act as magistrates in any of the said police courts. But if the present Bill was passed without some such provision as that which he had suggested, the justices who had power to act as magistrates under this Bill would not be compelled to sit in any court at all: they might sit in their own houses, and exercise their powers under this Act. But, apart from what was the case as regards former Acts, the Council had to consider whether the justices would have authority to sit in a court authorized by the Government. If Mr. Wyman was correct in his interpretation of the law, he would press the amendment of which he had given notice.

His Honor the President observed that the amendment proposed would affect the whole jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, and its operation would not be confined to cases tried by them under this Bill.

Mr. Schalch said, when justices of the peace were first appointed under Act VI of 1863, it was supposed that a justice could in the course of his morning walk exercise his jurisdiction and summarily convict any person whom he might find committing an offence. Mr. Schalch was not quite sure whether a regular reference was made on the subject, but he believed that it came to be understood that a justice of the peace could not do so unless he was acting judicially, and that he could not act judicially unless he was sitting in a regularly constituted court. He believed that the justices who had exercised judicial powers always sat in the police court.

Mr. Wyman said that he had not supposed for a moment that the general interpretation would be other than what had been stated, that a Justice of the Peace was only a Justice when he was sitting judicially in the police court. It seemed to be supposed that because that had been the general interpretation, the matter should be left to be decided by the good sense that had hitherto prevailed; but it seemed to him that that was not the way in which a law should be framed: on that principle he thought a great many laws might be done away with. As he could not accede to such a doctrine, he thought that some such amendment as that which he had proposed was necessary.

His Honor the President said that it seemed very clear to him that the hon'ble member's object was to amend the law on the subject of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in all matters. His Honor thought that that was not a matter that was specially connected with this Bill, and that if the hon'ble member wished to raise the question, he should do so by the introduction of a distinct and separate measure.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn; but Mr. Wyman stated that he considered the matter of such importance that he should avail himself hereafter of His Honor the President's permission to introduce a Bill to amend the existing law.

Section 34 and the postponed section 2 were then agreed to.

The postponed section 3 was passed after verbal amendments.

The postponed section 1 and the preamble and title were agreed to.

On the motion of Moulvy Abdool Luteef the words "or the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting respectively" were inserted after the word "Commissioners" in line 9 of section 10, by which section the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs and of Howrah were invested with the same powers as the Justices under the Act.

His Honor the President said that as the Council had now gone through all the clauses of the Bill, he thought it was desirable that the Bill should be reprinted, and that the Council should have another opportunity of considering the Bill as a whole.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 10th instant.

Baronee Fair.

No. 17, dated Dacca, the 24th January 1872.

From—F. B. SIMSON, ESQ., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, in original, a letter, No 140, dated 16th instant, from the magistrate of Dacca, with its enclosure, being a report on the Moonsheegunge Baronee fair, held about the close of 1871, from the Deputy Magistrate of Moonsheegunge.

2. Great sickness was predicted, and though it prevailed generally in the district, and several cases of cholera existed in Dacca, the fair seems to have been healthier than even in towns and villages. This is of course owing to conservancy rules, which have been strictly carried out for three years. From what I see of their efficacy, I think that bad villages should be placed under conservancy rules, by legal enactment, one or two at a time; possibly before long, like the Baronee fair, instead of being remarkable for intense sickness they might become as noted for freedom from disease.

No. 140, dated Dacca, the 16th January 1872.

From—D. R. LYALL, ESQ., Officiating Magistrate of Dacca.

To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I BEG to forward herewith copy of a report received from the deputy magistrate of Moonsheegunge regarding the Baronee fair of this year.

2. I anticipated a very considerable amount of sickness this year, as cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent here in the town, and to a smaller extent at Naraingunge before the fair began. For this reason chiefly I thought it better to send the joint-magistrate to the fair at the commencement of the real concourse of the people (those before the beginning of December being chiefly bathers, who resided but a day or two), in order to secure more perfect conservancy arrangements than the deputy magistrate could manage with his time divided between his own work and the fair. I visited the fair some days after Mr. Rampini took charge, and found everything in perfect order, and I have to thank Mr. Rampini for the trouble he took in the matter.

3. The result has been most satisfactory, as there has not been a single death from sickness (a constable died of over drinking, but that had nothing to do with the fair).

4. The length of street remarked on in the deputy magistrate's paragraph 3 was, I consider, a great gain in a sanitary point of view, as the people were more scattered, and the street being in a single line both front and back could be properly looked after. It is when the backs of two lines of street are together that it is difficult to ensure cleanliness.

5. The point alluded to in the 12th paragraph of the deputy magistrate's letter is one which I consider is impossible, as things are at present, to carry out, and I therefore issued no instruction.

6. Baboo Krishen Chunder Rai has exercised proper supervision over the fair while he was in charge, and has shown considerable energy. He deserves my best thanks.

7. Prag Dutt, sub-inspector, was in charge of the police, and as usual has done good service. In fact, the fair was at one time for some days entirely in his charge, while the deputy magistrate was out on an investigation I directed him to make. He fully understands and carries out the orders given him, and without any unnecessary bother to the people.

8. Paragraph 10 of the deputy magistrate's letter is satisfactory, as showing that the people are beginning to see sanitation rules are not made solely to annoy them, as they appeared to think at first.

9. I am unable to submit the accounts with this report, as they are not yet complete, several medical items being yet not received. They will be submitted in due course.

No. 13, dated Moonsheegunge, the 16th January 1872.

From—BABOO KRISHNA CHANDRA RAI, Deputy Magistrate of Moonsheegunge.

To—the Magistrate of Dacca.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the Kartik Baronee fair held on the chur below Rikabi bazar, close to the head-quarters of the Moonsheegunge sub-division, during the months of November and December 1871 and January 1872.

2. The fair commenced as usual with the bathing festival, which took place on the 26th November, corresponding with 11th Aghran 1278, *i.e.*, on the last day of the moon's age (púrnímá or full moon), which was the day on which the Hindu festival "Rash" takes place. The number of bathers was estimated at about 1,300 to 1,400 persons, mostly women from the districts of Backergunge, Tipperah, and Sylhet; the bathers were comparatively very few from Bickrampore and other parts of Dacca. On a reference to the last year's report, I find the number of bathers was about 1,500 in 1870, and about 2,000 in 1869. The small

gathering of bathers this year was probably owing to the collection of boats for the Lushai expedition which took place in October last, and which caused an unfavorable report to be spread out, specially amongst the bathers, who were, as stated above, chiefly Hindu women.

3. Three or four days before the 24th November a few wood merchants came in and made their small huts on the east of the khâl between Moonsheegunge and the chur below Ricabi bazar and Mukhtarpore; they placed ordinary boat timbers and materials which they brought for sale on both the east and west sides of the khal. The first arrivals of the shopkeepers were on Saturday, the 23rd November. When you visited the fair site, in company with the civil surgeon, on the 24th November, all the principal shopkeepers were present before you, and the site was selected by you with their consent; but shortly after you left the place, there was a difference between the cloth merchants and the banias, probably caused by the agents of the several shareholders of the chur, who were willing to have the main part of the fair on the sites of their respective employers. In consequence of this difference and a high competition amongst the zemindars of the chur, the site of the fair extended, as you have subsequently seen, in one straight line from Kamala ghât to the mouth of the Moonsheegunge khâl, a distance of about two miles if not more. The shops were built along the north and south sides of the chur, keeping a broad street of about fifty feet in the middle. In all the principal arrangements the fair was exactly as in the two previous years; the only deviation from last year's arrangement was on this point, *i.e.*, it was rather more lengthy this year than it was in 1869 and 1870.

4. From the 24th to the 30th November most of the merchants and shopkeepers came in and built their shops and commenced bringing goods, but the fair was not fully crowded with sellers and purchasers till the middle part of December. The *paikars, i.e.*, the principal purchasers, did not come till the end of the second week and beginning of the third week of December. This was owing to the Lushai expedition, which frightened the people of the neighbouring districts lest their boats be sent to Cachar. From the 15th December up to the end of the month the fair was full and business carried on very busily.

5. I was in charge of the fair from the commencement to the 2nd December, and from the 14th December till it closed. The joint-magistrate came here on the 2nd and was in charge till 13th December, when he left the place and went to the sudder station. A large staff of police, as noted in the margin, was deputed by you. The district superintendent visited the fair twice, and on both occasions his stay here was for short intervals. Dr. Wise came once with you on the 24th November, and once on the 30th December; on both occasions, as far as I could learn, he found no reason to complain—at least he expressed no unfavorable opinion in respect of the conservancy arrangements.

2 sub-inspectors.
5 head constables.
48 constables.
4 guard boats.

6. The police force under sub-inspectors Prag Dutta and Guru Das Dutta behaved in general well. I heard no complaint against any; only in one intance a shopkeeper complained against one of the constables placed in the outpost on the eastern limit of the fair. I made inquiries personally, and found that the constable was unnecessarily over strict with some shopkeepers, perhaps with no honest intention. I immediately placed him under sub-inspector Prag Dutta and ordered another constable to be sent to the outpost.

7. The printed rules sent with your letter No. 2107, dated 6th November, were strictly adhered to. Their purports were made known to all by beat of drums. Cleanliness was preserved to the utmost possible extent. Nineteen mehters were employed in keeping the trenches and generally the fair site clean. With reference to rule 6th, the sweepers were made to work both in the morning and evening. Vernacular copies of the paper A were posted in several conspicuous parts of the fair.

8. During the time the fair was under my charge, there were eight cases of nuisance, in which 37 persons were fined in small sums of one anna, two annas, and four annas; the fines amounted in all to Rs. 6-13. There was also one case of theft. A *pirhan* (shirt) was stolen from a shop. The offender was found with it three days after the occurrence, and on his confession, and on the evidence of two witnesses, who identified the stolen shirt, was sentenced to a whipping.

9. The number of shops was 983; number of boats 2,493; number of people, including visitors, about 70,000 to 75,000; the merchandise sold was about Rs. 19,14,679. A detailed list of the principal articles sold, with their value, is sent herewith. List marked A.

10. It is satisfactory to be able to state that almost all the shopkeepers and zemindars' agents now fully appreciate the benefit which resulted from the strict observance of the conservancy rules. I talked with all the principal shopkeepers and zemindars' gomastas, and they frankly confessed to me that they get a healthy fair now simply because there are strict conservancy rules. They are fully convinced that those rules alone prevented any outbreak of disease.

11. A general belief prevailed amongst many that the fair this year will be very thinly attended to, and that it will last only a few days. This was owing to an apprehension on account of a demand for boats and men for the Lushai expedition. No doubt it had interfered a little with the fair, but not to the extent reported out. I found only that the paikars and purchasers came late; but to make up for this, the fair lasted longer than usual. It lasted from the 24th November to the 10th January, *i.e.*, more than one month and a half.

12. In one point I was not a strict observer of the rules laid down by Dr. Smith, *i e.*, his recommendation that no prostitute should be allowed to come to the fair except provided with clean bills of health. My predecessor, Mr. Page, did not observe this last year, nor did I get any special instruction from you this year. The question was one of a delicate nature, and I could not find any practicable suggestion to submit to you beforehand. There were 38 prostitutes in the fair; they came from all the neighbouring village markets and some from Dacca.

13. The arrangement adopted last year for removing the nuisance occasioned by masses of floating weed on the river-bank was also followed this year with great success.

14. The amount of sickness this year was even comparatively less than what has been last year. No cases of fever came to my notice. There were only two admissions into the hospital; one during the time when the joint-magistrate was in charge. It was a case of diarrhœa, and the man remained under treatment for four days. He was cured and discharged on the 9th December. The second was a case of cholera. A woman aged about 35 years was attacked with cholera on the 25th December. She was immediately sent to the hospital. She remained under treatment for eight days and fully recovered, and was then discharged on the 2nd January. She got the sickness 20 days after her arrival into the fair. She came from thannah Hurrirampore. No death took place this year. There were two hospitals built a little way off from each of the eastern and western extremities of the fair. These were placed under the charge of two native doctors sent by the civil surgeon. As one of the native doctors was sick before he came here, the sub-divisional native doctor was kept in the fair from the commencement till the fair broke up.

No money was sent to me, and I disbursed nothing for the fair. I desired Prag Dutta to lay his accounts before you.

The printed papers sent with your letter No. 2107, dated 6th November, are herewith returned.

A.—*List of the articles sold.*

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Rs.
Shall ornaments	13,814
Hooka (pipe for smoking)	8,540
Wood (sunder)...	7,360
Wooden chests...	2,750
Wooden plates and pans, &c.	6,850
Mooly bamboos...	3,400
Drums	1,100
Grinding stones	7,370
Shoes	16,750
Mats (pati, mandul, &c.,)	14,050
Gold and silver ornaments...	58,000
Iron pans, &c.	2,120
Paper	2,900
Miscellaneous articles	1,89,825
Cloth	9,28,650
Brass, copper, utensils	1,63,000
Spices (including rocksalt)	4,20,000
Cinnamon leaves	38,000
Rice, dâl, oil, and goor, &c.	25,000
Fish	2,200
Nets	3,000
Total ...	19,14,679

N B.—I have every reason to suspect that the shopkeepers, specially the cloth merchants, did not give the correct amount of their sale proceeds for fear of income tax assessments.

KRISHNA CHUNDRA RAI, *Deputy Magistrate.*

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 3rd February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Feb. 3rd	0·3	Very favorable...	All very good. The rain has greatly benefited the crops and the cultivation operations generally.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 3rd	0 2	Rainy and stormy	Good. The crops do not appear to have suffered from the storms.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 3rd	*	Rainy and cloudy	A full harvest is expected	* There has been rain, but the quantity not given.
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 3rd	Slight	Hot for the season.	Wheat good; mustard fair; it is being gathered, other crops require rain	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 3rd	0	Cloudy .	Satisfactory	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 3rd	0·3	Cloudy and warm	Urhur only is now on the ground.	
7	Godda ...	„ 3rd	† Heavy shower.	Cloudy and warm	The rain has improved gram, linseed, khesary, and sugar-cane.	† No rain gauge
8	Pakour ...	„ 3rd	‡	Cloudy and rainy	Rain is injurious to the winter crops.	‡ Not given owing to the officer's absence at Rajmehal.
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 3rd	0·5	Rainy and stormy	Mustard, the only crop on the ground, is poor for want of rain; it is being reaped.	
10	Patna ...	„ 3rd	0·5	Partly cloudy and partly clear ...	Good.	
11	Gya ...	„ 3rd	0	Fine ..	Thriving.	
12	Chumparun.					
13	Sarun ...	„ 3rd	0	Cloudy ..	Cloudiness and easterly wind have injured the wheat and mustard very much; poppy very uneven.	A westerly wind has set in latterly, which will do good
14	Shahabad ...	„ 3rd	0·5	Cloudy with easterly wind.	The winter crops promise well; the rain has injured the peas and mustard; for a full crop a steady west wind and a bright sun are required.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 3rd	0 2	Fair and cold ...	The rain has done the spring crops good; they are generally flourishing.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 1st	0	Cloudy and warm	The spring crops daily improving.	
17	Bograh.					
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 3rd	0 6	Mornings cloudy and misty, and days are bright and clear.	Mustard scanty for want of rain; very little of other cold weather crops grow in the district.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 3rd	0·4	Getting warmer...	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 3rd	0·4	Fair ..	Good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 3rd	0·1	Seasonable, but rather warm.	Good. ...	A severe shock of earthquake at 1¾ A.M. on 31st January 1872.
22	Rungpore ...	„ 3rd	0	Fine and warm ...	Only the tobacco remaining to be cut; it is good.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 3rd	0	Fair and rather warm for the season.	Favorable. Winter crops flourishing.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 2nd	0·1	Cool and cloudy	The rain has been too slight to be of any use to the crops which are suffering from want of it.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 3rd	1·3	Cool and fresh ...	The rain has improved the winter crops.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 3rd	0	Clear ...	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 3rd	0	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 2nd	0	Fair ...	Good.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 3rd	0·1	Cloudy ...	Not good as usual.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 2nd	• 0	Fair and warm ...	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 3rd	0	Fair ...	Winter crops satisfactory, and spring crops good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
32	Dacca ...	Feb. 3rd	0	Fair and dry ...	Good.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 2nd	0	Fair and cold ..	Good. Rice nearly all cut.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 3rd	0	Fair and pleasant	Good ...	General health, good.
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet ...	Jan. 27th	0	Good ...	Very good.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 27th	0·4	Fair and warm ...	Very good.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 27th	0	Fine and rather warm.	Winter crops fair.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 26th	0	Fair ...	Good.	
40	Tipperah.					
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 27th	0	Foggy ...	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	Feb. 3rd	0	Hot ...	Good generally.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 3rd	0	Fair ...	Satisfactory.	
44	Pooree ...	Jan. 27th	0	Warm for the time of the year.	Good, except in the Chilka tracts of Parikud, &c.; rice all reaped; winter and spring miscellaneous crops poor for want of rain.	Exportation of rice to Ganjam continues, though lessened in some places.
45	Hazareebaugh ...	Feb. 3rd	0·6	Cloudy, fair, and warm at times.	Improved by the rain.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 2nd	0·5	Cool ...	Spring crops benefited by the rain.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 3rd	0·3	Fine ...	Owing to want of rain there will be a loss of 8 annas in rice, 6 in spring crops, and 10 in mustard and other oil seeds.	
48	Singbhoom ...	Jan. 26th	0	Dry and cold ...	Unfavorable for the pulses.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 26th	0·5	Cloudy ...	Paddy and pulses reaped; sugar-cane and mustard doing well.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 26th	2·4	Cold ...	Spring crops promising well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 27th	0·4	Cool, cloudy, damp, and foggy.	Satisfactory. Harvest is over, except of the winter crops.	
52	Kamroop					
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 27th	1·7	Dry ...	Rice favorable.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 27th	0·9	Fair ...	Satisfactory.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 26th	0	Fair ...	No crop standing, except a little cotton.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 19th	0	Exceedingly fine	Nagas, Kukies, Kacharies, and Mikirs clearing new jhums for the ensuing year.	
57	Gowalparah ...	Feb. 3rd	0	Cloudy and variable.	Not very good ...	Price of rice increasing.
58	Garo Hills ...	Jan. 27th	0·7	Misty and rainy	Winter crops reaped; mustard not good.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 27th	0	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	Feb. 2nd	0·2	Good ...	Wheat and barley on the hills, and mustard on the plains promising.	
		Jan. 27th	1·2	Cloudy and cold	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Balasore	ditto	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872	
	Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Pooree	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0·24	Nil	0·24	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·12	ditto	0·12	ditto.	
	Burhee	0·10	Not received	0·10	21st Jan. 1872	
	Puchumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Palamow	0·55	ditto	0·55	ditto.	
	Purulia	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·10	Not received	0·70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Jail	0·25	1·58	2·46	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0·25	1·70	2·55	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Behar	0 15	0·69	1·00	ditto ...	
	Barh	Nil	1·18	1·68	ditto.	
	Gya	Not received	Not received	0·14	14th Jan 1872.	
	Sherghotty	0·10	Nil	0 10	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Nowadah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Arungabad	1·03	1·03	2·14	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Chumparun	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
	Bettiah	0·70	ditto	0·70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah	Nil	1·50	2·30	28th Jan. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sewan	0·22	0·43	1·19	ditto ...	
	Mozufferpore	0·40	1·40	2·10	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	0·02	0·94	0·96	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	0·10	0·85	0·95	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Nil	1·20	3·40	ditto.	
	Mudhubani	0·20	2·00	2·42	ditto.	
	Hajipore	0·12	1 59	2·07	ditto.	
	Arrah	0·23	1·45	2·22	ditto.	
	Buxar	0·10	1·15	2·56	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·11	0·45	0·64	ditto.	
	Bhubhooah	0·20	1·15	1·40	ditto.	
	Benares	Nil	1·55	1·55	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	0·10	0·11	0·21	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	Nil	0 50	0·50	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	0·26	0·62	ditto.	
	Seopool	ditto	0·99	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr	0·20	1·05	1·27	ditto.	
	Jamooie	Nil	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Begooserai	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872	
	Deoghur	Nil	ditto	0·03	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Jamtara	ditto	Nil	Nil	28th Jan 1872.	
	Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Pakour	Not received	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Purneah	ditto	1·20	1·20	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Dinagepore , ...	0·35	0·60	0 95	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Maldah	Nil	0 04	0·09	ditto.	
	Berhampore	ditto	Nil	0·04	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0·03	ditto	0·09	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	Nil	ditto	0·11	ditto.	Not received 1st to 14th Jan.
	Jamooakandi	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872	
	Pubna	ditto	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Titalya	ditto	1 28	1·28	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	0·12	ditto.	
	Culna	ditto	ditto	0·02	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	0·15	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	ditto	0·07	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	0·50	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	0·06	0·22	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Mianapore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	ditto	ditto	1·35	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Tumlook	Not received	0·13	0·13	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	Not received	Not received	0·08	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0·09	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah	ditto	Not received	0 20	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	0 06	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	ditto	Nil	0·02	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	0·22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	0 70	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	0·31	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0·16	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	0·51	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	Nil.	Nil	0·05	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	0·37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872	
	Perozepore	ditto.	Nil	0·37	28th Jan 1872.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	0·70	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Mymensing	Nil	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atteah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sylhet	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cachar	ditto	ditto	0·25	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	ditto	ditto	0·39	ditto.	
	Koyah	ditto	ditto	0·47	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	0·40	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not received	0·40	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	Nil	0·50	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	0·59	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	0·26	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·10	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	Not received	1·20	1·20	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa	0·18	0·80	0·98	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Nil	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Dhoobree	ditto	1·00	1·00	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	0·36	0·36	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Julpigooree	Nil	0·96	0 96	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Boda	ditto	2·00	2·00	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nowgong	ditto	2·40	2·80	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Mungledye	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	1·70	1·70	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	ditto	Not received	0·48	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	Not received	ditto	0·10	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Golaghat	Nil	ditto	0·08	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nazeerah	0·02	ditto	0 22	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	Nil	ditto	0 50	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	0·80	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	Not received	ditto	0·02	14th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Jaowai	Nil	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th January to 3rd February 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 28th	10	30·114	30·133	73·0	65·0	62	E N E	...	...	CS	b
		16	30·011	30·029	78·0	69·7	65	S	...	...	.....	b
	29th	10	30·161	30·180	72·0	65·7	71	E N E	...	...	C	
		16	30·020	30·038	78·0	69·5	63	N E	...	...	K	
	30th	10	30·138	30·157	74·5	69·5	76	E S E	...	...	C	
		16	30·006	30·024	79·0	68·4	55	N N W	...	...	C	
	31st	10	30·119	30·137	75·0	65·6	59	W S W	...	...	C	
	Feb. 1st	16	29·998	30·016	80·0	68·3	52	W S W	...	...	C	b
		10	30·120	30·139	73·0	71·0	90	W S W	...	...	.....	
		16	29·978	29·993	80·0	70·5	60	S by W	...	...	CK	b
	2nd	10	30·086	30·104	76·5	68·0	62	E N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·943	29·961	81·6	70·0	52	W by N	...	...	.....	
	3rd	10	30·075	30·093	75·0	67·0	63	E	...	...	CS	
		16	29·960	29·978	79·7	70·0	58	N W	...	...		b, m
Saugor Island.	Jan. 28th	10	30·122	30·128	74	71	85	W	6·2*	...	N	b
		16	30·006	30·012	79	73	73	S S W	7·8*	...	K	b, m
	29th	10	30·141	30·147	74	70	81	N E	4·8*	...	K	b, m
		16	30·025	30·031	82	79	87	W S W	5·2*	...	K	f
	30th	10	30·142	30·148	71	71	100	N	3·5*	...	.....	b
		16	30·024	30·030	78	73	77	S S W	6·0*	...	K	b, m
	31st	10	30·130	30·136	75	73	90	N	3·8*	...	N	b
	Feb. 1st	16	30·007	30·013	79	73	73	S W	8·2*	...	CS	b, m
		10	30·131	30·137	75	72	85	N W	3·4*	...	K	b, m
		16	30·007	30·013	81	74	70	W S W	8·0*	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	30·093	30·099	75	69	72	E N E	9·9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·977	29·983	79	72	69	S W	8·6*	...	.....	b, m
	3rd	10	30·064	30·070	76	72	81	N W	8·3*	...	K	b
		16	29·957	29·963	80	73	70	S	4·5*	...	K	
Chittagong.	Jan. 28th	10	30·028	30·122	75	67	63	N N E	4·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·930	30·023	81	67	44	W	5·8*	...	K	b
	29th	10	30·032	30·127	70	63	65	N	4·6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·955	30·048	79	65	43	W	8·2*	...	C	b, m
	30th	10	29·936	30·031	72	63	58	N	5·4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·900	29·994	76	64	48	W S W	6·4*	...	.....	b, m
	31st	10	30·019	30·114	72	64	62	N N E	5·8*	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	16	29·925	30·018	79	64	40	W	5·7*	...	C	b, m
		10	30·014	30·108	74	67	67	N N E	5·1*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·920	30·013	81	67	44	W S W	6·0*	...	.....	b, m
	2nd	10	29·998	30·092	76	67	60	N	3·9*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·870	*29·963	80	68	51	W	5·5*	...	.....	b, m
	3rd	10	29·988	30·082	77	69	64	N N W	4·3*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·890	29·983	80	69	54	W	5·4*	...	.....	b, m
Madras	Jan. 27th	10	30·045	30·075	82	67	42	E N E	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·923	29·953	81	71	59	E N E	14*	...	.....	bc
	28th	10	30·031	30·061	83	73	60	N E by E	13*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·950	29·980	80	71	62	E N E	17*	...	.....	bc
	29th	10	30·058	30·088	82	71	53	N E	12*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·959	29·989	82	71	55	N E	13*	...	.....	bc
	30th	10	30·076	30·106	80	73	70	N N E	12*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·952	29·982	82	74	66	N E by E	15*	...	.....	bc
	31st	10	30·075	30·105	84	73	56	N E by E	12*	...	.....	bc
	Feb. 1st	16	29·960	29·990	81	71	59	E N E	13*	...	.....	bc
		10	30·056	30·086	82	73	63	N E by E	9*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·944	29·974	82	73	63	E by N	12*	...	.....	bc
	2nd	10	30·044	30·074	82	71	55	E by N	7*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·927	29·957	83	72	56	E N E	12*	...	.....	
Cuttack.	Jan. 27th	10	30·031	30·114	79	70	61	S	1·7*	...	KS	u, cloudy
		16	29·873	29·955	85	69	41	N E	2·1*	...	KS, C	fair
	28th	10	30·024	30·107	76	70	72	E N E	1·0*	...	KS	u, cloudy
		16	29·888	29·970	86	70	41	S E	2·7*	...	C, KS	cloudy
	29th	10	30·054	30·138	75	70	76	E N E	1·2*	...	N, KS	fair
		16	29·928	30·010	86	70	41	E	2·0*	...	C	fair
	30th	10	30·054	30·137	77	69	64	E N E	1·2*	...	KS	fair
		16	29·948	30·030	87	69	36	N N E	2·0*	...	C	fair
	31st	10	30·071	30.154	78	70	65	S W	1·2*	...	KS	cloudy
	Feb. 1st	16	30·091?	30·173?	86	70	41	E	3·6*	...	KS	fair
		10	30·041	30·124	76	69	68	S S W	1·0*	...	KS	fair
		16	29·888	29·970	86	69	38	S E	3·2*	...	KS	fair
	2nd	10	30·024	30·108	75	69	72	E N E	1·5*	...	.....	
		16	29·868	29·950	86	68	35	S S E	3·4*	...	.....	b
Akyab.	Jan. 28th	10	30·086	30·108	72	69	85	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·972	29·994	80	73	70	S W	1	...	.....	b
	29th	10	30·116	30·138	71	67	80	N E	1	...	CS	b
		16	30·004	30·026	79	69	58	W	1	...	CS	b
	30th	10	30·098	30·120	71	68	85	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	30·044	30·066	78	71	69	W S W	1	...	.....	b
	31st	10	30·101	30·123	69	67	89	E N E	1	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	16	29·992	30·014	80	70	58	S W	1	...	.....	b
		10	30·096	30·118	71	68	85	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·979	30·001	81	72	62	N W	1	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	30·070	30·092	74	70	81	N N W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·942	29·964	79	71	65	W	1	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30·018	30·070	70	68	89	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·932	29·954	69	59	51	S S E	1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st January 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			℔	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	22nd	29 998	78·0	61·0	133·0	68 2	62·6	58·1	0·72	W N W	...	20·3	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy from midnight to 2 A M., and 7 to 10 P.M.
	23rd	·982	81·0	60·8	135·6	70·3	65 4	61·5	·75	W by S & S by W	...	29·2	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at 7 A.M.
	24th	·994	80·7	64·5	136·0	71 4	66 8	63·1	·76	S by W & S S W	...	91·9	...	...	Clear and stratoni. Slightly foggy from 3 to 9 A.M.
	25th	·999	82·3	62·8	137·3	71·3	67·2	63·9	·79	S S W	...	62·2	...	○	lear and cumuli. Foggy from 4 to 8 A.M.
	26th	30 020	76 8	65·0	136·3	71·2	67·4	64·4	·80	S S W & S by E	...	73·5	.	...	Clear, cirrostrati, and cumuli.
	27th	·029	78 6	67·4	128 2	72 0	68 4	65·5	·81	S S E & S S W	...	49·4	...	...	Cirrostrati and cumuli. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 A.M., and 9 P.M.
	28th	·047	78·3	65·6	134·5	71·7	66·4	62·2	·73	S S W & S	...	76·1	...	...	Cirrostrati and cumuli.
	29th	·078	79·0	65·0	134·0	71·6	66 5	62.4	·74	E S E & N E	...	48·7	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 10 P.M.
	30th	·065	79·5	64·5	139·0	71·7	66·8	62·9	·75	E S E & N N W	...	27·2	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy from 6 to 8 A.M, and 8 to 10 P M.
	31st	·045	80·5	65·2	136·5	72·5	66·3	61·3	·69	W S W	...	29·1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 9 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	21·5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	82·3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81·5
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·66
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·28
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st January	...	0·22
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	0·44

HURRAY LALL SEN,
For Officer in charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st December 1871.

Circle.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1871-72.				Approximate area irrigated during December 1871.			Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Rainfall.			Navigation Return.					Chief Irrigation.		Remarks.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for first time during current year.			Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per column 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa ...	High Level	8	675	4·80	Still water.	Cuttack ...	10,721	...	10,721	10,721	...	49·24	58·18	Local ..	31	58	771	261 8 0	Rice ...	Rice.	Canal closed from 15th December 1871. Escape at Russulpore closed for repairs.
														Government	16	225	5,309	7,091 0 0			
	Kendrapara	7	1,262	5·09	749·592	Ditto ...	15,647	79	15,568	15,647	0·16	49·40	58·23	Private. Local ...	36	174	3,726	4,151 0 0	Cotton & other articles.	Cotton	Canal closed from 15th December 1871 for repairs. Discharge through No. 8 Lock is 1 082 c. ft. per second. Discharge over Mantiee escape, 257 72 c. ft. per second.
														Private. Through	165	1,387	58,254	1,04,270 0 0			
														Government	104	1,281	23,096	3,437 0 0			
	Taldunda ...	8	1,300	6·25	14·51 or 30 c. ft.	Ditto ...	1,376	13	1,363	1,376	0 16	49·40	58 23	Local ...	15	85	1,026	90 0 0	...	"	Canal closed from 15th December 1871.
														Government	116	1,479	36,590	3,107 0 0			
	Machgong.	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	310	5	305	310	0·16	49·40	58 23	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	Only a little water let down to bring boats into Upper Reach.

South-Western	Midnapore*	8	875	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	6,107	6,107	...	64·27	49·29 Not available.	Local ...	1,541	6,915	52,750	2,45,846 0 0				*No irrigation.
	Panchkoorah*	6	240	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25										
	Tidal ...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local ...	453	1,229	32,013	27,131 0 0				
														Government	9	34	877	259 0 0				
	Dec. 1870.					Total ...	28,054	97	34,064	34,161												
Orissa ...	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack ...	...	...	22,035	22,035	...	47.98	55·39									
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	150	60	68,356	68,416	...	47·98	55·39									
	Taldunda	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	...	...	22,000	22,000	...	47 98	55 39									
South-Western	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	29,114	29,114	...	48·85	35 63									
	Panchkoorah	...	...	...	...	Howrah ...	...	..	878	878	...	43·60	Not obtainable.									
						Total ...	150	60	142,383	142,443												

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
For Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 29th January 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	95,851	1,39,543 4 9	12,791 9 4	666,694 0	4,31,582 9 3	39,561 14 9	52,353 4 1
Or per mile of railway ...	...	109 0 4	9 19 10	...	337 2 9	30 18 2	40 18 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	171,278	2,92,594 12 8	26,821 3 10	1,440,938 20	9,50,548 0 3	87,133 11 4	113,954 15 2
Total for 3 weeks ...	267,129	4,32,138 1 5	39,612 13 2	2,107,632 20	13,82,130 9 6	126,695 6 1	166,307 19 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	100,378	1,49,074 6 10	13,665 3 1	572,184 0	3,81,801 8 7	34,998 9 6	48,663 12 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	116 8 2	10 13 7	.....	298 6 5	27 7 1	38 0 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	285,560½	4,16,892 12 11	38,215 3 6	1,752,653 30	10,72,661 8 8	98,327 6 2	136,542 9 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,075	12,986 13 5	1,190 9 2	85,670 0	23,807 15 3	2,182 7 11	1
Or per mile of railway ...	...	58 3 10	5 6 9	.....	106 12 2	9 15 9	6
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	10,166	30,160 11 5	2,764 14 8	140,869 20	45,399 7 3	4,161 12 4	6,926 7 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	15,241	43,147 8 10	3,955 3 10	226,539 20	69,207 6 6	6,344 0 3	10,299 4 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,121½	14,071 0 9	1,289 16 11	25,421 10	7,343 7 6	673 3 0	1,962 19 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	63 1 7	5 15 8	.....	32 14 11	3 0 5	8 16 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	14,668	48,604 9 3	4,455 8 5	92,658 30	24,005 10 10	2,200 10 5	6,655 18 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	32,357½	19,947 0 6	1,828 9 7	97,195 18¾	18,810 0 11	1,724 5 1	3,552 14 8
Or per mile of railway ...	207	127 7 4	11 13 8	621 0	120 3 1	11 0 4	22 14 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	57,435	37,044 14 6	3,395 15 8	161,179 21½	35,911 9 0	4,291 17 10	6,687 13 6
Total for 3 weeks ...	89,792½	56,991 15 0	5,224 5 3	258,375 0	54,721 9 11	6,016 2 11	10,240 8 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,507½	17,778 4 8	1,629 13 6	112,438 35	24,212 13 10	2,219 10 3	3,849 3 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	169	113 9 7	10 8 3	718 0	154 11 5	14 3 8	24 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	79,987½	48,629 5 9	4,457 13 10	305,385 9	65,262 1 2	5,982 7 1	10,440 0 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th January 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	13,080½	1,568 10 6	156 17 4	14,263 0	387 6 0	38 14 9	195 12 1
Or per mile of railway ...	467	56 0 5	5 12 1	509 16	13 13 4	1 7 8	6 19 9
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	83,834½	12,725 6 9	1,272 10 10	176,742 10	5,560 5 0	556 0 7	1,828 11 5
Total for 16 weeks ...	96,915	14,294 1 3	1,429 8 2	191,005 10	5,947 11 0	594 15 4	2,024 3 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	10,792	1,467 3 0	146 14 5	9,829 0	318 15 3	31 17 11	178 12 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	385	52 6 4	5 4 9	354 0	11 6 3	1 2 9	6 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	95,468½	15,207 11 6	1,520 15 5	176,308 28	5,750 15 9	575 2 0	2,095 17 5

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 7, 1872.

No. 7 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Preliminary Report of a Select Committee was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix and have come to the following resolutions, which we now submit in the form of a preliminary report.

RESOLUTION 1.—We are of opinion that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects.

We recommend—

(1.) That a full-power Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, and being, in the case of Mofussil Magistrates, an European British subject, should be empowered to try European British subjects for such offences as would be adequately punished by three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

(2.) That a Sessions Judge, being an European British subject, should be empowered to pass a sentence on European British subjects of one year or fine; and that, if the European British subject pleads guilty or accepts the Sessions Judge's jurisdiction, the Court may pass any sentence which is provided by law for the off nce in question.

(3.) That an European British subject, convicted by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, should have a right of appeal, either to the Court of Session, or High Court, at his option.

(4.) That in every case in which an European is in custody, he may apply to a High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the High Court shall thereupon examine the legality of his confinement and pass such order as it thinks fit.

RESOLUTION 2.—We think that the provisions of the Code ought to be extended to proceedings in the Presidency Towns, but not so as to vary the procedure now in force in trials by jury in the Presideney Towns. We are not, however, as yet in a position to say whether this can be more conveniently done in the present Bill or in a separate measure.

RESOLUTION 3.—We think that, if the jury system in the Mofussil is to be maintained, the Judge should, in cases in which he differs from the jury, have power to refer the case to the High Court, and that the High Court should be empowered to pass final order in the case.

J. F. STEPHEN.
G. CAMPBELL.
J. STRACHEY.
J. F D INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 30th January 1872.

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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 502, dated 17th April 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Nos. 95-9, dated 22nd March 1869, and enclosure.
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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 655, dated 19th May 1869, forwarding
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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 772, dated 9th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 120, dated 28th May 1869, and enclosure.
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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1106, dated 3rd August 1869, forwarding
Letter from Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2108}{231}$, dated 16th July 1869, and enclosures.
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From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 24-8, dated 5th February 1870, and enclosure.
„ Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 624, dated 18th February 1870, and enclosure.
„ Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 738, dated 7th March 1870, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1326, dated 15th March 1870, and enclosures.
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„ Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 613, dated 5th May 1870, and enclosures.
„ Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 84A, dated 13th May 1870, and enclosure.
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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1224, dated 11th July 1870, forwarding
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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1397, dated 8th August 1870, forwarding
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„ Secretary to Government, Bombay (no No. and date), and enclosure.
„ Officiating Legal Remembrancer, No 1450, dated 16th December 1870.
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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 84, dated 20th January 1871, forwarding
Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1777, dated 23rd December 1870, and enclosures.

From Judge of Bhagulpore, No. $\frac{C.O.}{28}$, dated 23rd January 1871.
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From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 868, dated 17th February 1871, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 250, dated 20th February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 100, dated 26th January 1871, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 254, dated 21st February 1871, forwarding
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From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 39A, dated 28th February 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 884, dated 2nd March 1871, and enclosure.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 300, dated 13th March 1871, and enclosure.
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From H. Birdwood, Esq., to Hon'ble F. S. Chapman (no date).
Memorandum by C. D. Field, Esq., dated 1st April 1871.
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From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1531A, dated 12th April 1871, and enclosures.
" Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1799, dated 20th April 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1954, dated 13th May 1871, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Foreign Department, No. 150J, dated 8th July 1871, forwarding
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Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1181J, dated 14th July 1871, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 876, dated 23rd June 1871, and enclosures.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. $\frac{272}{3}$, dated 27th July 1871, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 207A, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosure.
" " " Panjáb, No. 1145, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3215, dated 18th August 1871, and enclosure.
Note by Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, dated 26th August 1871.
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" Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 2, dated 7th September 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. $\frac{34}{38}$, dated 9th September 1871.
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" Home Department, No. 1521J, dated 15th September 1871, forwarding
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From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4732, dated 3rd October 1871, and enclosure.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2088}{238}$, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosures.
" Assistant Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 157, dated 25th October 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5041, dated 2nd November 1871, and enclosures.
" D. G. Barkley, Esq., dated 2nd November 1871.
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 5457, dated 4th November 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6064, dated 30th November 1871.
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 369, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosure.
" " " Bombay (no date).
" " " Madras, No. 172, dated 7th December 1871.
" " " Bengal, No. 6394, dated 15th December 1871.
" " " Panjáb, No. 1756, dated 16th December 1871, and enclosures.
" " " Bengal, No. 6629, dated 23rd December 1871.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 4th January 1872, forwarding
Opinion by J. D. Mayne, Esq.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872:—

Second Report of the Select Committee.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Indian Evidence Bill was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Petition from certain Barristers and Advocates of Bombay, dated 18th August 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{386}{4}$, dated 4th October 1871, and enclosures.
From certain Pleaders of the High Court, Bombay, dated 4th October 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{400}{8}$, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosure.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 166, dated 21st November 1871, and enclosures.
From F. J. Fergusson, Esq., Barrister, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th December 1871, forwarding Memorial from Barristers and Advocates, High Court, Calcutta.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2640}{296}$, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosures.
From Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 6326J, dated 13th December 1871, and enclosures.
Memorial from certain Members of the Madras Bar, dated 16th December 1871.
From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1745, dated 13th December 1871, and enclosures.
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3936, dated 18th December 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5719, dated 22nd December 1871, and enclosures.

1. We have made some alterations in the arrangement of the Bill.

2. We have omitted the definitions of "proof" and "moral certainty," and the sections relating to inferences to be drawn by the Court, as being suitable rather for a treatise than an Act.

3. We have omitted the provisions relating to material evidence, and have given a new and simpler definition of the difference between primary and secondary evidence.

4. We have provided that the Act shall apply to all judicial proceedings, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings in arbitration.

5. As to the effect of an admission by one of several persons jointly tried for an offence, we have omitted sections 120 and 121 of the original Bill. Instead of these, we have provided that when two or more persons are on their trial for the same offence at the same time, and an admission is proved against one of them, which affects others of the accused besides himself, it may be taken into consideration by the Court against all the persons whom it affects.

6. We have redrawn Chapter VI, as to the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence, so as to make the sections more distinct and complete. We believe that they now represent the English law on the subject freed from certain refinements which would not be suitable for this country.

7. Exception was taken to the Bill in several quarters, on the ground that it did not sufficiently dispose of the matter of presumptions. We have reconsidered this subject with attention, and have provided for it as follows:—

Some presumptions have the effect of laying the burden of proof on particular persons in particular cases. These we have dealt with in sections 103 to 108 of the new Bill.

A conclusive presumption is a direction by the law that the existence of one fact shall, in all cases, be inferred from proof of another. This we have provided for in sections 111, 112.

We have substituted the term 'conclusive proof' in these instances for that of 'necessary inference,' which was employed for the same purpose in the first draft of the Bill.

Other presumptions are in substance mere maxims by which the Court ought to be guided in the interpretation of facts. Theoretically they are regarded in English law in a different light, that is to say, as artificial rules which the Court is bound to follow as to the inferences to be drawn from facts. Practically, however, so many exceptions are made, that the difference between a presumption of law and a presumption of fact is hardly traceable. The distinction appears to us altogether unsuitable for this country, and likely to produce great inconvenience if it were introduced. We have accordingly, by section 113, put all such presumptions in the position of mere presumptions of fact, with which the Court can deal at its discretion.

We have provided in the Chapter on the Burden of Proof, that a Notification in the Gazette that a territory has been ceded to a Native State, shall be conclusive proof of a valid cession at the date mentioned in the Notification. The object of this section is to set at rest questions which, as we are informed, have arisen on this subject.

The subject of presumptions as to documents is a very special matter, and appears to us to belong to the subject of documentary evidence, under which head we have placed it.

Lastly, many subjects are treated by English writers under the head of presumptions which appear to us to belong rather to different branches of the substantive law, *e. g.*, the presumption that every one knows the law is in reality a branch of the substantive criminal law. We have omitted such presumptions as these from the law of evidence, because they do not belong to the subject, and because many of them are fictitious.

8. The chapter on oaths has been omitted, as they form the subject of a separate Bill now under discussion.

9. We also recommend the omission of sections 141 to 145 of the old draft, as to questions to credit asked by barristers or pleaders, and the substitution of provisions showing the principles by which the asking of such questions should be regulated, and empowering the Court, if any such question is improperly asked, to report the circumstance to the authority to which the person asking it is subject.

10. We have amended the wording of section 166 as to the Judge's power to ask questions. The section, as originally drawn, might have been taken to authorize him to found his judgment upon irrelevant matter, such as loose rumours. The intention of the section was to give him the fullest possible power of inquiry for the discovery of relevant matter. The section as now drawn makes this clear.

11. We have omitted the chapter as to the duties of Judges and Juries, which will, we think, be more properly placed in the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have also omitted the provisions as to appeal in the first draft, and have substituted for them section 57 of Act II of 1855, which provides for the cases in which the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall be ground for a new trial or reversal of a decision.

12. Subject to these amendments we recommend that the Bill be passed, but we also recommend that the amended Bill *be* published in the Gazette, and that this report be not taken into consideration for a month from the date of its publication.

J. F. STEPHEN.
J. STRACHEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 30th January 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

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CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

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SCHEDULE.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define, and amend the Law of Evidence; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Part I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator,

Commencement of Act.

and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the following laws shall be repealed:—

(1.) All rules of evidence not contained in any Statute, Act, or Regulation in force in any part of British India.

(2.) All such rules, laws, and regulations as have acquired the force of law under the twenty-fifth section of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861, in so far as they relate to any matter herein provided for.

(3.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto, to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Court."

"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

"Fact."

"Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses;

(2) any mental condition, of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place, is a fact.
(*b.*) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.
(*c*) That a man said certain words is a fact.
(*d.*) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.
(*e.*) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

'Relevant.'

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.

"Facts in issue."

The expression "Facts in issue" means and includes—

any fact, from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the

act to be asserted or denied in the answer to such issue, is a fact in issue.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B.
At his trial the following facts may be in issue:—
That A caused B's death.
That A intended to cause B's death.
That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B.
That A at the time of doing the act which caused B's death was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature.

"Document."

"Document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.

Illustrations.

A writing is a document.
Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.
A map or plan is a document.
An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.
A caricature is a document.

"Evidence."

"Evidence" means and includes—

(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry;

such statements are called oral evidence;

(2) all documents produced for the inspection of the Court;

such documents are called documentary evidence;

"Proved."

Explanation.—A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

"Disproved."

A fact is said to be disproved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

"Not proved."

A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

"May presume."

4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

"Shall presume."

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

"Conclusive proof."

When one fact is declared by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.

5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.
At A's trial the following facts are in issue—
A's beating B with the club.
A's causing B's death by such beating.
A's intention to cause B's death.

(*b.*) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Facts forming part of same transaction.

6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it, as to form part of the transactions, is a relevant fact.

(*b.*) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and gaols are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant as forming part of the general transaction, though A may have not been present at all of them.

(*c.*) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(*d.*) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

Facts which are occasion, cause, or effect of facts in issue.

7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.
The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(*b*) The question is, whether A murdered B.
Marks on the ground produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed are relevant facts.

(*c.*) The question is, whether A poisoned B.
The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

Motive, preparation, and subsequent conduct.

8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

The previous or subsequent conduct of any party to a suit or proceeding, or of any person, an offence against whom is the subject of a suit or proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by any fact in issue or relevant fact.

Explanation 1.—The word "conduct" in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements: but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statement under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(*b.*) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose, is relevant.

(*c.*) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.

The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(*d.*) The question is, whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakils in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(*e.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favorable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(*f.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—'the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,'—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(*g*) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000.

The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,'—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(*h.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(*i.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(*j.*) The question is, whether A was ravished.

The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which and the terms in which the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A was robbed.

The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint, is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person, whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(*b.*) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. B affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(*c.*) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under section eight, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(*d.*) A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C on leaving A's service says to A, I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer. This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(*e.*) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(*f*) A is tried for a riot, and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, any thing said, done or written by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, D persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant both to prove the existence of the conspiracy and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—

(1) if they are inconsistent with any relevant fact;

(2) if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else, and that it was not committed by either B, C, or D, is relevant.

12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded is relevant.

In suits for damages, evidence may be given of facts tending to determine amount.

13. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—

Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.

(*a.*) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(*b.*) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcileable with the mortgage, particular instance in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind, such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will or good-will towards any particular person, or showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling, are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is relevant.

Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists not generally but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(*b.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin is relevant.

(*c*) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y, and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(*d.*) The question is, whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(*e.*) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(*f.*) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(*g.*) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B upon a house of which A is owner by the order of C, a contractor.

A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(*h.*) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew or had reason to believe that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(*i.*) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(*j.*) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved as showing the intention of the letters.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(*l.*) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(*m*) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance of his life was effected.

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(*n*) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage, is revelant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(*o.*) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(*p*) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Act forming part of series of occurrences.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(*b.*) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favor of A, are relevant.

(*c.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D and E are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Course of business when relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.

The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.

(*b*) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

Admissions defined.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons hereinafter mentioned.

Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party whom the Court regards, or under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

Statements made by parties to suits sued in a representative character are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

Admissions by parties interested in subject-matter

18. Statements made by—

(1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit,

are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.

19. Statement made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Illustration.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.

B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B.

A denies that rent was due from C to B.

A statement by C, that he owed B rent, is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.

20. Statement made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Illustration.

The question is whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.

A says to B 'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

Relevancy of admissions against or in behalf of persons concerned.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who denies the inference which they suggest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases:—

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section 32.

(2) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any relevant state of mind or body made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

(*a*.) The question between A and B is whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(*b*) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away. Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section 32 (1).

(*c*.) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta. He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day, and bearing the Lahore post mark of that day.

The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead out, it would be admissible under section 32 (2).

(*d*.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are not explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(*e*) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last illustration.

When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant.

32. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

Admissions in civil cases when relevant.

23. In civil cases, no admission is relevant if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Admission of crime caused by inducement, threat, or promise irrelevant.

24. An admission made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding if the making of the admission appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

Confession made to a police officer shall not be used as evidence.

25. No admission of guilt made to a police officer, shall be used as proved as against a person accused of any offence.

26. No admission of guilt made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

Confession made while the accused is in custody of the police shall not be used as evidence.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to an admission of guilt or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

So much of any statement or confession made by the accused as relates to a fact thereby discovered, may be given in evidence.

28. If such an admission as is referred to in section 24 is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, or promise has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant.

Admission made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat, or promise, relevant.

29. If such an admission is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make such admission, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

Admission otherwise relevant not irrelevant on certain grounds.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and an admission made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other such person is proved, the Court may take into consideration such admission as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such admission.

Consideration of proved admission affecting person making it and others jointly under trial for same offence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—"B and I murdered C," the Court may consider the effect of this admission as against B.

(*b.*) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—"A and I murdered C."

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

When admissions are conclusive proof.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases:—

When statement by person who is dead or cannot be found, &c., is relevant.

(1.) When the statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

Statement as to cause of death.

Such statements are relevant whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

(2.) When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular, when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of acknowledgments written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of documents used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

Statements in course of business.

(3.) When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

Statements against interest.

(4.) When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen.

Matters of general interest.

(5.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

As to relationship.

(6.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

Recitals as to relationship in deeds.

(7.) When the statement is contained in any deed, will, or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section thirteen, clause (*a*).

Statements in deeds.

(8.) When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A was murdered by B., or A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was ravished. The question is whether she was ravished by B.: or

The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(b.) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(c.) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

A statement in the diary of deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(d.) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(e) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

A letter from a deceased agent to A, saying that he had received the rent on A's account, and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

(f.) The question is, whether A and B were legally married.

The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime, is relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day, is relevant.

(h.) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship.

A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(i.) The question is, whether a given road is a public way.

A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

(j.) The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price made by a deceased banya in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact.

(k.) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B.

A statement by A that B was his son, is a relevant fact.

(l.) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A.

A letter from A's deceased father to a friend announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(m.) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married.

An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A at a given date, is a relevant fact.

(n.) A sues B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

Evidence in a former judicial proceeding when relevant.

33. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person authorised by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving the truth of the facts which it states in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable:

Provided that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest;

that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine;

that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or inquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section; and an inquiry before a Magistrate shall be deemed to be an earlier stage of a judicial proceeding, of which the trial before the Magistrate or the Court of Session is a later stage.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Entries in books of account.

34. Entries in books of account, regularly kept in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Illustration.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

Entry in public record, made in performance of duty enjoined by law when relevant.

35. An entry in any public or other official book, register, or record, stating a relevant fact and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register, or record is kept, is itself a relevant fact.

Maps and plans when relevant.

36. Statements of relevant facts made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts or plans, are themselves relevant facts.

Statement as to fact of public nature contained in any Act or Notification of Government, when relevant.

37. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any fact of a public nature, any statement of it, made in a recital contained in any Act of Parliament or in any act of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bengal, or in a notification of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in the Gazette of any local Government, or in any printed paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the Government Gazette of any colony or possession of the Queen, is a relevant fact.

Statements in law-books.

38. When the Court has to form an opinion as to a law of any country, any statement of such law contained in a book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of such country and to contain any such law, and any report of a ruling of the Courts of such country contained in a book purporting to be a report of such rulings, is relevant.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED.

What evidence to be given when a statement forms part of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers.

39. When any statement of which evidence is given forms part of a longer statement or of a conversation or part of an isolated document, or is contained in a document which forms part of a book, or of a connected series of letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers as the Court considers necessary in that particular case to th full understanding of the nature and effect of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made.

JUDGMENTS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN RELEVANT.

Previous judgments relevant to bar a second suit or trial.

40. The existence of any judgment, order or decree which, by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is a relevant fact when the question is whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit, or to hold such trial.

Judgments in probate, &c., jurisdiction.

41. A final judgment, order or decree of a competent Court, in the exercise of probate, matrimonial, Admiralty or insolvency jurisdiction, which confers upon or takes away from any person any legal character, or which declares any person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to any specific thing, not as against any specified person but absolutely, is relevant when the existence of any such legal character, or the title of any such person to any such thing, is relevant.

Such order, judgment or decree is conclusive proof that any legal character which it confers accrued at the time when such judgment, order or decree came into operation;

that any legal character to which it declares any such person to be entitled accrued to that person at the time when such judgment declares it to have accrued to that person;

that any legal character which it takes away from any such person ceased at the time from which such judgment declared that it had ceased or should cease;

and that any thing to which it declares any person to be so entitled was the property of that person at the time from which such judgment declares that it had been or should be his property.

Judgments, order or decree between third parties when irrelevant and when not.

42. Judgments, orders or decrees other than those mentioned in section 41, are relevant if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the inquiry; but such judgments, orders or decrees are not conclusive proof of that which they state.

Illustration.

A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land, which A denies.

The existence of a decree in favor of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass in the same place, in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is relevant, but it is not conclusive proof that the right of way exists.

What judgments, &c., not relevant.

43. Judgments, orders or decrees, other than those mentioned in sections 40, 41, and 42, are irrelevant, unless the fact that such a judgment, order or decree existed, is relevant under some other provision of this Act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B separately sue C for a libel which reflects upon each of them. C in each case says, that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and the circumstances are such that it is probably true in each case, or in neither.

A obtains a decree against C for damages, on the ground that C failed to make out his justification. The fact is irrelevant as between B and C.

(*b.*) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife.

B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B of adultery.

Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was B's wife.

The judgment against B is irrelevant as against C.

(*c.*) A prosecutes B for stealing a cow from him. B is convicted.

A afterwards sues C for the cow, which B had sold to him before his conviction. As between A and C, the judgment against B is irrelevant.

(*d.*) A has obtained a decree for possession of land against B. C, B's son, murders A in consequence.

The existence of the judgment is relevant, as showing motive for a crime.

Fraud, collusion, and incompetency of Court may be proved.

44. Any party to a suit or other proceeding may show that any judgment, order or decree which is relevant under sections 40, 41, or 42, and which has been proved by the adverse party, was delivered by a Court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by fraud or collusion.

OPINIONS OF THIRD PERSONS WHEN RELEVANT.

Opinion of experts.

45. When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, are relevant facts.

Such persons are called experts.

Illustration.

(*a.*) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison.

The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law.

The opinion of experts upon the question whether the symptoms exhibited by A commonly show unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do, or of knowing that what they do is either wrong or contrary to law, are relevant.

(*c.*) The question is, whether a certain document was written by A. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by A.

The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same or by different persons are relevant.

Facts bearing upon opinions of experts.

46. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they support or are inconsistent with the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The question is, whether A was poisoned by a certain poison.

The fact that other persons who were poisoned by that poison exhibited certain symptoms which experts affirm or deny to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether an obstruction to a harbour is caused by a certain sea wall.

The fact that other harbours similarly situated in other respects, but where there were no such sea walls, began to be obstructed at about the same time, is relevant.

Opinion as to handwriting.

47. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the persons by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written or signed that it was or was not written or signed by that person, is a relevant fact.

Explanation.—A person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another person when he has seen that person write, or when he has received documents purporting to be written by that person in answer to documents written by himself or under his authority and addressed to that person, or when, in the ordinary course of business, documents purporting to be written by that person have been habitually submitted to him.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a given letter is in the handwriting of A, merchant in London.

B is a merchant in Calcutta, who has written letters addressed to A and received letters purporting to be written by him. C is B's clerk, whose duty it was to examine and file B's correspondence. D is B's broker, to whom B habitually submitted the letters purporting to be written by A for the purpose of advising with him thereon.

The opinions of B, C and D on the question whether the letter is in the handwriting of A are relevant, though neither B, C nor D ever saw A write.

Opinion as to existence of right or custom, when relevant.

48. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

Explanation.—The expression 'general custom or right, includes customs or rights common to any considerable class of persons

Illustration.

The right of the villagers of particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.

49. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—

the usages and terms of any body of men or family,

the constitution and Government of any religious or charitable foundation, or

the meaning of words or terms used in particular districts or by particular classes of people,

the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge thereon, are relevant facts.

Opinion on relationship when relevant

50. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the relationship of one person to another, the opinion expressed by conduct as to the existence of such relationship of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinions shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under sections 494, 495, 497, or 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is whether A and B were married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

Grounds of opinion when relevant.

51. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevent, the grounds on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Illustration.

An expert may give an account of experiments performed by him for the purpose of forming his opinion.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT.

In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.

52. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him, is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.

In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.

53. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of a good character, is relevant.

Previous conviction in criminal trials relevant but not previous bad character, except in reply.

54. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Explanation.—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

Character as affecting damages.

55. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

Explanation.—In sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, the word 'character' includes both reputation and disposition; but evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition were shown.

PART II.

ON PROOF.

CHAPTER III.—FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED.

No evidence required of relevant fact judicially noticed.

56. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

57. The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts:—

(1.) All laws or rules having the force of law now or heretofore in force or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India;

(2.) All public Acts passed or hereafter to be passed by Parliament, and all local and personal Acts directed by such Parliament to be judicially noticed:

(3.) Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Navy:

(4.) The course of proceeding of the said Parliament and of the Councils for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations established under the Indian Councils' Act, or any other law for the time being relating thereto:

Explanation.—The word 'Parliament' in clause (2) and (4) includes the Parliaments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, of England, of Scotland and of Ireland.

(5.) The accession and the sign manual of the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

(6.) All seals of which English Courts would take judicial notice. The seals of all the Courts of British India, and of all Courts out of British India, established by the authority of the Governor-General or any Local Government in Council: the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction and of Notaries public, and all seals which any person is authorized to use by any Act of Parliament or other Act of Regulation having force of law in British India:

(7.) The accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of British India, if the fact of their appointment to such

office is notified in the *Gazette of India*, or in the official Gazette of any Local Government :

(8.) The existence, title, and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognized by the British Crown :

(9.) The divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world and public festivals, fasts and holidays notified in the official Gazette :

(10.) The territories under the dominion of the British Crown :

(11.) The commencement, continuance, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State or body of persons :

(12.) The names of the members and officers of the Court, and of their deputies and subordinate officers and assistants, and also of all officers acting in execution of its process, and of all advocates attornies, proctors, vakíls, pleaders and other persons authorized by law to appear or act before it :

(13.) The rule of the road.

In all these cases, and also on all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so, unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

Facts admitted.

58. No fact need be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit at the hearing, or which before the hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings : Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admissions.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

Proof of facts by oral evidence.

59. All facts, except the contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence.

Oral evidence must be direct.

60. Oral evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct; That is to say—

If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it.

If it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it.

If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner.

If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds :

Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatises if the author is dead or cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable;

Provided, also, that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

CHAPTER V.—OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Proof of contents of documents.

61. The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

Primary evidence.

62. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document.

Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Secondary evidence.

63. Secondary evidence means and includes—

(1.) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2.) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.

(3.) Copies made from or compared with the original.

(4.) Counterparts of documents as against the parts who did not execute them.

(5. Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(*b.*) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

(*c.*) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.

(*d.*) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.

Proof of documents by primary evidence.

64. Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

65. Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases :—

(*a.*) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or of

any person out of reach of or not subject to the process of the Court, or of any person legally bound to produce it, and when, after the notice mentioned in section 66, such person does not produce it.

(*b.*) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time.

(*c.*) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable.

(*d.*) When the original is a public document within the meaning of section 74.

(*e.*) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any any other law in force in British India, to be given in evidence.

(*f.*) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

In cases (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible.

In cases (*d*) or (*e*), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible.

In case (*f*), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has who has examined them. and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

Rules as to notice to produce.

66. Secondary evidence of the contents of the documents referred to in section 65 (*a*) shall not be given unless the party proposing to give such secondary evidence has previously given to the party in whose possession or power the document is, such notice to produce it as is prescribed by law: and if no notice is prescribed by law, then such notice as the Court considers reasonable under the circumstances of the case:

Provided that such notice shall not be required in order to render secondary evidence admissible in any of the following cases:—

(1.) When the document to be proved is itself a notice.

(2.) When from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it.

(3.) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force.

(4.) When the adverse party or his agent has the original in Court.

(5.) When the adverse party or his agent has admitted the loss of the document.

Proof of signature and handwriting of person alleged to have signed or written document produced.

67. If a document is alleged to be signed or to have been written wholly or in part by any person, the signature or the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting.

Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.

68. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence.

Proof where no attesting witness found.

69. If no such attesting witness can be found, or if the document purports to have been executed in the United Kingdom, it must be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting, and that the signature of the person executing the document is in the handwriting of that person.

Admission by party of execution.

70. The admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.

71. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

Proof of document not required by law to be attested.

72. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it was unattested.

Comparison of handwritings.

73. In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing, or seal is that of the person by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may be compared with the one which is to be proved, although that signature, writing, or seal has not been produced or proved for any other purpose.

The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Public documents.

74. The following documents are public documents:—

1. Documents forming the Acts, or records of the Acts—

(1) of the sovereign authority,

(2) of official bodies and tribunals, and

(3) of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of a foreign country.

2. Public records kept in British India of private documents.

Private documents.

75. All other documents are private.

Certified copies of public documents.

76. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such

document or part thereof as the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title, and shall be sealed whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of a seal, and such copies so certified shall be called certified copies.

Explanation.—Any officer who by the ordinary course of official duty is authorised to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

Production of such copies.

77. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

Proof of other official documents.

78. The following public documents may be proved as follows.—

(1.) Acts, orders or notifications of the Executive Government of British India in any of its departments, or of any Local Government or any department of any Local Government,

by the records of the departments certified by the heads of those departments respectively,

or by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government:

(2.) The proceedings of the legislatures,

by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of Government:

(3.) Proclamations, orders or regulations issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department of Her Majesty's Government,

by copies or extracts contained in the *London Gazette* or purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer:

(4.) The Acts of the executive or the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country,

by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public Act of the Governor General of India in Council:

(5.) The proceedings of a municipal body in British India,

by a copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body:

(6.) Public documents of any other class in a foreign country,

by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of a notary public or of a British Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS.

Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.

79. The Court shall presume every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy, or other document, which is by law declared to be admissible as evidence of any particular fact, and which purports to be certified by any officer in British India or by any officer in any Native State in alliance with Her Majesty who is duly authorised thereto by the Governor General in Council to be genuine: Provided that such paper is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf. The Court shall also presume that any officer by whom any such paper purports to be signed or certified held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

Presumptions on production of record of evidence.

80. Whenever any document is produced before any Court purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence or of any part of the evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any officer authorised by law to take such evidence, or to be a statement or confession by any prisoner or accused person taken in accordance with law and purporting to be signed by any Judge or Magistrate or by any such officer as aforesaid, the Court shall presume—

that the document is genuine; that any statements as to the circumstances under which it was taken purporting to be made by the person signing it are true, and that such evidence, statement or confession was duly taken.

Presumption as to Gazettes.

81. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India*, or the Government Gazette of any Local Government of any colony, dependency or possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's Printer, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.

Presumption as to documents admissible in England without proof of seal or signature.

82. When any document is produced to any Court purporting to be a document which, by the law in force for the time being in England or Ireland, would be admissible in proof of any particular in any Court of Justice in England or Ireland without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character claimed by the person by whom it purports to be signed, the Court shall presume that such seal, stamp or signature is genuine, and that the person signing it held at the time when he signed it the judicial or official character which he claims,

and the document shall be admissible for the same purpose for which it would be admissible in England or Ireland.

Proof of maps made for purposes of any cause.

83. The Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of Government were so made, and are accurate; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

Presumption as to collections of laws and reports of decisions.

84. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of any country, and to contain any of the laws of that country,

and of every book purporting to contain reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

Presumption as to powers of attorney.

85. The Court shall presume that every document purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before, and authenticated by a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India, was so executed and authenticated.

Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records.

86. The Court may presume that any document purporting to be a certified copy of any judicial record of any country not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions is genuine and accurate, if the document purports to be certified in any manner which is certified by any representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India resident in such country to be the manner commonly in use in that country for the certification of copies of judicial records.

Presumption as to books and maps.

87. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of which are relevant facts and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published by the person, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been written or published.

Presumption as to photographs, machine copies and telegraphic messages.

88. The Court may presume that a message forwarded from a telegraph office to the person to whom such message purports to be addressed corresponds with a message delivered for transmission at the office from which the messsage purports to be sent; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was delivered for transmission.

Presumption as to due execution, &c., of documents not produced.

89. The Court shall presume that every document called for and not produced after notice to produce was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

Documents thirty years old.

90. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested.

Explanation.—Documents are said to be in proper custody if they are in the place in which and under the care of the person with whom they would naturally be; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render such an origin probable.

This explanation applies also to section 81.

Illustrations.

(a.) A has been in possession of landed property for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his titles to it. The custody is proper.

(b.) A produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagor is in possession. The custody is proper.

(c.) A, a connection of B, produces deeds relating to lands in B's possession, which were deposited with him by B for safe custody. The custody is proper.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Evidence of terms of written contract.

91. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Exception 1.—When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills under the Indian Succession Act may be proved by the Probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or disposition of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement in any document whatever of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence of the same fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(b.) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(c) If a bill of exchange is drawn in aset of three, one only need be proved.

(d.) A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion.

Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(e.) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B.

Oral evidence is offered of the payment.

The evidence is admissible.

Exclusion of evidence of oral agreement.

92. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted as between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or abstracting from, its terms:

Proviso (1).—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto, such as fraud, intimidation, illegality

want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law.

Proviso (2).—The existence of any separate oral agreement on any matter on which a document is silent and not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

Proviso (3).—The existence of any separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved.

Proviso (4).—The existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind or modify any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved except in cases in which such contract, grant or disposition of property is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as to the registration of documents.

Proviso (5).—Any usage or custom by which incidents, not expressly mentioned in any contract, are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved: Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.

Proviso (6).—Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A policy of insurance is effected on goods "in ships from Calcutta to London." The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that that particular ship was orally excepted from the policy, cannot be proved.

(*b.*) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March 1870. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till the 31st March, cannot be proved.

(*c*) An estate called 'the Rampore tea estate' is sold by a deed which contains a map of the property sold. The fact that land not included in the map had always been regarded as part of the estate and was meant to pass by the deed, cannot be proved.

(*d.*) A enters into a contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(*e.*) A institutes a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract, and also prays that the contract may be reformed as to one of its provisions, as that provision was inserted in it by mistake. A may prove that such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(*f.*) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(*g.*) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words: 'Bought of A a horse for Rs. 500.' B may prove the verbal warranty.

(*h.*) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rs. 200 a month.' A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board.

A hires lodgings of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement drawn up by an Attorney is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the terms verbally.

(*i*) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(*j.*) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B, who sues A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document.

93. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for 'Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500.'

Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(*b.*) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of fact which would show how they were meant to be filed.

Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts.

94. When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my estate to Rampore containing 100 bigas.' A has an estate at Rampore containing 100 bigas. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size.

Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts.

95. When language used in a document is plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.'

A had no house in Calcutta, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed.

These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.

96. When the facts are such that the language used might have been meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or things, evidence may be given of facts which show which of those persons or things it was intended to apply to.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 "my white horse." A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(*b.*) A agrees to accompany B to Hyderabad. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Hyderabad in the Deccan or Hyderabad in Scind was meant.

Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts to neither of which the whole correctly applies.

97. When the language used applies partly to one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence may be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B 'my land at X' in the occupation of Y. A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y, but it is not at X. Evidence may be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.

Evidence as to meaning of illegible character, &c.

98. Evidence may be given to show the meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local, and provincial expressions, of abbreviations and of words used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A, a sculptor, agrees to sell to B 'all my models.' A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell.

Who may give evidence as to matter to which document relates.

99. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest, may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the term of the document.

Illustration.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as between A and B, but it might be shown by C if it affected his interests.

Saving of provisions of Indian Sucession Act relating to wills.

100. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as to the construction of wills.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

Burden of proof.

101. Whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist. When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that be shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed. A must prove that B has committed the crime.

(*b.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B by reason of facts which he asserts and which B denies to be true. A must prove the existence of those facts.

General burden of proof.

102. The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts was left to A by the will of C, B's father. If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession. Therefore the burden of proof is on A.

(*b.*) A sues B for money due on a bond. The execution of the bond is not disputed, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies. If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved. Therefore the burden of proof is on B.

Burden of proof as to particular fact.

103. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact shall lie on any particular person.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission. B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

104. The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.

(*b.*) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document. A must prove that the document has been lost.

Burden of establishing general exceptions.

105. When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing [illegible] in any of the General Exceptions [illegible] Indian Penal Code, or within any special [illegible] or proviso contained in any other part [illegible] Code, or in any law defining the offence [illegible] him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act. The burden of proof is on A.

(*b.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control. The burden of proof is on A.

(*c.*) Section 325 of the Penal Code provides that whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments. A is charged with voluntarily causing hurt under section 325.

The burthen of proving the circumstances, bringing the case under section 335, lies on the prisoner.

Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.

106. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Illustration.

(*a.*) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.

(*b.*) A is charged with travelling in a railway without ticket, the burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

Burden of proof as to continuance of life.

107. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to death.

108. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy, and agency.

109. When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

110. When the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner.

Burden of proof as to ownership.

111. When there is a question as to the good faith of a transaction between parties one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the party w[illegible] a position of active confidence.

Proof of good faith in transactions where one party is in relation of active confidence.

[illegible]trations.

(*a.*) Th[illegible] ale by client to an attorney is in question in [illegible] y the client. The burden of proving the goo[illegible] nsaction is on the attorney.

(*b.*) The [illegible] sale by a son just come of age to a father is in [illegible] it brought by the son. The burden of proving the goo[illegible] of the transaction is on the father.

112. The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

Birth during marriage, conclusive proof of legitimacy.

113. A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any Native State, Prince or Ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of such territory took place at the date mentioned in such notification.

Proof of cession of territory.

114. The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business in their relation to the facts of the particular case.

Court may presume existence of certain facts.

Illustrations.

The Court may presume—

(*a.*) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession.

(*b.*) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars.

(*c.*) That a bill of exchange accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed, for good consideration.

(*d.*) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existance within a period shorter than that within which such things or states of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence.

(*e.*) That Judicial and official acts have been regularly performed.

(*f.*) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases.

(*g.*) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavorable to the person who withholds it.

(*h.*) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavorable to him.

(*i.*) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

But the Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before them.

As to illustration (*a*)—A shop-keeper has in his till a marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually receiving rupees in the course of his business.

As to illustration (*b*)—A, a person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself.

As to illustration (b)—A crime is committed by several persons. A, B and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable.

As to illustration (*c*)—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the accepter, was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence.

As to illustration (*d*)—It is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course.

As to illustration (*e*)—A judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances.

As to illustration (*f*)—The question is, whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances.

As to illustration (*g*)—A man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he is sued, but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family.

As to illustration (*h*)—A man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to him in matters unconnected with the matter in relation to which it is asked.

As to illustration (*i*)— A bond is in possession of the obligor, but the circumstances of the case are such that he may have stolen it.

CHAPTER VIII.—ESTOPPEL.

115. When one person has by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally, caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of that thing.

Estoppel.

Illustration.

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain landt belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay fori .

The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want o title.

116. No tenant of immoveable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immoveable property; and no person who came upon any immoveable property by the license of the person in possession thereof, shall be permitted to deny that such person had a title to such possession at the time when such license was given.

Estoppel of tenant.

117. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had authority to draw such bill or to endorse it, nor shall any bailee or licensee be permitted to deny that his bailor or licensor had, at the time when the bailment or license commenced, authority to make such bailment or grant such license.

Estoppel of acceptor of bill of exchange, bailee or licensee.

Explanation (1).—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation (2).—If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

CHAPTER IX.—OF WITNESSES.

Who may testify.

118. All persons shall be competent to testify, unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind.

Explanation.—A lunatic is not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him, and giving rational answers to them.

Dumb witnesses.

119. A witness who is unable to speak, may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

Married persons in Civil and Criminal Proceedings.

120. In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness.

Judges and Magistrates.

121. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustration.

(a.) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a superior Court.

(b.) A is accused before the Court of Session, of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the superior Court.

(c). A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a Police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

Communications during marriage.

122. No person, who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married, nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person who made it or his representative in interest consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

Evidence as to affairs of State.

123. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

Official communications.

124. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

Information as to commission of offences.

125. No Magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

Professional communications.

126. No barrister, attorney, pleader or vakil, at any time, shall be permitted, unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment:

Provided that nothing in his section shall protect from disclosure—

(1) Any such communication made in furtherance of any criminal purpose;

(2) Any fact observed by any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil in the course of his employment as such, showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment;

It is immaterial whether the attention of such barrister, attorney or vakil was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

Explanation.—The obligation stated in this section continues after the employment has ceased.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—'I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.

As the defence of a man known to be guilty is not a criminal purpose, this communication is protected from disclosure.

(b). A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.'

This communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

(c.) A being charged with embezzlement retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account-book charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of the proceedings.

This being a fact observed by B in the course of his employment showing that a fraud has been committed since the commencement of the proceeding, it is not protected from disclosure.

Section 126 to apply to interpreters, &c.

127. The provisions of section 126 shall apply to interpreters, and the clerks or servants or barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakils.

128. If any party to a suit gives evidence therein at his own instance or otherwise, he shall not be deemed to have consented thereby to such disclosure as is mentioned in the last section, and if any paety to a suit or proceeding calls any such barrister, attorney or vakil as a witness, he shall be deemed to have consented to such disclosure only if he questions such barrister, attorney, or vakil on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

Waiver of privilege if party volunteers evidence.

129. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his legal professional adviser, unless he offers himself as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

Confidential communication with legal advisers.

130. No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds to any property or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as pledgee or mortgagee, or any document the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

Production of witness' title-deeds.

131. No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

Production of documents belonging to another person.

132. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind :

Witness bound to answer criminating questions.

Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.

Provi o.

133. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

Accomplice.

134. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.

Number of witness.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

135. The order in which witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure respectively, and, in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.

Order of production and examination of witnesses.

136. When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner the alleged fact, if proved, would be relevant, and the Judge shall admit the evidence if he thinks that the fact, if proved, would be relevant, and not otherwise.

Judge to decide as to relevancy of facts.

If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissable only upon proof of some other fact, such last-mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.

If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may in his discretion either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section thirty-two.

The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement before evidence is given of the statement.

(*b.*) It is proposed to prove by a copy the contents of a document said to be lost.

The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy before the copy is produced.

(c) A is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen.

It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property.

The relevancy of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may in its discretion either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(*d.*) It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B, C and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C and D before permitting proof of A.

137. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

Examination-in-chief.

The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

Cross-examination.

The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called the witness, shall be called his re-examination.

Re-examination.

138. Witnesses shall be first examined-in-cheif, then (if the adverse party so desires) cross-examined, then (if the party calling him so desires) re-examined.

Order of examinations. Direction of re-examination.

The examination and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination, and if new matter is by permission of the Court introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

Cross-examination of person called to produce a document.

139. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it, and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

Witnesses to character.

140. Witnesses to character may be cross-examined and re-examined.

Leading questions.

141. Any question suggesting the answer which the person who puts it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question.

When they must not be asked.

142. Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

When they may be asked.

143. Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.

Evidence as to matters in writing.

144. Any witness may be asked, whilst under examination, whether any contract, grant or other disposition of property as to which he is giving evidence was not contained in a document, and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Explanotion.—A witness may give oral evidence of statements made by other persons about the contents of documents if such statements are in themselves relevant facts.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A assulted B.

C deposes that he heard A say to D—' B wrote a letter accusing me of theft, and I will be revenged on him.' This statement is relevant, as showing A's motive for the assault, and evidence may be given of it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing.

145. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question without such writing being shown to him, or being proceed; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting h m.

Questions lawful in cross-examination.

146. When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend (1) to test his veracity, (2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or (3) to shake his credit by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

When witness to be compelled to answer.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section 132 shall apply thereto.

Court to decide when question shall be asked and when witness compelled to answer.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if the thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1.) Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2.) Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time or of such a character that the truth of the imputation would not affect or would affect in a slight degree the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3.) Such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witnesses' character and the importance of his evidence.

(4.) The Court may, if it sees fit, draw from the witnesses' refusal to answer the inference, that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

Question not to be asked without reasonable grounds.

149. No such question as is referred to in section 148, ought to be asked unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*b.*) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The imformant on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*c.*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(*d.*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

Procedure of Court in case of question being asked without reasonable grounds.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney is subject in the exercise of his profession.

Indecent and scandalous questions.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

Questions intended to insult or annoy.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court deedlessly offensive in form.

Exclusion of evidence to contradict answers to questions testing veracity.

153. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to shake his credit by injuring his character, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and denies it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud.

The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

The evidence is inadmissible.

(*b.*) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty.

The evidence is not admissible.

(*c.*) A affirms that on a certain day he saw B at Lahore.

A is asked whether he himself was not on that day at Calcutta. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that A was on that day at Calcutta.

The evidence is admissible, not as contradicting A on a fact which affects his credit, but as contradicting the alleged fact that B was seen on the day in question in Lahore.

In each of these cases the witness might, if his denial was false, be charged with giving false evidence.

(*d.*) A is asked whether his family has not had a blood feud with the family of B, against whom he gives evidence.

He denies it. He may be contradicted on the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

Cross-examination by party producing witness.

154. The Court may in its discretion permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.

Impeaching credit of witness.

155. The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse perty, or with the consent of the Court by the party who calls him :—

(1.) By the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit.

(2.) By proof that the witness has been bribed or has had the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence.

(3.) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted.

(4.) When a man is prosecuted for rape or an attempt to ravish, it may be shown that the prosecutrix was of generally immoral character.

Explanation.—A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief, but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B C says that he delivered the goods to B.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered the good

The evidence is admissible.

(*b.*) A is indicted for the murder of B.

C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that the wound was not given by A or in his presence.

The evidence is admissible.

Corroborative facts are relevant.

156. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or near to the time or place at which such relevant fact occurred, if the Court is of opinion that such circumstances, if proved, would corroborate the testimony of the witness as to the relevant fact which he testifies.

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed.

Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

Evidence in reply to evidence of former inconsistent statements.

157. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

Refreshing memory.

158. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transactions concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory.

The witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it he knew it to be correct.

Court may permit a copy of document to be used to refresh memory.

Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document: Provided the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

An expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treaties.

Testimony to facts stated in document mentioned in section 158.

159. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document as is mentioned in section 158, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves, if he is sure that the facts were correctly recorded in the document.

Illustration.

A book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business if he knows that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

Producing writing used to refresh memory.

160. Any such writing as is mentioned in the last two sections must be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it, who may, if he pleases, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

Production of documents.

161. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility. The validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

The Court, if it sees fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

Translation of documents.

If, for such a purpose, it is necessary to cause any documents to be translated, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence; and if the interpreter disobeys such direction, he shall be held to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

Giving as evidence of document called for and produced on notice.

162. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its production, he is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

Giving as evidence of document production of which was refused on notice.

163. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards give the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Illustration.

A sues B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial A calls for the document, and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

Judge's power to put questions or order production.

164. The Judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness or of the parties about any fact relevant or irrelevant; and may order the production of any document or thing: and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Act to be relevant, and duly proved.

Provided also that this section shall not authorize any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which he would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, or 131, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under sections 148 or 149; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

Power of jury or assessors to put questions.

165. In cases tried by jury or with assessors, the jury or assessors may put any questions to the witnesses through or by leave of the Judge which the Judge himself might put and which he considers proper.

CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

No new trial for rejection or improper reception of evidence.

166. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision; or that if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 26, Geo. III, C. 57.	For the further regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled An Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies), as requires the servants of the East India Company to deliver inventories of their estates and effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of deeds and writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section thirty-eight so far as it relates to Courts of Justice in the East Indies.
Stat. 14 & 15 Vic	To amend the Law of Evidence.	Section eleven and so much of section nineteen as relates to British India
Act V of 1840 ...	An Act concerning the oaths and declarations of Hindoos and Mohomedans.	The whole Act
Act XV of 1852 ..	To amend the Law of Evidence.	The whole Act
Act XIX of 1853	To amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	Section nineteen
Act II of 1855 ...	For the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.	The whole Act
Act XXV of 1861	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section two hundred and thirty-seven
Act I of 1868 ...	The General Clauses Act, 1868	Section seven

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district."

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer."

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House."

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place."

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land."

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar."

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road."

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner."

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year."

"Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed :—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy :—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Existing assessment may be revised.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to be published.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Power to adopt old assessment.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

Limitation of appeal.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 4th of March 1872, corresponding with 9th Fagoon 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Pukri, Pergunnah Arrah	3 0 3	45 0 0
.....	.....	Ditto	1 1 37	25 0 0

D. BARBOUR, *Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 6th December 1871.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 14, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, and under Section 11, Act II. of 1871, amending Section 7, Act VII. of 1868, that the undermentioned estate, in Zillah Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 16th February 1872, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871; the date of sale originally fixed for the 30th December 1871 having been altered, and the sale postponed to 16th February next:—

Permanently-settled-Estate.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.—Towjee No. 1172.—Alluvial increments of 15 mouzahs, *viz.* Mouzah Peerpur, Khordo Chandpur, &c., Pergunnah Islampur; Sudder Jumma Rs. 2,623-4. Mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue to Rs. 3,950-4 for the years 1277-78 B.S.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE,
The 5th January 1872.

W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1872, corresponding with the 4th Phalgoon 1279 Fuslee, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872:—

No. 1886.—Mudunpore Bisnath, Pergunnah Mahilla; recorded proprietors, Audit Sahai and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 670-1-7.

The share of Audit Sahai only, with sudder jumma of Rs. 23-12, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 5-7 on account of Government revenue.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd January 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY, *Collector.*

اس تحریر کے رو سے خاص وعام کو دفعہ ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے مطابق اطلاع دي جاتے هي که علاقجات موسومہ دیال موقوعہ ضلع ترهت بعلت زر باقي وغرہ مطالبہ جنکو قوانین اور اکٹون مستعملہ کے رو سے وصول کرنا جایز هي اور اوس زر باقي اور مطالبہ کو تا تاریخ ۱۲ ماہ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع تاریخ غایت اداي مالگذاري سرکار ادا کرنا واجب تها بالضرور تاریخ ۲۸ ماہ فبروري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق چهارم ماہ پهاگن سنہ ۱۸۷۹ فصلي روز چهارشنبہ کچهري کلکٹري ضلع ترهت مین نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۱۸۸۶ توزیع—محال مدنپور بشناتهہ پرگنہ مهلا که جسکے خانہ مالگذاریمین نام ادت سهاي وغرہ کا مندج هي اور مبلغ ۷-۱-۶۷۰ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار اوسکے جمع صدر هي اور اس محال مین بعد منهاي حصہ سایلان تقسیم جنکا حصہ مطابق دفعہ ۳۳ قانون نوزدهم سنہ ۱۸۱۴ ع کے بتعداد ۷-۵-۶۴۶ زیر بٹوارہ هو چکا هي باقي موازي ۱۴ گنڈہ حصہ ادت سهاي مالک بتعداد ۱۲-۲۳ صدر جمع بعلت ابقاي مبلغ ۷-۵ باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے نیلام هوگا *

اِف: اِم: هلیڈي
کلکٹر

المرقوم ۲۲ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of February 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

PERMANENTLY- SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 773.—Mouzah Kamalla in the 10*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietor, Khwaja Ahsanullah; Government revenue, Rs. 1,649-2; road fund, Rs. 16-8; is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 567-2.

No. 310—3 *gds.* 3*k.* out of a 1*a.* 5*gds.* share in Mouzah Chapitala, in the 10*as* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietors, Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri, Sib Chandra Pal; Government revenue, Rs. 1,693-12; road fund, Rs. 17; is to be sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 6-12-9. The recorded proprietor of this 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is Sib Chandra Pal, and the Sudder Jumma of it is Rs. 20-0 10.

N.B.—A separate account has been opened by the Collector under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859, for the 1*a.* 5*gds.* share within which the 3*gds.* 3*k.* fall. The entire estate is under partition, and the above 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is now advertized for sale in accordance with the terms of Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE,
The 19*th January* 1872.

F. COWLEY, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmaha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabee, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenauth Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgora and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kasseenath Kooar's share of Neej Goorbaree and Hurriram-pore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ...	692	2	9	1,282	9	2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorno Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgora, Pergunnah Chowmaha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,413-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

W. F. MERES, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 39.—Taraf Ali Rohollah; proprietor, Tripoora Churn Rai; sudder jumma, Rs. 994-0-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 51.—Taraf Alear Khan; proprietors, Shahama Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, and Asad Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the share of Asad Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 468-7-5, and the revenue of that share having been paid, the share of Shahamat Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, and Akbar Ali Khan, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,606-0-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1024.—Taraf Gobindo Anandi; proprietors, Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mohamaya, Mahomed Ashrof, Ramjoy, Ram Chunder Dutt, Ishan Chunder, Goluck Chunder, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Mozumdar, Neel Comul Gupta, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Pitamber Cuhnder Doss, Ramkumar Doss, Kali Doss, Puddolochun, Trilochun Dey, and Doolameah. A separate

account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ishan Chunder Chowdry, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Sen, Neel Comul Gupta, Ram Coomar Doss, Goluck Chunder Doss, Srimoti Mohamaya, Pitamber Chunder Doss, Kali Doss, Sheik Doolameah Chowdry, Puddolochun Chowdry, and Trilochun Chowdry, bearing a jumma of Rs. 353-14-7, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mahomed Ashof, Ramjoy, and Ram Chunder Dutt, will be sold; sudder jamma, Rs. 1,061-13-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1238.—Taraff Enos Jop; proprietors, Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Anwar Khan, Brejo Mohan, Surforaj, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Alaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Samed, Mahomed Asad, Magun, Nowagish, Warrish Khan, Kurrim Buksh, Alokah, Aasin Khan, Amir Ali, and Ayar Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Warrish Khan, Mahomed Samed, Anwar Khan, Shorforaj Khan, Aasin Khan, and Ayar Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 581-13-10, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Brejo Mohan, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Allaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Asad, Magan, Nowagish, Korim Buksh, Aloka, and Amir Ali, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,272-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1281.—Taraf Joynarain Kerani; proprietor, Mahomed Rofee Showdagar; sudder jumma, Rs. 563-4-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2203.—Taraf Nosim Chowdhari; proprietors, Jan Ali, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jugguth Chunder Sen, Prankristno Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jan Ali, Juggath Chunder Sen, and Ramjan Ali; sudder jumma, Rs. 659-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2411.—Kismut Probahath, formerly Taraf Brojo Kishore; proprietors, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Bonnijan Bebi, Boistab Churn, Futteh Ali, Gour Hari Biswas, Hari Doss, Hashmat Ali, Kalikinker, Kisto Churn, Khalon, Modun Mohan, Mahomed Danis Chupprassi, Noor Bebi, Warrish, Rohoman Syad, Huri Churn, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Shorfonessa, Surruth Chunder, Surruth Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Shorindri, Munshi Tilock Chunder Biswas, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Ram Doss Bhuttachargea, Nobo Chunder Bhuttachargea, Srimoti Montaj Banoo, Sheik Mahomed Boshirullah, Amir Ali, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Koilas Chunder Dutt, Moulvi Barkatoollah, Najir Ahamed, Noor Ahamed, Wazooddeen, Tarak Chunder Dutt, Oma Churn Dutt, Tarakinker Dutt, and Moonshi Tilock Chunder Biswas. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Surrut Chunder Roy Kanongoe, Srimoti Shorindri, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Hashmat Ali, Babutmalik his mother Shorfonessa, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Huri Churn Pal, Kristno Churn Pal, Huri Dass Pal, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Gooroo Doss Dutt, Ram Doss, Nobo Chunder, Koilas Chunder, Mohesh Chunder, Prosono Chunder, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Montaj Banoo, Moulvi Borkatoollah, his minor nephew Najir Ahamed, and Wajuddin, bearing a jumma of Rs. 443-7-8, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jnmma, Rs. 667-11-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2542.—Teraf Rajah Ambiah; proprietor, Akbar Ali Chowdhuri, sudder jumma, Rs. 608-12.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2562.—Taraf Rambhodro Kanongoe; proprietors, Bonijun Bebee, Bhoirub Churn, Chand, Churn, Chundi Churn Nundi, Sadak Ali Moonshee, Doorga Churn Doss, Grish Churn Doss, Nosuroollah Munshi, Tofer Ali, Kali Churn Doss, Nittyanundo, Pitamber, Raj Chunder, Ram Doss, Ram Mohun Sen, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramsoonder, Kalikinker, Tarini Sunker Kanongoe, Tripora Churn, Annoda Churn Sen, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Dhur, Pran Huree Lallah, Boistub Churn Podar, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Golam Hossein, Chundi Churn Dhur, Ramshebuck Burnik, Abdoolla Nillamdar, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Degambar Sen, Oojer Ali *alias* Potan, Huri Doss Dey, Aradhun, Srimoti Bishashori, Ooma Churn, Kantapersaud Hazari, Sheik Mahomed Wasil Chowdri, Gooroo Doss Rai, Ram Chunder Chowdhari, Debi Churn Dey *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Omed Ali, Ram Doss Shikdari Raj Chunder Chowdhari, Nittyanundo Sen, Nobo Chunder, Surrut Chunder Sen, Choitanio Churn Sen, Doya Mohun Sen, Hurrinath Porohit, Ramkinker Porohit, Ramkishore Sein, Jowala Bharoti Mohunto, Gobind Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Tara Kinker Dutt, Ramkishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Ram Buksh Hazari, Sheik Golam Hossein, Gorib Hossein Chowdhri, Mahomed Wali, Jaker Ali, Chundrohadari Thakurani, and Boidonath Bachoshpoti. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ram Soonder Sen, Bahat Malik, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Churn Doss, his brother Grish Chunder Doss, Sadak Ali Moonshi, Nittyanundo Sen, Ram Soonder, Kalikinker, Kanta Persad Hazari, Babut Malik, Susti Churn Chowdhari, Chundi Churn Nundi, Ramruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Jowal Bharoti Mohunto, Babatshare Arjoon Bharoti Mohunto, Pitamber Kanongoe, Gooroo Doss Rai, Malik Pitamber Kanongoe, Govind Chunder Kanongoe, Golam Hossein Chowdhari, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Huri Doss, Aradhun, Ramshebuck Burnick, Digamber Sen, Omed Ali, Nittyanundo Sen, Surruth Chunder Sen, bearing a jumma of Rs. 516-15-2, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, and the shares of Pitamber Kanongoe Malik, Tara Kinker Dutt, having been already sold on 22nd December 1871, bearing jumma of Rs. 6-11-11, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2933.—Taraf Shasiram Kanongoe; proprietors Afzal, Aitan, Abootalif, Brindabun Sein, Bishumber, Rejoanuddin, Bhikan Chunder, Bholanath, Chotronarain, Digamber Chunder, Doorga Churn, Doorga Mohun, Gogun Chunder, Gonesh Chunder, Gopeenath, Golam Basid, Golam Moksad, Golam Ali, Gopal Dass, Gopal Dass Sein, Gopinath, Golam Ali, Gouri Kanto, Gour Soonder, Jug Mohun, Jugguth Chunder, Jugguthnath Sein, Jan Ali, Jooromoni, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Mohun Gooho, Koolo Chunder, Lukhi Chunder Rai, Mahomed Ashrof Jemadar, Magan Dass Sen, Magan Chunder, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo, Neelkanto Poorohit, Neelkanto, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nemy Churn Rai, Nittyanundo, Neamutoollah, Warrish, Oopendro Chunder, Prosono Singh, Prosono Coomari, Poorno Chunder Sen, Peary Mohun, Rohimonissa, Russick Chunder, Ramdoolal, Ramdoyal Dey, Ramkanto, Ramdoyal, Ramjoy Potdar, Ramlochun Sen, Rehanuddin, Renooka, Surruth Chunder, Shaha Mahomed, Shahabuddin, Shamsoonder, Tiloke Chunder, Tofan Ali, Lall Mahomed Hazi, Golam Ali Nazir, Shoobrati *alias* Shoorjomoni Surdar, Srimoti Beshashori, Mahomed Rohimullah Mohesh Chunder, Mahomed Kamil Chowdhari, Isof Ali, Nejamut Ali, Mahomed Ali, Monohur Khan, Ujir Ali, Uma Charan Ghose, Doorga Churn Sein, Jugguth Chunder Sein, Modun Mohun, Ramdoolal, Ramanundo, Doorga Churn, Chundi Churn Surmah, Sheik Asanoollah Chowdhari, and Shoodharam Surkar. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Gopal Dass Sein and Degumber Kanongoe and others, bearing a jumma of Rs. 642-1-6, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Srimoti Oloka, Ramdoyal Sen, Sreemoti Brojobashi, Juggut Chunder Sen, Shoodaram Surkar Nilamdar babut Prankristno, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, Gour Chunder, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 826-14-3.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

No. 3113.—Taraf Sheermustkhan Chowdhari; proprietors, Akbar Ali Khan, Dewan Bebi, Jenat Ali Khan, Mokhool Ali, Milkiat Fuzl Ahamed minor, and Ramsoonder. A separate account having been opened for the share of Fuzl Ahamed minor, and the sudder jumma of that share, Rs. 165-10, and the shares of all other proprietors, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 527-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of revenue :—

Mehal Lakheraj resumed, Mouzah Borghope, Thannah Satkania.

No. 13407.—Taluk Gouri Sunker, Boidonath Kanongoe; proprietors, Grish Chunder Rai and Lolita Thakurani; sudder jumma, Rs. 701-4-3.

J. WHITMORE, *For Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 2, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871 :—

Mehal Noabad.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Chota Sonooah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 303.—Talook Chota Sonooah, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,072-0-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Borghona, Thannah Satkania.

No. 314.—Talook Gouri Sunker, Boidyonath Kanongo, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 639-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Naporah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 541.—Talook Srimoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Proprietors, Sreemoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 633-11-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Bakolea, Kismut Chur Shabek Bakolea, Thannah Towa.

No. 559.—Talook Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, Srimoti Noor Bebi; Proprietors, said Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, and Srimoti Noor Bebi; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 686-4.

J. WHITMORE, *For Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Furreedpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 4th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 2793.—Taluk Amanullah, in Pergunnah Jalalpur; recorded proprietors, Amanullah and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs 1,515-4-3¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-13-0¾ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

FURREEDPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 27th January 1872.

A. J. FRASER, *Deputy Collector in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office o that, district, on the 12th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 1016.—Mehal Dearah More-us-dabed, More-Munoruth, and More-Goburdhun, Pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mussamat Arfay Begum *oorf* Hosseinee Begum, Mussamut Kneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Allahee Begum Ali Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Walee Ahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Ubhnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughonath Pershad Sing, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwar Sing, Hurkishur Pershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandh Pershad Sing, deceased, Bishoon Pershad Sing, Ram Loll Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoor Pershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Gobinddharee Sing, Aluckhoharee Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Runglal Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopalnarain Sing, Nursingh Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Tookun Sing, Bhojoo Sing, Laulbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Khoosihal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Pahulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Gujjoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing; Sudder Jumma Rs. 4,211-2-0, of which Rs. 1,093-12-6 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Ubnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughoonath Pershad Sing, Gobindharee Sing, Ulukhdharee Sing, Tookun Sing, Bhoojoo Sing, and Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per Section 10, Act XI of 1859.

The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 3,117-5-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Arphay Begum *oorf* Hoseinee Begum, Mussamut Kuneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Alahee Begum, Ali Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Wuleeahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwur Sing, Hurkishwurpershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandhpershad Sing, deceased, Bishoonpershad Sing, Ramlall Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoorpershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Runglall Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopal Narain Sing, Nursing Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Lallbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Koosheehal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Puhulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Goojoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

C. F. WORSLEY,
Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

PATNA COLLECTORATE, BANKIPORE,
The 31st January 1872.

اشتهار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح هوکه حسب دفعه ٦ اکت ١١ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومة الذیل ضلع پٹنه مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روي دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ ماه جنوري سنه ١٨٧٢ ع واجب الوصول هی بروز منگل بتاریخ ١٢ ماه مارچ سنه ١٨٧٢ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام مین رکها جائیگا *

قسم دویم بندوبست میعادي *

نمبر ١٠١٦ توزیع محال دیاره موراسداباد و مور-منورتهه و مور-گوبردهن پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري مسماة عارفه بیگم عرف حسنے بیگم و مسماة کنیز فاطمه بیگم و محمد امان الله خان و نصیر احمد خان و مسماة الهي بیگم و علے احمد خان و مسماة امراو بیگم و ولے احمد خان و عنایت الله خان عرف عبد المجید خان خود و وارث عبد الرشید خان متوفی و محمد ابراهیم حسین خان و مجید النسا بیگم و ابهناسے سهاي عرف رگهوناتهه پرشاد سنگه و جگوناتهه پرشاد سنگه و رام پرتاپ سنگه و شام کشور سنگه و هرکشور پرشاد سنگه نابالغ پسر بابو کاندهه پرشاد سنگه متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگه و رام لعل سنگه و مسماة جیتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگه ٹهاکر پرشاد سنگه و هر پرشاد سنگه و گوبند دهاري سنگه و الکهه دهاري سنگه و لچهمي پرشاد سنگه و رنگ لعل سنگه و مادهو پرشاد سنگه و گوپال نراین سنگه و نرسنگه نراین سنگه و کلدیپ نراین سنگه و دیونراین سنگه و مسماة سندر کنور و ٹوکن سنگه و بهوجو سنگه و لعلبهاري سنگه و کنجبهاري سنگه و رام نراین سنگه عرف رامجي و مسماة خوشال کنور و لوکهناتهه سنگه و کنجل سنگه و پهلوان سنگه و سنکر سنگه و گجو سنگه و کهربان سنگه صدر جمع ٢-٤٢١١ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ٦-١٢-١٠٩٣ منهاي هوگا بابت حصه ابهناسے سهاي عرف رگهو ناتهه پرشاد سنگه و گوبند دهاري سنگه و الکهه دهاري سنگه و ٹوکن سنگه و بهوجو سنگه و محمد ابراهیم حسین خان جسکے ساتهه حساب کهولا گیا بمراد دفعه ١٠ اکت ١١ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع *

صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ٦-٥-٣١١٧ بابت حصہ مسماۃ عارفہ بیگم عرف حسنے بیگم و مسماۃ کنیز فاطمہ بیگم و محمد امان اللہ خان و نصیو احمد خان و مسماۃ الہی بیگم و علے احمد خان و مسماۃ امراو بیگم و ولی احمد خان و عنایت اللہ خان عرف عبدالمجید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان متوفی و مجید النسا بیگم و جگر ناتھ پرشاد سنگھ و رام پرتاپ سنگھ و سام کشور سنگھ و ہرکشور پرشاد سنگھ نابالغ پسر بابو کاندھہ پرشاد سنگھ متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگھ و رام لعل سنگھ و مسماۃ جتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگھ و تہاکر پرشاد سنگھ و ہرپرشاد سنگھ و اچھمي پرشاد سنگھ و رنگ لعل سنگھ و مادھو پرشاد سنگھ و گوپال نراین سنگھ و نرسنگھ نراین سنگھ و کلدیپ نراین سنگھ و دیو نراین سنگھ و مسماۃ سندر کنور و لعل بیہاري سنگھ و کنجبہاري سنگھ و رام نراین سنگھ عرف رامجي و مسماۃ خوشحال کنور و لوکہناتھ سنگھ و کنجل سنگھ و پہلوان سنگھ و شنکر سنگھ و گجو سنگھ و کہربان سنگھ غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام ہوگا فقط *

پٹنہ کلکٹریٹ بانکیپور
٣١ جنوري ١٨٧٢

سي: اف: وسلے
دپوٹي کلکٹر کلکٹر تورے لئے

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarrah Pergunnah Essuppore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Chunder Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-3-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-9 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Taraf Sagerneah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryun, Premnaryun Parry, Lukhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joytara Debya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah, Talook Rajah Buroda Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1872, corresponding with the 20th Phalgoon 1279 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate, to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 501.—The rights and interests of Baijoo Sing, in mehal Sendooar, pergunnah Baul; recorded proprietors are Baijoo Sing, Chuttur Sing, &c. The sudder jumma of the entire Estate is Rs. 693-5-4.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and payment of Government revenue.:—

10*kts.* of Rughoonundun Sing and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 461-13-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 2459.—The rights and interests of Achul Opudhia, Mahurbun Sing, Ramsuhoy Sing, Thacoor Sing, Rughoonath Sing, Kullian Sing, Ramsuhoy Roy, Ramessur Roy, Jutteedharee Lal, Rusul Roy, Trashee Pershad Sing, Goorpershad Sing, and Doobree Opudhia, in Mehal Dhurum Raj Pergunnah Gooh; recorded proprietors, Achul Opudhia and others. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 663-7-5.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and the payment of Government revenue:—

7*kts.* of Radhayram Pershad and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 332-2.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

C. B. GARRETT,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنہ ١٨٥٩ ع کے یہہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع سارن مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ جنوري سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز جمعہ تاریخ ١٥ مارچ سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع مطابق ٢٠ پھاگن سنہ ١٢٧٩ فصلے کچہري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکھا جاویگا *

نمبر شماري	نمبر توزيع	نام محال قسم اول	قسم مطالبه
نمبر ۱	نمبر ۵۰۱	محال سندوار پرگنه بال جسکا جمع صدر مبلغ ۶۹۳-۵-۱ هی و خانه مالگذار مین نام بیچو سنگه و چهتر سنگه وغیره کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه رگهو نندن سنگه و غیره بقید ده قلم تفریق رول شده بمواد اکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۴۶۱-۱۳-۶ متعلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي بیچو سنگهه جمعي مبلغ ۲۲۱-۷-۱۰ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۲-۴-۷ کے نیلام هوگا *	باقي مالگذاري سرکار
نمبر ۲	نمبر ۲۴۵۹	محال دهرمراج پرگنه گوه که جسکا جمع صدر ۶۶۳-۵-۷ هی و جانه مالگذار مین نام اچل اوپدهیا و غیوه کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه راده رون پرشاد و غیره بقید هفت قلم تفریق رول شده نمبر ۱ و ایکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۲-۲ متلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي اچل اوپدهیا و مهربان سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و تهاکر سنگهه و رگهو ناتهه سنگهه و کلیان سنگهه و رام سهاي راي و رامیشر راي و جتادهاری لعل و رسال رای و کاشے پرشاد سنگهه و گور پرشاد سنگهه و دوبری اوپدهیا جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۱-۵-۵ بعلت باقي مالگذاری سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۱-۹-۲ کے نیلام هوگا *	ایضا

سي: بي: گیویت
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۲ فبروری سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore; recorded Proprietor, Sheonondun Roy, non-applicant; Sudder Jumma of the entire Mehal, Rs. 1,059-11-9. The share of non-applicant alone shall be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 7-15-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859 :—

	Names of villages.	Names of Proprietors.	Amount of Jumma. R.	A.	P.	K.	M.
1.	Noughura ...	Rookmin Bibi and others ...	13	13	1	8	0
2.	Kusbe Chynepore ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	13	13	10	8	0
3.	Sirbit Khass ...	Mussamut Goonrani Koour and others	221	9	7	4	0
4.	Ditto ...	Seoraj Sing and others ...	55	6	4	0	0
5.	Ditto ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	27	11	4	0	0
6.	Ditto ...	Nuki Ally Khan ...	27	11	2	8	0
7.	Kutra ...	Reoti Roy ...	42	10	7	12	0
8.	Sirbit and Gobindipore Luhrajai-rampore ...	Nuki Ally Khan and others ...	113	3	2	12	0
9.	Kootmunpore ...	Koulesur Choubey and others ...	12	1	5	1	7
10.	Kota ...	Judoo Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
11.	Kekurha ...	Ramlall and others ...	5	5	4	0	0
12.	Gobindipore Lohrajey Rampore ...	Mussamut Umani Kooner and others	19	15	11	12	0
13.	Kota ...	Mussamut Zeb Kooner and others ...	112	6	4	18	0
14.	Kota ...	Saligram Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
15.	Kootmunpore ...	Jhuboo Choubey ...	6	0	8	10	13

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 30th January 1872.

H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

اشتهار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریه اسکے سب لوگونکو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع شاهآباد کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کي صاحب کلکٹر کے افیس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي

سنه ۱۸۷۲ جنوري تاريخ ۱۲ مين دن جمعه هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کي بطور مجريه آئين کے مطابق ادا هونے کا ضابطه هی اسکے اداي کي واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع ماه مارچ تاريخ ۱۴ مين نيلام عام کي اخريه کارمين فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۲ ماه جنوري تاريخ ۳۰ فقط *

تفصيل قسم اول

نمبر ۱۴۲۸ــمحال سربيت پرگنه چين‌پور جسکي خانه مالگذار مين نام شيونندن راي غيرسايل تفريق اول مندرج هی و مبلغ ۹-۱۱-۱۰۵۹ جمع صدر گوشواره اس محال کا هی بعلت ابقاي مبلغ ۵-۱۵-۷ باقي مالگذاري حصه خاص غيرسايل تفريق اول بابت حصه مفصله ذيل که جسکا جمع از روي دفعه ۱۰ ايکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع علحده ليا جاتا هی نيلام هوگا *

نام موضع	نام سايلان تفريق اول	تعداد جمع صدر روپيه	انه	پائي	که	م
۱ نوگهرا		۱۳	۱۳	۱	۸	۰
۲ قصبه چين پور	روکن بےبے و امام جهان بےبے و جهان بےبے	۱۳	۱۳	۱۰	۸	۰
۳ سربيت خاص	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۲۲۱	۹	۷	۴	۰
۴ ايضا	مسماة گونراني کنور و سيواب سنگهه	۵۵	۶	۴	۰	۰
۵ ايضا	سيوراج سنگهه و فقي علي خان و غلام متي خان	۲۷	۱۱	۴	۰	۰
۶ ايضا	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۲۷	۱۱	۲	۸	۰
۷ کنرا	نقي علي خان	۴۲	۱۰	۷	۱۲	۰
۸ سربيت و گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رام‌پور	ريوني راي	۱۱۳	۳	۲	۱۲	۰
۹ قطمن‌پور	نقي علي خان و مسماة مهده بےبے کوليسر چوبه جگنند چوبه و لکچند چوبه و رميسر چوبه و هر گوبند چوبه و هيرا لال چوبه و بهگوت چوبه و رگهوبر چوبه و بسيسر چوبه و اجودها چوبه و املاکهه چوبه و گنادت چوبه و گچالر چوبه	۱۲	۱	۵	۱	۷
۱۰ کوتا	جدو راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۱ کهکرها	رام لال و مسماة جيا کنور زوجه بسيسر سنگهه و هرجهوکهن سنگهه و رام چرن سنگهه	۵	۵	۴	۰	۰
۱۲ گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رام‌پور	مسماة اماني کنور زوجه گردهاري سنگهه و مسماة کونراني کنور	۱۹	۱۵	۱۴	۱۲	۰
۱۳ کوتا	مسماة زيب کنور مادر وليه جدو مني راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۴ ايضا	سالگرام راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۵ قطمن‌پور	جهبو چوبه	۶	۰	۸	۱۰	۱۳

شاه‌اباد کلکٹريٹ
۳۰ جنوري ۱۸۷۲

ايچ اليکزانڈر
کلکٹر

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 22nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Number on the rent roll of the district, 2049. Name of mehal and that of pergunnah, Pergunnah Katalipara. Names of proprietors, Obhoya Debya, Gour Chandra Chowdhuri, Rasik Chandra Chowdhuri, Jagadamba, as guardian of Gooru Prosad Chowdhuri, Haitonnissa Khatun, Karimannissa, Kalikishore Sarma Chowdhuri, Sarba Mangola, Jagadamba Debya, Rashmonee Debya, Gour Moni Debya, Mohun Chandra Sen, Tilock Chandra Sen, Kebul Krishna Sen, Purno Chandra Sen, Ram Hari Sen, Ram Komal Sen Chowdhurian, Lakhi Narain Das, *alias* Lakhi Kandha Das, Kashi Chandra Chowdhuri, Koylash Chandra Chowdhuri, Ishan Chandra Chowdhuri, Obhoya Charan Chowdhuri, Ambika Charan Chowdhuri, Mahomed Ikram, Sheik Kudrotullah, Hara Sundari, Lakhi Narain Das, *alias* Lakhi Kantha Das, Joy Gobinda Sen, Ram Kanai Dey, Tilock Chandra Dey, Ram Jiban Shomadar, Tilock Moni Debya, Rash Moni Debya, Gour Moni Debya, Shama Sundari Debya, Obhoy Chara Shamajpatee, Durga Charan Chakraverty, Durga Charan Chakraverty, Ganga Das Chowdhuri, Sree Moti

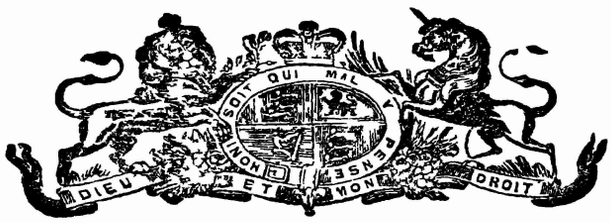
Debya, Jagavandhu Chowdhuri, Shona Moni Debya, Ananda Mai Debya, Rup Chandra Shaha, Jogadeshari Debya, Bhobanee Charan Tagore, Daya Mai Debya, Manika Mallah, Nobin Chandra Roy, Manicka Mallah, Obhoya Charan Mukhopadaya, Harimani Debya, wife of Jadu Nath Jugesshar, Ashutash Roy Chowdhuri, minor, Lakhi Narain Das, *alias* Lakhi Kantha Das, Lakhi Narain Das, *alias* Lakhi Kantha Das, Mathura Nath Chowdhuri, Kali Kantha Chowdhuri, Golock Chandra Sharkhal, Har Shunder Chowdhuri, Tara Shankar Chowdhuri, Har Shundar Sen, Kally Kumar Chakraverty, Rajbullab Chowdhuri, Ishan Chandra Chowdhuri, Ananda Chandra Chowdhuri, Har Mohun Chowdhuri, Modan Mohun Chowdhuri, Chandra Mohun Chowdhuri, Tara Moni Debya, Bisha Nath Chowdhuri, Kali Kishore Chowdhuri, himself and as guardian of Kalikantha Chowdhuri, Jutta Dhar Chowdhuri, Durga Das Chowdhuri, Mahima Chandra Chowdhuri, Ram Chandra and Ramnarain Bhuttacharja, Chandra Moni Bhuttacharja, Shonatan Das, Woogra Kantha Chowdhuri, Kali Kantha Chowdhuri, Kedar Nath Chowdhuri, Radha Charan Chowdhuri, Ram Chandra Chowdhuri, Sree Dhar Chowdhuri, Tarini Shanker Chowdhuri, Har Sundar Chowdhuri, Har Nath Chowdhuri, Dina Nath Chowdhuri, Dina Nath Bhuttacharja, Biseswar Chowdhuri, Har Kumar Chowdhuri, Bishnu Charan Chowdhuri, Kali Charan, *alias* Krishna Hari Chowdhuri, Dwarka Nath Chowdhuri, Sheeb Coomar Chowdhuri, Bhagabutty Charan Chowdhuri, Chandra Mohan Chowdhuri, Biseswar Chowdhuri, Tara Charan Chowdhuri, deceased, Gour Chandra Chowdhuri's place his son Shital Chandra Chowduri, *alias* Ara Dhan Chowdhuri, Hurri Chowdhuri, Shashi Mukee Debya, mother of Kedar Nath Chowdhuri, Shoshedhar Chowdhuri, Ramdhar Chowdhuri, Kartic Chandra Chowdhuri, Guru Nath Chowdhuri, Kali Das Chowdhuri Kali Kamal Chowdhuri, Krishna Chandra Chowdhuri, Gour Chandra Chowdhuri, Rashik Chandra Chowdhuri, Jagadamba, mother of Guru Prosad Chowdhuri, minor, Borada Debya, Guna Mani Debya, mother of Girish Chandra Bedagya, Prosonno Kumar Bedagya, Bhagaban Chandra Chowdhuri, Har Nath Chowdhuri, Tarak Chandra Chowdhuri, Broja Nath Chowdhuri, Bishambhar Chowdhuri, and Tara Moni Debya, mother of Har Kishore Chowdhuri, minor, and Bidhoo Mookhi Debya. Government revenue, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 696-5-11. Remarks, 8 *as.* 13 *gs.* 2 *ks.* 2 *kts.* 13 *kns.* 1½ *ps.* 2 *kgs.* 14 *ts.* share of the estate will be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 20-5-6.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd February 1872.

H. BEVERIDGE, *Offg. Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS WIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in th City of Calcutta.—February 14, 1872.

No. 7 of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 10th February 1872.

Present:

J. GRAHAM, ESQ., ADVOCATE-GENERAL, *Presiding.*
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
and
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

JUTE WAREHOUSES: FIRE-BRIGADE.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to amend the law for the registration of jute warehouses, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade, be considered in order to the final settlement of its clauses. He said the clauses were settled by the Council at its last meeting, but the Bill was not then passed, as several important alterations were made on that day, and it was considered expedient that the Bill should be republished before being passed. Yesterday and to-day notice had been given of some further amendments

which were to be proposed, and he therefore moved that they should be taken into consideration in the order in which they stood.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, that the necessity of the first amendment of which he had given notice would become apparent when it was considered that the time for putting the Act into operation would be entirely contingent on the completion of the inspection and submission of the report of the Select Committee of the Justices provided for under section 5 of the Bill. The number of jute warehouses scattered over the town was so large that the preliminaries might not be gone through by the 15th of July next, the date fixed for the submission of the Committee's report. It was to remove all incentives to undue haste in the work of inspection and inquiry, and to its being perfunctorily performed, and licenses in respect to existing warehouses being wantonly withheld, that he thought some words of the kind he proposed were necessary. He would therefore move the substitution, in lines 1 and 2 of section 3, of the words "such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint and notify in the *Calcutta Gazette*," for the words "the 31st July next after the passing of this Act."

MR. COLVIN said, it was incumbent on him to oppose this amendment. The amendment appeared to him to strike at an essential principle of the Bill, that within the shortest reasonable time existing jute warehouses should be brought within the operation of this Act. The measure had been introduced to the Council as a somewhat urgent one, as dealing with a question which demanded early and prompt legislation. It appeared to him most necessary that some early date should be fixed for the commencement of the Act, and in fixing the 31st July he considered that the earliest rather than the latest desirable date had been fixed. Any one acquainted with the jute trade would agree with him that no more reasonable or more practicable date could be fixed than the end of the annual jute season; and it would be more convenient to the owners of jute warehouses that the Act should take effect from that date. He would venture to say that the practical result of the amendment which had been proposed would be to defer the commencement of the operation of the Act to another jute season. He was sure that the hon'ble member himself did not intend that his amendment should have that effect. Although Mr. Colvin was not willing that the operation of the Act should be precipitated, he thought that the 31st July next was not too early a date to fix for the commencement of the Act, and he did certainly object to its being put off to an indefinite date. The hon'ble member had based his objection to the date fixed for the commencement of the Act on the ground that the work of inspection could not be properly done within the time allowed; but Mr. Colvin trusted that the Council would support the decision of the Select Committee by adhering to the date fixed by them.

The motion was then put and negatived.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER moved that in line 8 of section 4 the words "person using the same" be substituted for the words "owner or occupier thereof." He said the Council would observe that the penalty on default being made in taking out a license was enforceable only against the occupier or person using the warehouse; he did not therefore see the necessity of requiring the owner of the premises to take out a license when his non-compliance with the requisition could not be enforced by a penalty: he would make the occupier or person using the premises only liable to take out a license.

MR. DAMPIER said that perhaps the hon'ble member did not observe that the provision to which he referred was permissive: the section said that no warehouses should be used for the storage of jute or cotton unless the owner *or* occupier took out a license. It did not impose any liability on the owner, but simply enabled the owner of the premises to take out a license instead of the occupier, if he did not do so.

THE PRESIDENT observed that the license must be taken out by either the owner or occupier: he thought the hon'ble member's explanation satisfied the objection raised by the hon'ble mover of the amendment.

The motion was then put and negatived.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER moved the insertion, after "thereof" in line 17 of section 6, of the following words :—

"In case the said person is unwilling to comply with the said restrictions and conditions, he may serve a notice upon the owner, with a copy of the certificate annexed thereto, calling upon him to comply with the terms thereof; and in case the owner declines or fails to carry out the same within a reasonable time, the lease of the jute warehouse (provided that the terms thereof shew that the said warehouse was leased expressly for the storage of jute or cotton) shall thereupon stand cancelled."

He said this was simply an attempt at a solution of the complications that would necessarily arise in the relations of landlord and tenant on the passing of this Act. He was, however, very far from being satisfied that the amendment he proposed would meet the whole difficulty, but it would go to some extent towards it, and he left it entirely to the Council to decide the matter.

MR. BERNARD said, he thought this amendment was an extremely important one, and he agreed with the hon'ble President that if the principle of the amendment were accepted by the Council it would be possible to put the amendment in a better form of words than that in which it now stood. For his own part he thought that a clause of this scope would unnecessarily commit the Legislature to interference with existing agreements of this particular kind. As the amendment stood, it would only affect those leases which by their terms expressly showed that the lease was granted for a jute warehouse. He was not sure (nor, he believed, was the hon'ble member,) whether such a clause existed in many leases: it probably did not exist in many leases; but until inquiry was made, neither the hon'ble member nor the Council could say. If such a clause did not exist in the leases, then the clause would simply become inoperative; but if it did, then this amendment would alter the conditions of all existing leases, and it would throw the burden of putting jute warehouses into order on the owner, and take it away entirely from the occupier. Mr. Bernard should be very glad if the President would see fit to give the Council the benefit of his advice on the legal question; and if the principle of the amendment which the hon'ble member proposed was accepted by the Council, Mr. Bernard thought the Bill ought not to be finally passed that day with an important amendment of this kind. The consideration of the Bill would have to be postponed, so that the amendment might be carefully considered and the people interested in it might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon it.

THE PRESIDENT said that this was a very important amendment, and as it affected the rights of property to a great extent, he thought it should not be disposed of in a hasty way. The notice of amendment had only reached him that morning, and he had not had sufficient time to consider the matter carefully; but the question of principle being now before the Council, he thought it would be fair to consider it. He believed there were very few instances in which it was expressed in the lease that the house and premises should only be used for the storing of jute; but he understood there were many leases in which there was the mutual understanding between the parties that the premises were to be used for a jute screw-house. He did not wish to give an off-hand opinion upon the subject, but he thought that in the case of a lease in which it was expressly agreed that the premises should be used only as a jute warehouse, and a supervening law came in to the effect that it should not be so used in its existing state, whereby it became impossible for the tenant to get the benefit of his lease, the contract would be held to be dissolved, inasmuch as a beneficial enjoyment would be rendered impossible by the act of the law. But there were many other cases in which, without any such express words in the lease, or words necessarily leading to that conclusion, it might be well understood that the object of the party taking the lease was for the purpose of a jute warehouse: the parties in fact did not contemplate a new law requiring other conditions, involving an increase of expense in putting the premises into a condition which the existing law did not require. Therefore, if the tenant was prohibited from carrying out the purposes for which he took the lease, the President thought it was only just that he should in some way be protected. On the other hand, as this Act stood, the landlord might hold the tenant to his lease, notwithstanding that he might not be able to carry on the purposes for which he took the

premises and the Act made no provision that it should be obligatory on the landlord to permit the alterations requisite to qualify the premises for a license. Under these circumstances it did seem fair that some arrangement should be made to adjust these differences. The question was, how was that to be done. The principle, he thought, of a law which interfered and imported particular conditions in order to carry on trade, should be that the landlord should pay the expenses of the alterations, and that he should be entitled to some interest upon the money which he was compelled to lay out; and also that it should be obligatory on the landlord, in cases where the premises were in reality let for the purpose of a jute warehouse, either to make or allow the tenant to make the necessary alterations in the premises which were required by the law to put them in a proper state for the carrying on of the business. The result would be that the landlord would be compelled to allow the alterations to be made at his expense, and that the tenant should pay something by way of interest for that expenditure.

MR. DAMPIER said that he thought sufficient time should be given for the consideration of such a clause, and that the Council should not be called upon to decide the matter at once.

MR. BERNARD said he thought that it would be well to take the sense of the Council whether they wished to make an amendment of this kind at all: if it should be carried in the affirmative, it would be on the understanding that the Bill should not be passed that day, and that the wording of the section should be well considered and laid before the Council as early as possible.

MR. BAYLEY said that the alternative of rejecting the amendment merely involved leaving the difficulty to be dealt with by the Courts under existing principles of law instead of introducing a new principle; and if he had understood the hon'ble President rightly, and it was the case that very few leases did contain a special clause showing that the warehouse was leased expressly for the storage of jute or cotton, then the amendment would be very rarely operative, and the practical result would be precisely the same, and would leave the whole question for decision under the law as it stood. He was not sure that it would be worth while to introduce a questionable interference with existing rules of law merely for this object. In the case of the destruction of a jute warehouse by fire, the tenant would bear the loss of the remainder of his lease, and the owner would suffer the loss occasioned by the fire. He thought this was an equitable principle. He thought therefore that there was some danger in the Council laying down a general principle of law which was to deal with leases of different periods of duration, some of which were said to be for fourteen years: while the great majority of these leases were, he believed, for short terms, mainly from year to year; and in respect to these small leases the principle would be nugatory if not injurious. If we allowed a notice of six months to be given to the landlord, by that time most of the leases would be at an end; and in the case of very long leases, the principle of ultimate private adjustment would hold good whether the loss, in the first instance, fell partly upon the owner and partly upon the occupier, or wholly on the occupier, or wholly on the owner: but the principle would operate very differently in the case of long and of short leases. On the whole he thought it would be well to leave the matter as it stood; if there was any legal difficulty, one or two cases would settle it.

MR. DAMPIER said that if this question was to be put to the vote, it was necessary to draw the attention of the Council to a point as to which the remarks of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill seemed to him (Mr. Dampier) to be not quite accurate. The hon'ble member had said, that the effect of the amendment as it now stood would be to throw the whole cost and responsibility on the owner, instead of on the occupier, but it appeared to Mr. Dampier that there was a self-adjusting limit, which he thought would work somewhat in this way. If the lease was for a short term the occupier would not make the alterations himself; he would call on the owner to do so. It would be at the option of the owner to make them or not. He might say to the occupier, "If you do not choose to incur the expense, throw up your lease." But on the other hand if the lease was one of those fourteen years' leases, which had been

referred to, and if the owner thought that it would be worth the occupier's while to incur the expense, the owner would refuse to make the alterations and leave the expense to be borne by the occupier. He thought the matter would adjust itself by the circumstances of each particular case.

MR. ROBINSON said that he was inclined to think that the best course would be to confine this Bill to the simple object of securing the safety of the town from fire. As far as his experience went, he did not think that the difficulty of the landlord and tenant adjusting these matters between themselves would be very great. From the nature of leases in Calcutta he did not think that those difficulties were worth much attention, and he could not foresee the slightest inconvenience in leaving the landlord and tenant to arrange between themselves how they were fairly to meet the provisions of the law. He believed any attempt to do so would only lead to confusion and difficulty; whereas, if the parties were left alone, no such difficulties would arise.

MR. SCHALCH said, if it were competent to him to move an amendment, he would suggest that the section should stand over for consideration till the next meeting of the Council. Those who were in favor of such an amendment could vote for it, and if the amendment were carried, a section might be so prepared in the interval before the next meeting of the Council as to meet the opinion and views which had been expressed by the President. Such a course would bring the question before the Council in a more complete shape, and the matter could then be fairly discussed and decided.

THE PRESIDENT said he thought, the best course would be to take the votes on the substantive motion first: if that motion was affirmed, the question could then be postponed for further consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

The Council then divided:

AYES—3.	NOES—8.
Baboo Digumber Mitter.	Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Dampier.	Mr. Robinson.
The President.	Mr. Colvin.
	Moulvie Abdool Luteef.
	Mr. Bernard.
	Mr. Bayley.
	Mr. Rivers Thompson.
	Mr. Schalch.

The motion was therefore negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard two verbal amendments were made in section 6.

MR. BERNARD moved the insertion, after the the word "suspend" in line 3 of section 9, of the words "for such time as they shall think fit." He said that by this section the Justices had the power to suspend any licenses, but the section did not say for what period the suspension should continue. It seemed right that if the Justices had the power to suspend a license, they should also have power to determine for what period the suspension should take effect.

The motion was agreed to.

In section 13, MR. BERNARD moved the insertion of the words "or cancelled" after the word "refused" in line 6; and of the words "or during the time for which such license shall have been suspended" after the word "thereof" in the same line. He said these amendments were introduced to give effect to section 9. As section 13 stood, a penalty was imposed for using a jute warehouse after the refusal to grant a license. But if the Justices had power (as they would have under section 9) to cancel a license which they had granted, or to suspend it for a certain time, it seemed necessary that some penalty should be imposed for a breach of the order cancelling or suspending the license. These words were therefore proposed to be inserted with that view.

The motions were severally agreed to.

On the motion of MR. BERNARD a verbal amendment was made in section 14.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction, at the end of clause (3) of section 16, of the words "not being members of the Calcutta and Suburban Police

Force." He said that the object of the amendment was this. As the section stood the Justices at a special meeting had the power to frame bye-laws, amongst other things, for the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the fire-brigade. It had been pointed out that if the fire-brigade was to be worked cheaply, and the town was not to be heavily burdened for its support, then it would naturally happen that the European and Native members of the Calcutta Police should be the persons appointed to work it. As the Council were aware, the Police force of Calcutta was not managed directly by the Justices, but by the Commissioner of Police under the local Government, and the Commissioner of Police would take care to see that the officers of police appointed to the fire-brigade attended to their own police duties. If that were to be done, it would be necessary to make many members of the police force also members of the fire-brigade. For instance, the Chief Officer might be an officer of the police; if he were not a police officer, it would be necessary that he should be well paid for the responsible position he would hold, and the large powers he was authorized to exercise under section 17. He would naturally be idle the greater part of the year, for fires were not now of frequent occurrence in Calcutta, and in certain seasons he would have no duties at all to perform. The time of a highly paid man would therefore hardly be fully occupied. While if the Chief Officer was a police officer, and if the justices passed these bye-laws for the training and discipline of the brigade, he would have to serve two masters, and would thus be placed in a difficult position. It seemed better, therefore, that the members of the Calcutta Police force, who should also be members of the fire-brigade, should not be subject to the bye-laws of the Justices.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bernard moved the omission from section 18 of all the words after the word "magistrate" in line 6, and the substitution for them of the words "having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts". He said that the words, which he proposed to omit were inserted at the last meeting of the Council, with the object of taking the conduct of the investigation as to the cause of a fire, from the hands of the executive and imposing that duty on a judicial officer. As the section stood it was not quite clear whether the obligation to make enquiries of this kind lay on the magistrate, in every case of fire. As everybody must know some fires were small and unimportant; others were extensive, and regarding which very careful enquiries were necessary. It seemed to Mr. Bernard unnecessary to burden the magistrate with the duty of making enquiries in every case of fire. The amendment therefore, provided for the Chief Officer of the fire-brigade making enquiries in every case, and he would report to the magistrate, who in cases of doubt or difficulty would then, if he thought fit, make an enquiry. Another object of the amendment was to correct an inaccuracy of expression in the section as it now stood. As it now read, the report was to be made to "the Magistrate of Police of the town or division of the town in which the fire shall have occurred;" but as the Council knew the Act would apply to the suburbs as well as to Calcutta, and the amendment which Mr. Bernard proposed provided that the report of the Chief Officer should be made to the magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which the fire should have occurred.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bernard said that as the Council had come to a decision adverse to the only important amendment of principle which had been proposed, and as the amendments which had been agreed to did not make any substantive alteration in the provisions of the Bill, he would now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

The Council was then adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 10th February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Feb. 10th	0·5	Cold ...	Very good. The rain has injured the linseed a little and mango much, which is in blossom, and is a large and important crop in the district.	
2	Monghyr ...	,, 10th	0·4	Rainy ...	Favorable.	
3	Purneah ...	,, 10th	0·4	Rainy and cloudy	A full outturn of all the crops expected almost throughout the district.	
4	Rajmehal.					
5	Deoghur.					
6	Nya Doomka.					
7	Godda ...	,, 10th	* Heavy shower on 5th.	Cloudy, then fair	The rain has been beneficial to khesari (a kind of pulse) and to sugar-cane.	* No rain gauge.
8	Pakour ...	,, 10th	†	Cloudy and rainy, and then clear and cold.	Gram injured, and mustard and wheat benefited by the rain.	† Not observed owing to absence at Rajmehal.
9	Jamtarra ...	,, 10th	1·0	Rainy, and then fine and bracing.	No crops on the ground.	
10	Patna ...	,, 10th	0·4	Partly clear and partly cloudy.	Spring crops better owing to improvement in weather.	
11	Gya ...	,, 10th	1·8	Damp and cloudy	The spring crops have suffered to some extent owing to the excessive fall of rain.	
12	Chumparun ...	,, 10th	0	Cool ...	Spring crops promise well.	
13	Sarun ...	,, 10th	0·2	Fine and very cold	The westerly winds favorable to the spring crops, which are good.	
14	Shahabad ...	,, 10th	0·3	Fair ...	The winter crops continue promising, though peas and musoor are slightly injured; the strong west-wind and a bright sun will do very possible good to the crops.	
15	Tirhoot ...	,, 10th	0	Fair and cold ...	Spring crops promise well.	
16	Rajshahye ...	,, 8th	2·4	Cool and pleasant, then rainy and foggy.	The spring crops daily improving.	Small-pox prevailing in some places.
17	Bograh ...	,, 2nd	0·1	Cloudy and foggy	Good.	
18	Dinagepore ...	,, 10th	0·2	Foggy, cloudy, and rainy, and piercing cold.	Little of winter crops grows in the district; mustard scanty owing to want of rain in October.	
19	Maldah ...	,, 10th	0·9	Cloudy and rainy, then westerly wind and much cold.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	,, 10th	2·44	Fair, then cloudy and rainy.	Good.	
21	Pubna ...	,, 10th	2·1	Variable; heavy rain with wind, thunder, and lightning.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	,, 10th	0	Gusty and cold ..	Ploughing going on.	
23	Burdwan ...	,, 10th	‡	Partly fair and partly cloudy.	Favorable ..	‡ Not received.
24	Bancoorah ...	,, 9th	0·9	Cool and cloudy	The rain has done much good to the crops.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	,, 10th	1·2	Wet and stormy, then very fine.	Outturn of 12 annas in some places and still less in others of spring crops expected.	
26	Hooghly	,, 10th	3·3	Clear and cloudy	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	,, 10th	0	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	,, 8th	0·1	Fair ...	Good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
29	Nuddea ...	Feb. 10th	1·7	Cool and clear ...	Winter crops not very good, but improving since the rain.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 9th	2·2	Cloudy and rainy.	*	* Nothing reported.
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 10th	Slight	Fair, and then cloudy and rainy.	Spring crops good.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 10th	0·6	Cloudy and rainy, then fair and dry.	Good.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 9th	0·4	Cold and fair, then rainy.	Good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 10th	0·7	Cloudy and rainy, then cold and fine.	Good; the rain has done much good to all standing crops.	General health good, few cases of cholera in one thannah
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 3rd	0	Fair ..	Good.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 3rd	0	Good ..	Very good.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 3rd	0	Fair, cold, and dull	Good.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 3rd	0	Warm ...	Generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 2nd	0	Fair ...	†	† Not received
40	Tipperah ...	„ 2nd	0	Cool and dry ..	Mustard tolerably good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 3rd	0	Foggy ...	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 10th	0·4	Seasonable ..	Good.	
43	Balasore. ...	„ 2nd	0	Hotter for the season.	Satisfactory, except in the Chilka isthmus. Embankments and excavations as relief works going on in Malood and Parikood.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 10th	0·5	Stormy and rainy	Crops improved by the rain.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 9th	0·9	Cloudy and cold, with a slight fall of hailstones.	Fair, but the cloudy weather will do harm if it continues.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 10th	·8	Fine ...	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, urhur, linseed, and rape, have improved by the rain.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 3rd	0	Dry and cold ...	Unfavorable as regards pulses.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 3rd	0·3	ariable ...	Sugar-cane and mustard doing well.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 2nd	2·1	Unsettled with rain, thunder, and storm.	Spring crops promising well.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 3rd	0·4	Cool, damp, and cloudy.	Crops reaped.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 3rd	0	Cold and dry ...	Salee crops favorable.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 3rd	0·6	Fair ..	Satisfactory.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 2nd	0	Fair ...	No standing crop, except a little of cotton.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jan. 26th	0·1	Fine, cold, and seasonable.	Work still going on in the "jhums;" "koni-dhan" being sown.	
55	Naga Hills ...	Feb. 10th	0	Very cold and cloudy.	Mustard not good; spring crops poor for want of rain; price of rice rising.	
56	Julpigoree ..	„ 3rd	0	Foggy and cloudy	Winter crops reaped; mustard not good.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 3rd	0	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 9th	0·1	Very cold and misty.	Wheat and barley once promising looking dry for want of rain; crops in the terai promising.	
59	Darjeeling ...					
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 3rd	1·2	Cloudy ..	Good.	

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling remarks:—

"I may note a strange meteorological phenomenon observed on the morning of Monday last, the 5th of February 1872. About 1 A.M. of Monday a glorious blush of crimson was observed, covering a large expanse of the heavens to the North of the station. Stars twinkled through this light. Several gentlemen watched the phenomenon for a lengthened time, and declared they never witnessed a more gorgeous sight.

It was evidently unusual, as the Bhooteahs of the place say they have never seen the like. The light was steady, and sustained from 1 A.M. to 4 A.M., and could not, the observers say, have been the reflection of a fire, however extensive."

Darjeeling, 10th February 1872.

B. W. D. MORTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jajipore	Not received	ditto	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore	Nil	ditto	ditto	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bhuddruck	ditto	Nil	ditto	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pooree	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	0·46	0·70	4th Feb. 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0·61	0·73	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	0·10	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Puchumba	Nil	0·46	0·46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee	ditto	0·54	0·54	ditto.	
	Palamow	ditto	Not received	0·55	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Purulia	ditto	0 26	0 26	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 1872	
	Chyebassa	ditto	Nil	ditto	4th Feb. 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	1·32	0·83	2·85	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	1·58	0·29	2·75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	1·70	0·67	3·22	ditto.	
	Behar	0·69	1·06	2·06	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Bah	1·18	Not received	1·68	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Gya	0·15	ditto	0·43	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	Nil	0·38	0.48	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowadah	ditto	1·51	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad	1·03	0·98	3·12	ditto.	
	Chumparun	0.51	Not received	0 51	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bettiah	Not received	ditto	0·70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah	1·50	0·20	2·50	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Sewan	0·43	0·02	1·21	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore	1·40	0 20	2·30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	0·94	0·16	1·12	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	0·35	0·30	1·25	ditto.	
	Tajpore	1·20	Not received	3·40	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Mudhubani	2·00	ditto	2·42	ditto.	
	Hajipore	1·59	1·00	3·07	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrah	1·45	0·35	2·57	ditto.	
	Buxar	1·15	0·30	2·86	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·45	0·90	1 54	ditto.	
	Bhubhooah	1·15	Not received	1·10	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Benares	1·55	Nil	1·55	4th Feb. 1872.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	0·11	0·27	0·48	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	0 50	Nil	0·50	ditto.	
	Banka	0·26	0·90	1·52	ditto.	
	Soopool	0 99	Not received	0·99	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Monghyr	1·05	0·44	1·71	4th Feb. 1872	
	Jamooie	Nil	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Begooserai	1·00	2·05	3·05	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Deoghur	Not received	1·09	1·12	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamtara	Nil	0·50	0·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Pakour	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 28th Jan.
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	0.32	0·32	ditto.	
	Purneah	1·20	0·25	1 45	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	1·36	Not received	1·36	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	0·28	0·28	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	0·60	0 67	1·62	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Maldah	0 04	0·41	0·50	ditto.	
	Berhampore	Nil	0 37	0·41	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	0·43	0·52	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	ditto	0 26	0·37	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	ditto	0 57	0·59	ditto.	
	Pubna	ditto	0·06	0·06	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	0·60	0·60	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	0·10	0 10	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Titalya	1 28	0·10	1·38	4th Feb. 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Not received	0·02	0·02	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa	Nil	0·60	0·72	ditto.	
	Culna	Not received	0·01	0·03	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th and 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bood-Bood	ditto	0·80	0·80	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah ...	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	0·12	0 27	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	1·28	1 35	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	Nil	0·50	ditto.	
	Serampore	0·06	ditto	0·22	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Not received	Not received	...	..	
	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	ditto	Not received	1·35	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	1·00	4th Feb. 1872	
	Gurbetta	ditto	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tumlook	0·13	ditto	0 13	ditto ..	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	Nil	Not received	0·08	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	0·08	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	Nil	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0·09	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	0 20	21st Jan. 1872	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	0 06	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·02	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	0·22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital... ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	Not received	0·70	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	0·31	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0·16	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0·51	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	ditto	0·05	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	0·37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	Not received	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Perozepore	Nil	Nil	0·37	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	0 70	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Mymensing	Not received	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atteah	0·02	0·01	0·03	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge	Nil	Not received	Nil	28th Jan 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sylhet	0·16	Nil	0·16	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar	0·42	Not received	0·67	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Hylakandy	0·18	ditto	0·57	ditto.	
	Koyah	Nil	ditto	0 47	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0 44	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	0 40	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	ditto	0·50	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	Nil	0·59	4th Feb. 1872	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	0·26	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	0·87	28th Jan. 1872	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	ditto	Nil	0·10	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	1 20	ditto	1·20	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa	0·80	0·55	1·53	ditto.	
	Goalparah	0·83	Not received	0·83	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dhoobree	1·00	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·36	0·14	0·50	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Julpigooree	0·96	Nil	0·96	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Boda	2·00	Not received	2·00	28th Jan. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0·45	ditto	0·45	ditto.	
	Nowgong	2·40	ditto	2·80	ditto.	
	Mungledye	0·64	ditto	0·64	ditto.	
	Burpettah	0·53	ditto	0·53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	1·70	Nil	1·70	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	0·36	Not received	0·84	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	Not received	ditto	0·10	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Golaghat	ditto	ditto	0·08	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nazeerah	0·35	ditto	0·57	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Debrooghur	1·15	ditto	1·65	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	0·80	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Shillong	0·01	ditto	0·01	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	0·49	ditto	0·51	ditto.	
	Jaowai	0·50	ditto	0·50	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th February 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Feb.											
Calcutta.	4th	10	30·044	30·063	73·5	67·5	71	N N E	...	...	C	
		16	29·939	29·957	78·6	68·0	54	N W	...	...	C	
	5th	10	30·047	30·066	70·5	63·0	63	E by N	...	...	K	
		16	29·913	29·931	78·5	69·0	59	S E	...	...	CS	
	6th	10	29·989	30·007	76·0	70·8	77	E S E	...	...	CK	
		16	29·852	29·870	76·9	70 0	68	S S W	...	...	KS	
	7th	10	29 912	29·931	70·6	66·3	77	S W	...	0·78	CS	
		16	29·818	29·837	70·5	67·0	82	N W	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29·960	29·979	69·0	61·5	62	W N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·876	29·895	73·7	61 5	44	N W	...	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·025	30·044	65·5	55·0	46	W by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·893	29·912	71·9	59·0	41	W by N	...	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30·006	30·025	67·8	58·0	51	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·877	29·895	75·2	61 5	41	W by S	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	4th	10	30·017	30·023	75	73	90	E	2·7*	...	N	b
		16	29·934	29·940	80	72	66	S S W	8·2*	...	K	b, m
	5th	10	30·010	30·016	74	68	72	E	7·2*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·906	29·912	79	73	73	S E	10·1*	...	N	b, m
	6th	10	29·988	29·994	78	77	95	S S W	18·6*	...	N	b
		16	29·841	29·847	78	71	69	S S W	12·1*	...	N	b, m, u
	7th	10	29·907	29·913	74	69	76	N	5·7*	0·20	N	b
		16	29·797	29·803	78	71	69	N	10·7*	...	N	b, m
	8th	10	29·950	29·956	74	65	59	N	2·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·866	29·872	79	66	47	S S W	7·1*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·012	30·018	70	56	35	N N E	10·0*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·876	29·882	75	62	44	N	9·1*	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	30·009	30·015	72	64	62	N	6·2*	...	N	b, m
		16	29·880	29·886	77	67	56	W S W	7·2*	...	K	b, m
Chittagong.	4th	10	29·934	30·028	74	68	72	N	4·1*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·867	29·960	80	66	44	W S W	6·2*	...	.....	b, m
	5th	10	29·954	30·048	73	64	58	N N E	4·2*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·878	29·972	77	66	53	N	5·9*	...	K, KS, CK	b, m
	6th	10	29·946	30·040	73	65	62	N	6·0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·809	29·902	79	66	47	N	6·3*	...	.....	b, m
	7th	10	29·862	29·957	68	64	79	N N E	5·8*	...	KS	m
		16	29·752	29·846	73	69	80	E	3·6*	...	K, CK, KS,	m
	8th	10	29·859	29·954	71	64	66	N N E	4·2*	0·10	.....	b v
		16	29·794	29·888	76	61	37	W	4·7*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·914	30·009	70	61	57	N	4·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·822	29·917	72	58	37	W	7·9*	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	29·937	30·032	69	61	60	Calm	3·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·732	29·826	73	61	46	W	8·2*	...	.....	b, m
Madras.	3rd	10	30·036	30·066	83	72	56	N E by E	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·893	29·923	83	72	56	E by N	11*	...	.....	bc
	4th	10	30·002	30·032	83	73	60	E by N	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·885	29·915	82	72	59	E by S	10*	...	.....	bc
	5th	10	29·986	30·016	82	73	63	E by S	8*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·851	29·881	82	74	66	S E by E	12*	...	.....	bc
	6th	10	29·972	30·002	84	75	64	S E	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·843	29·873	75	72	85	S by W	7*	0·28	.....	bc
	7th	10	29·941	29·971	84	76	67	S by W	9*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·813	29·843	82	74	66	S E by S	11*	...	.....	bc
	8th	10	26·980	30·010	84	76	67	S S E	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 862	29·892	84	76	67	E S E	9*	...	.....	bc
	9th	10	29·997	30·027	84	74	60	E	3*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·900	29·930	84	74	60	E	9*	...	.....	bc
Cuttack.	3rd	10	29·997	30·081	75	68	68	N N E	0·9*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·838	29·920	87	70	39	S S W	2·6*	...	.....	fair
	4th	10	29·951	30·034	79	69	58	S S W	1·9*	...	C	fair
		16	29·813	29·895	86	66	29	S S W	6·0*	...	KS	fair
	5th	10	29 939	30·022	78	70	65	S S E	2·3*	...	KS, N	cloudy
		16	29·786	29·868	84	71	50	S	6·6*	...	N	cloudy
	6th	10	29·873	29·956	81	71	59	S S W	2·8*	...	N, KS	cloudy
		16	29·729	29·811	84	73	56	N N E	7·4*	...	N, KS	cloudy
	7th	10	29·851	29·935	75	73	90	W S W	2·5*	0·40	.....	r, fair
		16	29·707	29·789	86	70	41	N W	4·7*	...	.....	fair
	8th	10	29·897	29·981	74	60	39	W S W	1·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·762	29·844	84	62	22	W N W	3·7*	...	.....	fair
	9th	10	29·962	30·046	72	58	37	N N E	1·4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·800	29·883	81	62	28	N N E	4·0*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	4th	10	30·016	30·038	72	68	80	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·914	29·936	79	73	73	W	1	...	K	b
	5th	10	30·026	30·048	71	68	85	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·904	29·926	79	71	65	W	2	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·990	30·012	73	70	85	E N E	1	...	.....	m
		16	29·864	29·886	79	75	82	W	2	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·933	29·955	72	69	85	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·837	29·859	78	71	69	W	2	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·905	29·927	75	71	81	N	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·842	29·864	79	72	69	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29 984	30·006	71	69	89	N N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·882	29·904	75	62	44	N W	2	...	.....	b

Port Blair
Madras
Vizagapata
Akyab
False Poin
Cuttack
Saugor Isl
Chittagong
Calcutta
Jessore
Dacca
Cachar
Hazareeba
Berhampo
Gya
Patna
Monghyr
Darjeeling
Goalparah
Shillong
Benares
Roorkee

STATIO

T

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	Nil	Not received	0·08	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	0·08	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	Nil	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0·09	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	0 20	21st Jan. 1872	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	0 06	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·02	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	0·22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital... ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	Not received	0·70	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	0·31	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0·16	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0·51	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	ditto	0·05	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	0·37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	Not received	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Perozepore	Nil	Nil	0·37	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Mymensing	Not received	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atteah	0·02	0·01	0·03	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge	Nil	Not received	Nil	28th Jan 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sylhet	0·16	Nil	0·16	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar	0·42	Not received	0·67	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Hylakandy	0·18	ditto	0·57	ditto.	
	Koyah	Nil	ditto	0 47	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	0 40	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	ditto	0·50	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	Nil	0·55	4th Feb. 1872	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	0·26	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	0·87	28th Jan. 1872	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	ditto	Nil	0·10	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	1 20	ditto	1·20	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa	0·80	0·55	1·53	ditto.	
	Goalparah	0·83	Not received	0·83	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dhoobree	1·00	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	...	.....	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·36	0·14	0·50	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	...	.....	
	Julpigooree	0·96	Nil	0·96	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Boda	2·00	Not received	2·00	28th Jan. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0·45	ditto	0·45	ditto.	
	Nowgong	2·40	ditto	2·80	ditto.	
	Mungledye	0·64	ditto	0·64	ditto.	
	Burpettah	0·53	ditto	0·53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	1·70	Nil	1·70	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	0·36	Not received	0·84	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	Not received	ditto	0·10	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Golaghat	ditto	ditto	0·08	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nazeerah	0·35	ditto	0·57	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Debrooghur	1·15	ditto	1·65	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	0·80	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Shillong	0·01	ditto	0·01	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	0·49	ditto	0·51	ditto.	
	Jaowai	0·50	ditto	0·50	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th February 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Feb.											
Calcutta.	4th	10	30·044	30·063	73·5	67·5	71	N N E	...	...	C	
		16	29·939	29·957	78·6	68·0	54	N W	...	...	C	
	5th	10	30·047	30·066	70·5	63·0	63	E by N	...	...	K	
		16	29·913	29·931	78·5	69·0	59	S E	...	...	CS	
	6th	10	29·989	30·007	76·0	70·8	77	E S E	...	...	CK	
		16	29·852	29·870	76·9	70 0	68	S S W	...	...	KS	
	7th	10	29 912	29·931	70·6	66·3	77	S W	...	0·78	CS	
		16	29·818	29·837	70·5	67·0	82	N W	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29·960	29·979	69·0	61·5	62	W N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·876	29·895	73·7	61 5	44	N W	...	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·025	30·044	65·5	55·0	46	W by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·893	29·912	71·9	59·0	41	W by N	...	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30·006	30·025	67·8	58·0	51	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·877	29·895	75·2	61 5	41	W by S	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	4th	10	30·017	30·023	75	73	90	E	2·7*	...	N	b
		16	29·934	29·940	80	72	66	S S W	8·2*	...	K	b, m
	5th	10	30·010	30·016	74	68	72	E	7·2*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·906	29·912	79	73	73	S E	10·1*	...	N	b, m
	6th	10	29·988	29·994	78	77	95	S S W	18·6*	...	N	b
		16	29·841	29·847	78	71	69	S S W	12·1*	...	N	b, m, u
	7th	10	29·907	29·913	74	69	76	N	5·7*	0·20	N	b
		16	29·797	29·803	78	71	69	N	10·7*	...	N	b, m
	8th	10	29·950	29·956	74	65	59	N	2·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·866	29·872	79	66	47	S S W	7·1*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·012	30 018	70	56	35	N N E	10·0*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·876	29·882	75	62	44	N	9·1*	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	30·009	30·015	72	64	62	N	6·2*	...	N	b, m
		16	29·880	29·886	77	67	56	W S W	7·2*	...	K	b, m
Chittagong.	4th	10	29·934	30·028	74	68	72	N	4·1*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·867	29·960	80	66	44	W S W	6·2*	...	.....	b, m
	5th	10	29·954	30·048	73	64	58	N N E	4·2*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·878	29·972	77	66	53	N	5·9*	...	K, KS, CK	b, m
	6th	10	29·946	30·040	73	65	62	N	6·0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·809	29·902	79	66	47	N	6·3*	...	.....	b, m
	7th	10	29·862	29·957	68	64	79	N N E	5·8*	...	KS	m
		16	29·752	29·846	73	69	80	E	3·6*	...	K, CK, KS,	m
	8th	10	29·859	29·954	71	64	66	N N E	4·2*	0·10	.....	b v
		16	29·794	29·888	76	61	37	W	4·7*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·914	30·009	70	61	57	N	4·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·822	29·917	72	58	37	W	7·9*	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	29·937	30·032	69	61	60	Calm	3·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·732	29·826	73	61	46	W	8·2*	...	.....	b, m
Madras.	3rd	10	30·036	30·066	83	72	56	N E by E	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·893	29·923	83	72	56	E by N	11*	...	.....	bc
	4th	10	30·002	30·032	83	73	60	E by N	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·885	29·915	82	72	59	E by S	10*	...	.....	bc
	5th	10	29·986	30·016	82	73	63	E by S	8*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·851	29·881	82	74	66	S E by E	12*	...	.....	bc
	6th	10	29·972	30·002	84	75	64	S E	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·843	29·873	75	72	85	S by W	7*	0·28	.....	bc
	7th	10	29·941	29·971	84	76	67	S by W	9*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·813	29·843	82	74	66	S E by S	11*	...	.....	bc
	8th	10	26·980	30·010	84	76	67	S S E	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 862	29·892	84	76	67	E S E	9*	...	.....	bc
	9th	10	29·997	30·027	84	74	60	E	3*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·900	29·930	84	74	60	E	9*	...	.....	bc
Cuttack.	3rd	10	29·997	30·081	75	68	68	N N E	0·9*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·838	29·920	87	70	39	S S W	2·6*	...	.....	fair
	4th	10	29·951	30·034	79	69	58	S S W	1·9*	...	C	fair
		16	29·813	29·895	86	66	29	S S W	6·0*	...	KS	fair
	5th	10	29 939	30·022	78	70	65	S S E	2·3*	...	KS, N	cloudy
		16	29·786	29·868	84	71	50	S	6·6*	...	N	cloudy
	6th	10	29·873	29·956	81	71	59	S S W	2·8*	...	N, KS	cloudy
		16	29·729	29·811	84	73	56	N N E	7·4*	...	N, KS	cloudy
	7th	10	29·851	29·935	75	73	90	W S W	2·5*	0·40	.....	r, fair
		16	29 707	29·789	86	70	41	N W	4·7*	...	.....	fair
	8th	10	29·897	29·981	74	60	39	W S W	1·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·762	29·844	84	62	22	W N W	3·7*	...	.....	fair
	9th	10	29·962	30 046	72	58	37	N N E	1·4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·800	29·883	81	62	28	N N E	4·0*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	4th	10	30·016	30·038	72	68	80	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·914	29·936	79	73	73	W	1	...	K	b
	5th	10	30·026	30·048	71	68	85	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·904	29·926	79	71	65	W	2	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·990	30·012	73	70	85	E N E	1	...	.....	m
		16	29·864	29·886	79	75	82	W	2	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·933	29·955	72	69	85	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·837	29·859	78	71	69	W	2	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·905	29·927	75	71	81	N	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·842	29·864	79	72	69	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29 984	30·006	71	69	89	N N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·882	29·904	75	62	44	N W	2	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·994	30·016	72	61	49	N	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·872	28·894	72	61	49	N W	2	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
the 10th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 1ST TO 15TH DECEMBER 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Port Blair ...	100	Not received.																														
Madras ...	27	29·993	...	30·045	29·941	...	·104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·8	...	82·1	81·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	66	...	0·10	3
Vizagapatam ...	31	30·002	29·962	30·062	29·952	30·032	·110	103·7	11th	112·0	12th	92·5	82·9	7·5	75·4	79·5	76·2	80·7	82·0	79·0	8th	83·7	9·9	10th	73·8	65	69	61	62	67	Nil.	...
Akyab ...	21	30·012	29·984	30·068	29·958	30·037	·110	...	...	...	...	...	79·0	14·2	64·8	73·2	69·2	72·7	78·5	72·6	1st	81·7	20·0	13th	61·7	75	83	76	63	77	0·88	2
False Point ...	18·7	30·081	30·075	30·126	30·036	30·088	·090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·2	68·8	76·1	77·7	74·1	...	...	...	...	...	77	85	75	72	77	Nil.	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·967	29·943	30·031	29·896	30·000	·135	131·3	2nd	138·0	8th	125·0	89·1	25·5	63·6	75·4	67·3	78·7	84·9	70·8	2nd	92·0	35·3	9th	56·7	66	85	58	42	80	Nil.	...
Saugor Island ...	6	30·047	30·010	30·111	29·994	30·072	·117	132·0	2nd	134·0	14th	128·2	80·0	18·7	61·3	71·6	64·5	74·7	80·0	67·1	12th	82·8	26·3	15th	56·5	75	90	69	57	85	Nil.	...
Chittagong ...	90	29·958	29·908	30·017	29·917	29·989	·100	135·3	1st	141·5	5th	133·8	80·4	24·3	56·1	68·6	59·7	71·7	76·7	66·3	6th	84·0	32·6	14th	51·4	71	90	67	50	76	Nil.	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	30·037	30·004	30·109	29·980	30·054	·129	133·6	2nd	137·6	14th	122·8	78·8	16·6	62·2	70·2	63·4	72·7	77·3	67·3	1st	82·5	23·9	14th	58·6	68	84	61	49	79	Nil.	...
Jessore ...	22	30·025	29·998	30·084	29·969	30.051	·115	...	...	...	...	...	80·1	27·1	53·0	65·9	54·5	74·1	76·1	58·9	1st	85·6	39·2	14th	46·4	73	95	56	48	92	Nil.	...
Dacca ...	35	30·013	29·986	30·069	29·956	30·041	·113	132·5	1st	143·0	2nd	127·4	78·5	24·0	54·5	68·4	59·5	74·5	75·8	63·7	1st	82·6	32·5	14th	50·1	60	77	51	40	72	Nil.	...
Cachar ...	88·91	29·961	29·946	30·028	29·895	29·974	·133	121·3	15th	125·0	12th	115·0	79·1	24·6	54·5	65·5	56·3	66·7	77·0	71·8	10th	80·1	29·1	14th	51·0	78	93	79	52	89	Nil.	...
Hazareebagh ...	2,014	28·003	27·971	28·054	27·963	28·023	·091	128·9	8th	134·0	11th	123·0	75·3	22·6	52·7	63·9	55·6	68·2	72·0	59·9	6th	79·0	30·0	14th	49·0	42	53	32	31	53	Nil.	...
Berhampore ...	68	29·973	29·953	30·045	29·913	29·980	·132	130·5	3rd	134·0	15th	124·0	79·0	22·8	56·2	67·8	58·3	72·0	78·1	62·9	11th	82·0	29·5	13th	52·5	66	83	59	43	81	Nil.	...
Gya ...	400?	29·659	29·622	29·721	29·610	29·685	·111	119·7	7th	122·0	14th	116·0	78·9	26·9	52·0	66·7	54·8	72·8	77·2	61·9	1st	82·0	36·0	4th	46·0	48	70	33	26	62	Nil.	...
Patna ...	179	29·863	29·829	29·932	29·806	29·885	·126	133·5	12th	138·0	13th	128·0	74·3	28·6	45·7	62·7	51·8	68·2	72·6	58·2	9th	76·3	34·9	4th	41·4	50	56	48	38	60	Nil.	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·873	29·845	29·947	29·813	29·887	·134	128·3	14th	130·0	3rd	126·0	76·0	23·1	52·9	64·6	56·5	67·7	74·2	60·0	6-7th	78·0	30·0	13th	48·0	56	69	51	42	62	Nil.	...
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·420	23·404	23·439	23·399	23·439	·040	116·6	8th	125·0	2nd	108·0	54·1	17·9	36·2	44·5	38·7	49·5	47·9	41·7	11th	57·0	23·8	13-14th	33·2	71	79	58	66	80	Nil.	...
Goalpara ...	386	29·614	29·606	29·670	29·551	29·630	·119	127·1	2nd	129·9	13th	122·6	74·6	20·1	54·5	65·8	56·9	70·3	71·7	64·3	11-12th	76·2	25·7	13th	50·5	68	87	61	53	71	Nil.	...
Shillong ...	4,792	25·359	25·337	25·403	25·312	25·383	·091	128·2	15th	137·0	13th	121·0	61·2	19·1	42·1	51·0	44·1	56·4	56·0	47·8	1st	64·0	27·0	13th	37·0	68	71	51	72	78	Nil.	...
Benares ...	262·74	29·795	29·764	29·861	29·753	29·804	·108	128·2	6th	134·0	14th	125·0	80·0	35·0	45·0	63·2	50·9	68·8	78·3	54·9	8th	83·0	46·0	3rd	37·0	59	86	42	28	81	Nil.	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·163	29·140	29·214	29·136	29·162	·078	116·2	3rd	125·0	5th	107·0	74·3	33·2	41·1	57·2	43·4	62·9	70·3	52·1	9th	78·2	42·5	11th	35·7	60	80	46	34	82	Nil.	...

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair				
Madras	30·021	78·9	78	N 36° E
Vizagapatam	30·034	79·6	62	E
Akyab	30·034	73·2	73	N 16° W
False Point	30·100	74·2	60	N 48° E
Cuttack	30·050	75·6	46	N 41° E
Sangor Island	30·053	71·6	56	N 27° E
Chittagong	30·053	68·8	66	N 30° W
Calcutta	30·056	70·2	71	N 60° W
Jessore	30·046	65·9	35	N 8° W
Dacca	30·048	68·4	53	N 36° W
Cachar	30·056	65·7	8	S 2° E
Hazareebaugh	30·008	69·6	60	N 65° W
Berhampore	30·045	68·0	49	N 29° W
Gya	.....	67·7	24	N 87° W
Patna	30·053	63·2	19	N 78° W
Monghyr	30·043	65·0	42	S 85° W
Darjeeling	30·098	64·4	14	S 15 W
Gowalparah	30·027	66·9	51	E
Shillong	30·114	64·6	27	N 56° W
Benares	30·072	63·9	8	N 62° W
Roorkee	30·100	59·8	12	N 38° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	1st	30 035	81·0	67 8	136 3	73 3	68·9	65 4	0·77	W S W & S by W	...	28·2	...	...	Stratoni, cirrostrati, and clear. Foggy from 2 to 9 A M.
	2nd	·009	82·7	66·0	139·0	73 9	67 8	63 5	·71	Variable	...	75·1	...	☾	Cirrocumuli and clear.
	3rd	29·999	80·0	67·3	134·0	73 6	68 1	64·2	·74	S W & N W	...	72·2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	4th	·980	78 7	66 9	133·8	72 3	66 3	61·5	·70	N by W & N by E	...	31·5	...	...	Clear and cirri. Light rain at 7¼ P.M.
	5th	·958	78·7	63·8	140·8	71·0	64·4	59·1	·68	N by E, N N E & S E	...	126 1	..	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	6th	·904	78·0	66·5	133·7	72·1	68 3	65 3	·80	S S E & S S W	...	82·5	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning at 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzles at 1½ P M.
	7th	·849	72·0	66·0	125 0	68·9	66·3	64·2	·86	N W & Variable	0·8	108·2	0·78	...	Clouds of different kinds and clear. Rain from 0½ to 3 and between 4 and 5 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	18 9
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	82·7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	83 5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·78
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0 70
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·15
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th February	...	1 00
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	0·58

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	92,921	1,49,676 6 2	13,720 6 9	739,946 30	4,80,250 9 0	44,022 19 4	57,743 6 1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	116 14 11	10 14 5	.....	375 3 2	34 7 10	45 2 3
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	267,129	4,32,138 1 5	39,612 13 2	2,107,632 20	13,82,130 9 6	126,695 6 1	166,307 19 3
Total for 4 weeks ...	360,050	5,81,814 7 7	53,332 19 11	2,847,579 10	18,62,381 2 6	170,718 5 5	224,051 5 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	104,179½	1,68,308 5 3	15,428 5 3	670,719 10	4,22,270 5 2	38,708 2 3	54,136 7 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	131 8 8	12 1 2	.....	330 0 5	30 5 1	42 6 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	389,740	5,85,261 2 2	53,643 8 9	2,423,373 0	14,94,931 13 10	137,035 8 5	190,678 17 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,539	13,162 15 2	1,206 12 1	93,636 10	22,941 13 0	2,103 0 0	3,309 12 1
Or per mile of railway	.....	59 0 5	5 8 3	.....	102 14 1	9 8 7	14 16 10
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	15,241	43,147 8 10	3,955 3 10	226,539 20	69,207 6 6	6,344 0 3	10,299 4 1
Total for 4 weeks ...	19,780	56,310 8 0	5,161 15 11	320,175 30	92,149 3 6	8,447 0 3	13,608 16 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,854½	22,641 10 4	2,075 9 8	27,253 20	7,924 11 3	726 8 7	2,801 18 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	101 8 6	9 6 2	.....	35 8 7	3 5 2	12 11 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,522½	71,246 3 7	6,530 18 1	119,912 10	31,930 6 1	2,926 19 0	9,457 17 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	37,613	21,407 2 0	1,962 6 5	111,363 9	25,987 13 5	2,382 4 5	4,344 10 10
Or per mile of railway	240	136 12 7	12 10 10	712 0	166 0 11	15 4 5	27 15 3
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	89,792½	56,991 15 0	5,224 5 3	258,375 0	54,721 9 11	6,016 2 11	10,240 8 2
Total for 4 weeks ...	127,405½	78,399 1 0	7,186 11 8	369,738 9	80,709 7 4	8,398 7 4	14,584 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,291	18,076 11 3	1,657 0 7	126,017 25	23,918 2 3	2,192 9 11	3,849 10 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	226	115 8 1	10 11 9	805 0	152 13 4	14 0 2	24 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	115,278½	66,706 1 0	6,114 14 5	431,402 34	89,180 3 5	8,174 17 0	14,289 11 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th January 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,255	1,129 8 9	112 19 1	23,873 20	372 15 0	37 5 11	150 5 0
Or per mile of railway	295	40 5 5	4 0 8	852 18	13 5 1	1 6 8	5 7 4
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	96,915	14,294 1 3	1,429 8 2	191,005 10	5,947 11 0	594 15 4	2,024 3 6
Total for 17 weeks ...	105,170	15,423 10 0	1,542 7 3	214,878 30	6,320 10 0	632 1 3	2,174 8 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,942	1,739 12 6	173 19 7	10,853 35	326 13 9	32 13 9	206 13 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	498	62 2 2	6 4 3	387 3	11 10 9	1 3 4	7 7 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	109,410½	26,947 8 0	1,694 15 0	187,162 23	6,077 13 6	607 15 9	2,302 10 9

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 7, 1872.

No. 8 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1872.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR announces with inexpressible grief and pain to the people of these Provinces that the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA died on the 8th instant, at the Andamans, from wounds inflicted by a convict.

This sad event was announced by a Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of India, a copy of which is annexed.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR feels sure that not only all Officers of Government, but all private subjects, European and Native, will unite with him in deploring the untimely end of one who was not only a distinguished Statesman and a most able and successful representative of HER MAJESTY, but was endeared as an individual to all who knew him from his rare personal qualities.

The Hon'ble J. STRACHEY, under the provisions of the law, acts as Governor-General till the arrival of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE FRANCIS BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN. Copy of the Notification on this subject is annexed.

The Acting Governor General in Council has directed a general mourning for the late VICEROY in a Notification of which a copy is also annexed.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR is sure that he need do no more than make known this mode in which respect may be shown for the memory of the deceased VICEROY.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, February, 12, 1872.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 12th February 1872.

THE Government of India announces with inexpressible grief that the VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA was assassinated at Port Blair at 7 P.M. on the 8th instant.

The assassin was a convict under sentence of transportation for life. He broke through the guard and stabbed the VICEROY as HIS EXCELLENCY was on the point of embarking after inspecting the station.

The country has lost a Statesman who discharged the highest duties which HER MAJESTY can intrust to any of her subjects with entire self-devotion, and with abilities equal to the task.

Those who were honoured by the EARL OF MAYO's friendship, and especially those whose pride it was to be associated with him in public affairs, have sustained a loss of which they cannot trust themselves to speak.

The Government of India therefore abstains at present from saying anything on this great calamity.

Under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, section 50, the office of VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL devolves upon HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE FRANCIS BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN. Orders will be given in a separate Notification as to the marks of respect to be shown to the memory of the EARL OF MAY.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, February, 13, 1872.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 13th February 1872.

No. 751.

WHEREAS HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN, upon whom the office of Governor General of India has devolved under section 50 of the Indian Council's Act, has declared that it is not his intention to assume the said office until he shall have taken his seat in Council, it is hereby notified, in accordance with section 51 of the said Act, and section 62 of the Act of 3rd and 4th years of King William the Fourth cap. 85, that the office of Acting Governor General has devolved upon the HON'BLE JOHN STRACHEY, Senior Ordinary Member of Council, until HIS EXCELLENCY'S arrival.

No. 752.

WITH reference to the great public calamity announced in yesterday's *Gazette Extraordinary*, the Acting Governor General in Council directs that the Flag of Fort William be hoisted half-mast high until further orders.

Forty-nine Minute Guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William this afternoon, the last gun to be fired at sunset.

Similar marks of respect will be paid on receipt of this Notification at the respective Seats of Government, and at all the principal Military Stations in India.

The Acting Governor General in Council directs that all the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine services do put themselves into mourning for a period of one month, and invites all classes of Her Majesty's

subjects in India to join in this tribute of respect to the memory of the late EARL MAYO.

Further orders will be issued on the arrival of the remains of the late VICEROY, now on their way to Calcutta.

No. 764.

THE following telegram received from His Excellency the Governor of Madras, is published for general information:—

Dated 13th February 1872.

Telegram from—LORD NAPIER, Madras,

To—The HON'BLE J. STRACHEY, Colcutta.

IN acknowledging the receipt of a telegram from the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, of this date, from Saugor Island, and of one from the Home Secretary at Calcutta, reporting the death of HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MAYO by the hand of an assassin at Port Blair, I have to convey to you, on my part and on the part of the Government, our deep sense of the irreparable loss which the country has suffered by an act so criminal and deplorable. We offer to the Government of India the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AT PORT BLAIR.

THE following narrative of facts, relating to the lamented death of His EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, is published for general information.

This narrative contains a statement of all that is known to Government up to the present time.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY arrived in Her Majesty's Steam Frigate *Glasgow* at the Convict Settlement of Port Blair, Andamans, at 9-30 A. M., on Thursday, the 8th February. Shortly after 11 A. M., His Excellency and the Countess of Mayo, with the staff and other gentlemen and ladies, landed at Ross, the chief station of the Settlement, and were received at the pier by the troops lining the approaches. The Countess of Mayo and the ladies proceeded to the house of the Superintendent, Major General Stewart, C. B., while the Viceroy and suite, accompanied by General Stewart, visited the Convict Establishments at this station. His Excellency inspected the Sudr Bazar, the Convict Barracks, the Native Infantry Lines, the Hospitals, the New Church, and other public buildings, and was accompanied throughout by a strong guard of both Native Infantry and Police, who closely attended His Excellency on either side of and behind the Staff immediately surrounding him. After a short rest at the house of the Superintendent, the Viceroy inspected the barracks of the European troops, and, assisted by Colonel Jervois, R. E., C. B., and Colonel Rundall, R. E., made a minute examination of the foundations and walls of the buildings, to ascertain the cause of their having given way shortly after they were built. His Excellency then, attended as before, visited the European Convict Barracks and Library, and returned with the Countess of Mayo and party to H. M.'s Ship *Glasgow* by 2 P. M.

At 3 P. M. the Viceroy, accompanied by Major General Stewart, C. B., the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, Colonel Jervois, C. B., Mr. G. W. Allen, and the Personal Staff—Major Burne, Private Secretary, Captains Lockwood and Gregory, Aides-de-Camp, and Mr. Hawkins, R. N., Flag Lieutenant—left the *Glasgow* in a steam launch, and, passing the stations of Aberdeen and Heddo, landed at Viper Island. This station is in the inner harbour, about five miles from Ross, and here are detained about 1,300 convicts, including all those who are received from India with the character of being desperate men, and all who, by their bad conduct during their residence in the Settlement, have been proved deserving

of specially rigorous treatment. His Excellency was received at the land place by the officials in charge, and was here, as in Ross, closely attended a guard of Native Infantry and Police. After an inspection of the jail other arrangements, the Viceroy and party returned to the steam launch visited Chatham, a station on a small island dividing the inner from the ou harbour. His Excellency, under the escort of a guard of police and the pe officers of the station (there being no Native Infantry on this island), inspec the Saw Mills and the Coaling Depôt, and then re-embarked in the ste launch, leaving on board the Steamer *Nemesis*, then lying at the coal station, Captain Gregory, Aide-de-Camp, who had to give orders in ant pation of the proposed departure of the *Nemesis* early on the follow morning.

It was then nearly 5 P. M., and the Viceroy decided that he would visit Mount Harriet. It had been proposed earlier in the day that His Excellency should do this if time allowed, but no decision had been come to, nor had any notice been given that this place would be visited by His Excellency that evening. Mount Harriet is a lofty hill on the main island, nearly opposite Chatham. There is no regular convict station on the hill, but below it is Hopetown, where there are convicts, chiefly invalids and ticket-of-leave men, with a few others required for work at the station.

The Viceroy landed from the steam launch at the pier at Hopetown, where Mr. Ellis left the party and returned to the Steamer *Dacca*. There being ordinarily no free Police or Sepoy Guard in this station, the Superintendent ordered the guard from Chatham Island to cross to Hopetown to escort the Viceroy; and accordingly eight policemen from Chatham arrived just after His Excellency landed, accompanied him to the top of the hill, and were with him throughout. There was one poney here, and His Excellency rode up part of the way. The road is narrow, but the ground on either side has been cleared, and in places plantain and cocoanut trees have been planted. On reaching the top, His Excellency sat down for about a quarter of an hour. The sun had set, but there was light enough for a view of the whole Settlement, with its numerous islands and inlets. Two ticket-of-leave men addressed the Viceroy on his way down, and were informed by General Stewart that on their making formal petitions their cases would be inquired into. No other convicts were met on Mount Harriet: they were all at their huts at Hopetown below.

While the Viceroy was still on the hill, Captain Lockwood, Aide-de-Camp, and Count Waldstein (who had joined the party before they commenced the ascent) went on in front and arrived at the pier, the latter about a quarter of an hour, and the former some ten minutes, before the rest of the party. It was then dusk, but not quite dark, and when Captain Lockwood and Count Waldstein met on the pier and sat down on some stones, about twenty yards from the pier-head, waiting for His Excellency, there was apparently no one loitering on the pier, though they saw men passing to and fro carrying water for the steam launch.

By the time His Excellency reached the foot of the hill it was a quarter-past seven and quite dark, and lighted torches were by order of an Officer of the Settlement sent to meet the party. The huts where the convicts, some forty or fifty in number, were drawn up had been passed, General Stewart had stopped to give orders to an overseer, and the Viceroy had walked about one-third the length of the pier preceded by two torch-bearers, and a few paces in advance of the rest of the party, when a man jumped on him from behind and stabbed His Excellency over the left shoulder, and a second time under the right shoulder-blade, before any one could interpose. The assassin was at once knocked down by the guard and people in attendance, and, but for the interference of the Officers, would probably have been killed. There is no consistent account to show how the man made his way to the Viceroy, and it is not clear whether he was lying concealed on the side of the pier, or whether he rushed in from behind. Major Burne and the Viceroy's Jemadar were a few paces from the Viceroy, Colonel Jervois, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Allen somewhat behind, and the Police and petty officers of the station in flank and rear.

The Viceroy on being struck moved forward and staggered over the side of the jetty; it is not certain whether he fell into the water or jumped into it, but he either quickly raised himself or alighted on his feet, and stood for a few seconds, till he was assisted up and placed on a truck close by. The only words he uttered after the blow were "I'm hit," or words of similar sound, and the only movement he made after being placed on the truck was a convulsive motion forwards. It is probable that His Excellency expired then, but the precise moment of his death is not ascertained. He was at once carried on board the launch; every effort was made to staunch the flow of blood from the wound on the top of the shoulder, and to keep up the circulation by rubbing the extremities, but to no purpose, as the Viceroy was dead before the steam launch reached the *Glasgow*.

The Surgeons of the vessel were promptly in attendance, and Dr. Barnett was summoned at once. A *post-mortem* examination was forthwith made by Dr Loney, Staff Surgeon, R. N., Dr. Barnett, Personal Surgeon to the Viceroy, and Dr. More, Assistant Surgeon, R. N, in the presence of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Member of Council, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Major Burne, Private Secretary. It then for the first time became known that there were two wounds, and it was the opinion of the Medical Officers that either wound was sufficient to cause death. Copy of the *post-mortem* record (A) is appended.

The assassin was at once secured and taken on board the *Glasgow*. He was shortly afterwards interrogated by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden and by Mr. Aitchison, and stated that his name was Shere Ali, the son of Wullee; that he came from a village near Jumrood, at the foot of the Khyber; that he had no accomplices; that it was his fate; and that he had committed the act "by the order of God." He was then removed ashore, and kept during the night in custody of a guard of European Infantry.

Early on the morning of the 9th the prisoner was again brought on board the *Glasgow*, where the Magistrate, Major Playfair, held a preliminary inquiry, and after hearing the evidence of the European gentlemen and others who were present, committed the assassin for trial before General Stewart. The knife was a common one, such as is used for cooking or other domestic purposes; it was taken from the assassin on the spot by Urjoon, a convict petty officer, who was slightly scratched by the knife, and had his coat torn in securing it. The prisoner did not freely confess before the Magistrate as he had confessed the night before, nor did he deny his guilt. He said that if any of the European gentlemen present would state that they had seen him commit the deed he would admit it, but not otherwise. The final trial before General Stewart was being proceeded with, but had not been concluded at the time of the latest advices.

The assassin is 30 years of age, strong and well made. He is a Khyberee of the Kookee-Kheyl clan, and a resident of Pakhree, in the Cabul territory. He was convicted on the 2nd April 1867 of murder by Colonel Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur, and being sentenced to transportation for life, was forwarded, *viâ* Kurrachee and Bombay, to the Andamans Penal Settlement. He arrived there in May 1869, and, except on one occasion, on which he had in his possession some flour for which he could not account, nothing whatever has been recorded against him. The prisoner was removed to Hopetown on the 15th May 1871, in order to perform duty as barber at that station, and he has since been employed there.

Major General Stewart was called on by Mr. Ellis to furnish a report to Government, detailing the special precautions taken by him to secure the personal safety of His Excellency the Viceroy. The Superintendent's report is appended (B).

The body of His Excellency the Viceroy is being conveyed to Calcutta by Her Majesty's ship *Glasgow*. The steamer *Scotia* was despatched direct from Port Blair with Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Major Taylor, Aide-de-Camp, to convey intelligence of the mournful event to Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras. The steamer *Nemesis* was sent to False Point to inform His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the *Dacca* returned to

discharge of the duties of his great office was animated by the warmest loyalty to his Sovereign, by constant devotion to the interests of her Indian subjects, and by a sincere desire to conduct with justice and consideration the relations of the Queen's Government with the Native Princes and States of India. LORD MAYO's exertions for these ends have been marked with great success, and have not been surpassed by the most zealous labours of any of his most distinguished predecessors at the head of the Government of India. The painful impression produced by this most melancholy catastrophe is so fresh, and my information relating to it so scanty, that I confine this despatch to an expression of the deep sorrow felt by my colleagues in the Council of India, and by myself, at the loss of this eminent public servant.

THE Acting Governor General in Council directs that the General Treasury and all Public Offices shall be closed to-morrow in token of respect to the memory of the late VICEROY, whose remains will be landed during the afternoon of that day.

No. 815.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL notifies for public information the following arrangements for the reception in Calcutta of the remains of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MAYO, late Viceroy and Governor General of India.

HER MAJESTY'S Ship *Daphne*, conveying the remains, will arrive within the limits of the Port of Calcutta during the afternoon of Saturday the 17th instant.

A deputation, consisting of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his Personal Staff, the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis and the Hon'ble Major-General Norman, C. B., Members of Council, with the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home and Military Departments, and the Personal Staff of the late VICEROY, will proceed down the river to meet the *Daphne*, and will accompany the remains to the point where the procession will be formed.

His Excellency the Acting Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, will be present at Prinsep's Ghaut to receive the remains of His EXCELLENCY LORD MAYO, and to escort them to Government House. The head of the Procession, which will be formed at 4 P.M., will rest upon the Strand Road opposite Prinsep's Ghaut, extending along the road leading to Kidderpore Bridge. A Battery of Royal Artillery will be placed near Prinsep's Ghaut, from which twenty-one minute guns will be fired on the arrival of the Coffin. After the last gun has been fired from the Battery, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from the Fort.

While the minute guns are firing the Procession will start from Prinsep's Ghaut and proceed on foot (except as otherwise specified below) by way of the Strand Road, round the southern end of the Eden Gardens to Government House.

The procession will move in the following order:—

An Officer of the Quarter-Master General's Department (mounted).

A Detachment of 1st Bengal Cavalry (mounted).

The escort consisting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with Arms reversed, with the Bands of Her Majesty's 14th and 107th Regiments, the Bands playing a Funeral March.

The Viceroy's Band.

The Body Guard (dismounted).

Clergy of Fort and Cathedral Churches.
The Chaplain to the late Viceroy.

Dr. J. Fayrer, C. S. I.

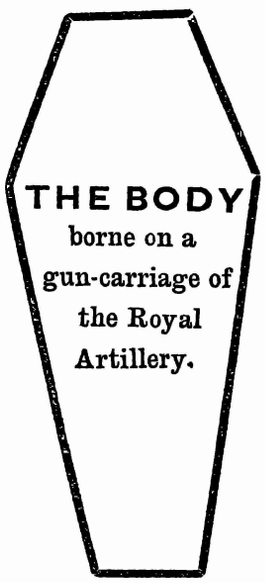
Col. G. Delane, Comdg. Body-Guard.

Capt. F. H. Gregory, A-D-C.

Dr. O. Barnett.

Capt. H. B. Lockwood, A-D-C.

Capt. T. M. Jones, R. N.



Lieut. T. Deane.

Capt. R. H. Grant, A-D-C.

Subadar Major and Sirdar Bahadoor Sewbuccus Awusty, A-D-C.

Capt. C. L. C. de Robeck, A-D-C.

Lieut. C. Hawkins, R. N.

Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary.

Chief Mourners.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke, the Hon'ble Terence Bourke, Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.
Confidential Clerk to His Excellency the Viceroy.
His Excellency's Personal Servants.
The Officers of His Excellency's Personal Staff.
The Viceroy's Native Personal Servants.
Sailors, Marines, and Marine Artillery of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.
Officers of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.
His Excellency the Acting Governor General.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice of Bengal. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The most Reverend the Archbishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Western Bengal.
The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.
The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature.
The additional Members of the Council of the Governor General.
Native Princes.
Consuls General. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.
Consuls and Agents of Foreign Powers.
The Secretaries to the Government of India.
The Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Adjutant General and Quarter-Master-General of the Army and Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery.
The Inspectors-General of Hospitals, British and Indian Medical Departments.
The Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.
Personal Staff of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Advocate General, the Standing Counsel, the Solicitor to Government, and the Bar of the High Court.
Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.
Agents and superior Officers of Railways.
Members of the Press.
President and Vice-President and Deputation of the Chamber of Commerce.
The Master and Deputation of the Trades Association.
The President and Deputation of the Landholders Association.
President and Deputation of the British Indian Association.
President and Deputation of the Mahomedan Literary Association.
Provincial Grand Master and Deputation of the Freemasons of Bengal.
The Clergy and Ministers of the Churches of Calcutta.
Civil, Military, and Naval Officers of Government not named above.
The Master Attendant, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants.
Members of the general community of Calcutta.
Captains, Officers, and deputations of four Sailors from each of the Ships in Port.
Detachment 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The Procession will, except as otherwise directed, be drawn up eight abreast.

The road from Prinsep's Ghaut to Government House will be lined by the following troops, under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency District:—

H. M.'s 1st Battalion 14th Foot, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Procession will approach Government House by the North-West gate; the escort, Sailors and Marines, will form up on either side of the road within the gates, and the Coffin will be halted opposite the centre of the Grand Staircase. On the approach of the Procession, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from a Battery of Royal Artillery drawn up at Government House.

The portion of the Procession ending with the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will remain with the Coffin. The remainder of the Procession will file past the Coffin, and then pass out of Government House by the north-east gate. The public ceremonial will then close, and the Coffin will be removed into Government House.

Gentlemen intending to join the Procession should be in their places not later than 4 P. M.

Officers entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress, with sword-knots covered with crape and black bands on left arm, and Military sashes will be craped.

European and Native gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, are requested to appear in mourning according to their respective customs.

Admission to the Procession will be by tickets; those for the general community of Calcutta will be distributed at the Bengal Secretariat, and those for Officers and Sailors of Vessels in Port will be distributed at the Master Attendant's Office; all others by the Foreign Office.

By Order,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, February 17, 1872.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 17th February 1872.

No. 817.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL notifies for public information that the remains of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MAYO, late Viceroy and Governor General of India, will Lie in State in the Throne-Room of Government House from half past six to half past ten A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., on Monday the 19th and Tuesday the 20th February.

On each day, and during the period mentioned, all who desire to pay this last token of their personal respect to THE LATE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will be admitted to view the Lying-in-State.

The admission will be by tickets, which will be given at the North-East Gate, on application. Visitors will alight at the North-East Gate, and will proceed on foot to the Grand Staircase. After viewing the Lying-in-State they will proceed on foot through Government House to the South-West Gate, where carriages will be arranged by the Police.

Military Officers will appear in full dress, with the mourning ordered to be worn on the occasion of the reception of the remains of the late VICEROY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 20th February 1872.

No. 825.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL notifies that the remains of HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MAYO, late Viceroy and Governor General of India, will be removed from Government House and conveyed on board Her Majesty's Ship *Daphne* early on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st February.

The Ceremonial will be conducted as follows :—

Twenty-one minute guns, commencing at sunrise, will be fired from the batteries of Fort William.

The Coffin having been placed on a gun-carriage at the foot of the Grand Staircase of Government House, a Funeral Service will be performed at 7 A.M. by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Places will be allotted, without regard to precedence of rank, to members of the Christian community of Calcutta on the steps of the Grand Staircase. The number of these will of necessity be limited by considerations of space. The platform in the centre of the Staircase will be reserved for the Bishop of Calcutta, the Officiating Clergy, the Choir, and the Christian members of the Procession which will accompany the Coffin to the place of embarkation. All other persons desirous of witnessing the ceremony will be provided with places on the north-east and north-west sides of the Government House enclosure. Places should be occupied by 6-30 A. M.

At the conclusion of the Funeral Service, the Public Ceremonial will be considered to have closed. The congregation on the Grand Staircase, as well as those who have places in the enclosure, will, however, retain their places while the Coffin, under a Military and Naval Escort, and accompanied by the Procession detailed below, is conveyed through the North Entrance of Government House towards the place of embarkation in the following order :—

Officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department.
A Detachment of 1st Bengal Cavalry (mounted).

The Escort, consisting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with arms reversed, with the Bands of Her Majesty's 14th and 107th Regiments,—the Bands playing "The Dead March in Saul."
The Viceroy's Band.
The Body Guard (dismounted).
The Viceroy's Chaplain. The Lord Bishop. The Domestic Chaplain

Col. G. Delane, Comdg. Body-Guard.

Capt. F. H. Gregory, A-D-C.

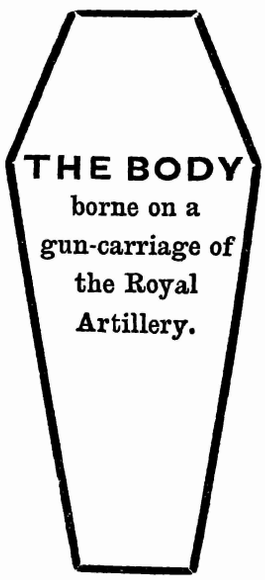
Dr. C. Barnett.

Capt. H. B. Lockwood, A-D-C.

Capt. T. M. Jones, R. N.

Col. T. James.

Lieut. C. Hawkins, R. N.



Lieut. T. Deane.

Capt. R. H. Grant, A-D-C.

Subadar Major and Sirdar Bahadoor Sewbuccus Awusty, A-D-C.

Capt. C. L. C. de Robeck, A-D-C.

Col. W. Jervois, R. E.

Dr. J. Fayrer.

The Earl of Donoughmore.

Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary.

Chief Mourners.

The Hon'ble Terence Bourke.
The Hon'ble R. Bourke. Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.

Sailors, Marines, and Marine Artillery of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.
Officers of Her Majesty's Ships *Glasgow* and *Daphne*.
His Excellency the Acting Governor General.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice of Bengal. The Most Reverend the Archbishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Western Bengal.
The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.
Consuls General. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.
Consuls and Agents of Foreign Powers.
Two representatives from, respectively—
The Civil Service.
The Bar of the High Court.
The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.
The Chamber of Commerce.
The Trades' Association.
The Landholders' Association.
The British Indian Association.
The Mahomedan Literary Association.
The Freemasons of Bengal.
The British Mercantile Service.
Foreign Mercantile Service.
One representative of each of the Daily Newspapers.
The Secretaries to the Government of India.
The Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Acting Governor General, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A Detachment of 1st Bengal Cavalry.

On the Coffin leaving Government House, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from a Battery of Royal Artillery in Dalhousie Square.

The route—which will be along Wellesley Place, the south-west angle of Dalhousie Square, Coilah Ghaut Street, and the Strand, to the Custom House Jetty—will be lined throughout with Troops under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency District.

On reaching the entrance of the Jetty enclosure, the horses will be removed from the gun-carriage, which will then be drawn along the Jetty by a detachment of Sailors. The escort will remain outside the enclosure,—the Procession accompanying the Coffin to the river side. When the Coffin has been received on board, the Escort and Troops will be marched off under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding.

Her Majesty's Ship *Daphne* will then steam down the river, receiving a royal salute from the batteries of Fort William on passing Fort Point.

That evening forty-nine minute guns will be fired from the Fort; the last gun to be fired, and the flag to be dropped, as the sun sets.

It is considered desirable to explain that the route selected for the line of march on Wednesday, the 21st, is so short, and the space at the point of embarkation so restricted, that it has been found necessary to very greatly reduce the numbers of those joining the Procession.

Admission to the ceremony will be by tickets. Those for the Procession and Grand Staircase will be distributed by the Foreign Office on application from 2 to 6 P. M. to-day; those for the area of the north-east and north-west sides of Government House, by the Bengal Secretariat.

Officers entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress, with the mourning ordered to be worn on the occasion of the reception of the remains of the late Viceroy.

European and Native gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, are requested to appear in mourning according to their respective customs.

No. 826.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL directs the publication, for general information, of the following message, which he has received from the Secretary of State for India, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN:—

"I am commanded by the QUEEN to forward the following message for publication in India:—

"The QUEEN has been deeply affected by the intelligence of the deplorable calamity which has so suddenly deprived all classes of her subjects in India of the able, vigilant, and impartial rule of one who so faithfully represented her as Viceroy of her Eastern Empire. Her Majesty feels that she has indeed lost a devoted servant and a loyal subject in whom she reposed the fullest confidence. To LADY MAYO the loss must be irreparable, and the QUEEN heartily sympathises with her under the terrible blow."

No. 838.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL directs that every mark of distinction and respect shall continue to be paid to Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo while Her Excellency may remain in India. The requisite Guards and Escorts will be furnished, and Public Officers are charged with the duty of fulfilling the anxious desire of the Government of India, that nothing shall be omitted which can tend in any way to promote Her Excellency's dignity and convenience.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Government of India.

Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Preliminary Report of a Select Committee was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix and have come to the following resolutions, which we now submit in the form of a preliminary report.

RESOLUTION 1.—We are of opinion that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects. We recommend—

(1.) That a full-power Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, and being, in the case of Mofussil Magistrates, an European British subject, should be empowered to try European British subjects for such offences as would be adequately punished by three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

(2.) That a Sessions Judge, being an European British subject, should be empowered to pass a sentence on European British subjects of one year or fine; and that, if the European British subject pleads guilty or accepts the Sessions Judge's jurisdiction, the Court may pass any sentence which is provided by law for the offence in question.

(3.) That an European British subject, convicted by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, should have a right of appeal, either to the Court of Session, or High Court, at his option.

(4.) That in every case in which an European is in custody, he may apply to a High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the High Court shall thereupon examine the legality of his confinement and pass such order as it thinks fit.

RESOLUTION 2.—We think that the provisions of the Code ought to be extended to proceedings in the Presidency Towns, but not so as to vary the procedure now in force in trials by jury in the Presidency Towns. We are not, however, as yet in a position to say whether this can be more conveniently done in the present Bill or in a separate measure.

RESOLUTION 3.—We think that, if the jury system in the Mofussil is to be maintained, the Judge should, in cases in which he differs from the jury, have power to refer the case to the High Court, and that the High Court should be empowered to pass final order in the case.

J. F. STEPHEN. | F. S. CHAPMAN.
G. CAMPBELL. | R. STEWART.
J. STRACHEY. | J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
J. F. D. INGLIS. | F. R. COCKERELL.
W. ROBINSON.

The 30th January 1872.

APPENDIX.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 502, dated 17th April 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Nos. 95-9, dated 22nd March 1869, and enclosure.
Petition from Muktars of Berhampore, dated 2nd May 1869.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 655, dated 19th May 1869, forwarding
Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 639, dated 19th April 1869.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 757, dated 7th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3323, dated 12th May 1869, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 772, dated 9th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 120, dated 28th May 1869, and enclosure.
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 584, dated 21st June 1869.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 925, dated 30th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1675, dated 31st May 1869, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1106, dated 3rd August 1869, forwarding
Letter from Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2102}{231}$, dated 16th July 1869, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1360, dated 18th August 1869, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 541-9, dated 21st August 1869, and enclosure.
Petition from Dwarkanauth Bukshee and others, dated 31st August 1869.
From Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 2711, dated 2nd September 1869, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1520, dated 10th October 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 469T, dated 22nd September 1869, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1769, dated 8th December 1869, forwarding
Letter from Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4161, dated 24th November 1869.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 21, dated 7th January 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 61, dated 10th January 1870, forwarding
Letter from Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4592, dated 22nd December 1869.
From Military Department, No. 556, dated 12th January 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 131, dated 17th January 1870, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 13A, dated 6th January 1870, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 24-8, dated 5th February 1870, and enclosure.
" Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 624, dated 18th February 1870, and enclosure.
" Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 738, dated 7th March 1870, and enclosure.
" Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1326, dated 15th March 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 485, dated 15th March 1870, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 531, dated 5th February 1870, and enclosures, and
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 21st October 1868.
From Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 1430, dated 21st April 1870, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 613, dated 5th May 1870, and enclosures.
" Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 84A, dated 13th May 1870, and enclosure.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 903, dated 27th May 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1224, dated 11th July 1870, forwarding
Office Memorandum, Financial Department, No. 1277, dated 22nd June 1870, and enclosure.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 30, dated 21st July 1870, and enclosure.
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3142, dated 29th July 1870, and enclosures.
From Government of Bombay, No. 2899, dated 30th July 1870, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1397, dated 8th August 1870, forwarding
Office Memorandum, Financial Department, No. 2397, dated 30th July 1870.
From Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 53, dated 25th August 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1536, dated 26th August 1870, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 917A, dated 3rd August 1870, and enclosures.
From Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 168A, dated 26th August 1870, and enclosures.
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 329-9, dated 27th August 1870, and enclosure.
From Officiating Commissioner, Jhansi Division, No. 401A, dated 29th September 1870.
From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3810, dated 8th October 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 2022, dated 23rd November 1870, forwarding
Judicial despatch from Secretary of State, to the Government of Bombay, No. 1, dated 26th January 1869, and connected correspondence.
From T. H. Thornton, Esq., dated 24th November 1870, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Bombay (no No. and date), and enclosure.
" Officiating Legal Remembrancer, No. 1450, dated 16th December 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 79, dated 20th January 1871, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1796, dated 27th December 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 84, dated 20th January 1871, forwarding
Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1777, dated 23rd December 1870, and enclosures.
From Judge of Bhagulpore, No. $\frac{C.O.}{28}$, dated 23rd January 1871.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 103, dated 24th January 1871.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 134, dated 2nd February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Registrar, High Court, No. 51, dated 17th January 1871.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 87, dated 11th February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 279, dated 19th January 1871, and enclosure.
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 868, dated 17th February 1871, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 250, dated 20th February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 100, dated 26th January 1871, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 254, dated 21st February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, No. 66, dated 4th February 1871.
Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart, dated 25th February 1871.
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 39A, dated 28th February 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 884, dated 2nd March 1871, and enclosure.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 300, dated 13th March 1871, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 436, dated 25th March 1871, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No 727, dated 18th February 1871, and enclosures.
From H. Birdwood, Esq., to Hon'ble F. S. Chapman (no date).
Memorandum by C. D. Field, Esq., dated 1st April 1871.
Note by Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Goojranwalla, dated 3rd April 1871.
From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1531A, dated 12th April 1871, and enclosures.
" Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1799, dated 20th April 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1954, dated 13th May 1871, and enclosures
Endorsement, Foreign Department, No. 150J, dated 8th July 1871, forwarding
Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2675, dated 11th July 1871, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1181J, dated 14th July 1871, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 876, dated 23rd June 1871, and enclosures.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. $\frac{272}{3}$, dated 27th July 1871, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 207A, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosure.
" " " Panjáb, No. 1145, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3215, dated 18th August 1871, and enclosure.
Note by Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, dated 26th August 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1273, dated 5th September 1871, and enclosure.
" Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 2, dated 7th September 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. $\frac{34}{75}$, dated 9th September 1871.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1518, dated 14th September 1871, forwarding
Proceedings of Government, North-Western Provinces (Criminal) for May 1871.
" Home Department, No. 1521J, dated 15th September 1871, forwarding
Office Memorandum from Financial Department, No. 2785, dated 16th August 1871.
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4732, dated 3rd October 1871, and enclosure.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2022}{338}$, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosures.
" Assistant Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 157, dated 25th October 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5041, dated 2nd November 1871, and enclosures.
" D. G. Barkley, Esq., dated 2nd November 1871.
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 5457, dated 4th November 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6064, dated 30th November 1871.
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 369, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosure.
" " " Bombay (no date).
" " " Madras, No. 172, dated 7th December 1871.
" " " Bengal, No. 6394, dated 15th December 1871.
" " " Panjáb, No. 1756, dated 16th December 1871, and enclosures.
" " " Bengal, No. 6629, dated 23rd December 1871.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 4th January 1872, forwarding
Opinion by J. D. Mayne, Esq.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Governor Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872:—

Second Report of the Select Committee.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Indian Evidence Bill was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Petition from certain Barristers and Advocates of Bombay, dated 18th August 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{336}{4}$, dated 4th October 1871, and enclosures.
From certain Pleaders of the High Court, Bombay, dated 4th October 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{400}{6}$, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosure.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 166, dated 21st November 1871, and enclosures.

From F. J. Fergusson, Esq., Barrister, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th December 1871, forwarding Memorial from Barristers and Advocates, High Court, Calcutta.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2640}{296}$, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosures.

From Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 6326J, dated 13th December 1871, and enclosures.

Memorial from certain Members of the Madras Bar, dated 16th December 1871.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1745, dated 13th December 1871, and enclosures.

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3936, dated 18th December 1871.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5719, dated 22nd December 1871, and enclosures.

1. We have made some alterations in the arrangement of the Bill.

2. We have omitted the definitions of "proof" and "moral certainty," and the sections relating to inferences to be drawn by the Court, as being suitable rather for a treatise than an Act.

3. We have omitted the provisions relating to material evidence, and have given a new and simpler definition of the difference between primary and secondary evidence.

4. We have provided that the Act shall apply to all judicial proceedings, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings in arbitration.

5. As to the effect of an admission by one of several persons jointly tried for an offence, we have omitted sections 120 and 121 of the original Bill. Instead of these, we have provided that when two or more persons are on their trial for the same offence at the same time, and an admission is proved against one of them, which affects others of the accused besides himself, it may be taken into consideration by the Court against all the persons whom it affects.

6. We have redrawn Chapter VI, as to the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence, so as to make the sections more distinct and complete. We believe that they now represent the English law on the subject freed from certain refinements which would not be suitable for this country.

7. Exception was taken to the Bill in several quarters, on the ground that it did not sufficiently dispose of the matter of presumptions. We have reconsidered this subject with attention, and have provided for it as follows:—

Some presumptions have the effect of laying the burden of proof on particular persons in particular cases. These we have dealt with in sections 103 to 111 of the new Bill.

A conclusive presumption is a direction by the law that the existence of one fact shall, in all cases, be inferred from proof of another. This we have provided for in sections 112, 113.

We have substituted the term 'conclusive proof' in these instances for that of 'necessary inference,' which was employed for the same purpose in the first draft of the Bill.

Other presumptions are in substance mere maxims by which the Court ought to be guided in the interpretation of facts. Theoretically they are regarded in English law in a different light, that is to say, as artificial rules which the Court is bound to follow as to the inferences to be drawn from facts. Practically, however, so many exceptions are made, that the difference between a presumption of law and a presumption of fact is hardly traceable. The distinction appears to us altogether unsuitable for this country, and likely to produce great inconvenience if it were introduced. We have accordingly, by section 114, put all such presumptions in the position of mere presumptions of fact, with which the Court can deal at its discretion.

We have provided in the Chapter on the Burden of Proof, that a Notification in the Gazette that a territory has been ceded to a Native State, shall be conclusive proof of a valid cession at the date mentioned in the Notification. The object of this section is to set at rest questions which, as we are informed, have arisen on this subject.

The subject of presumptions as to documents is a very special matter, and appears to us to belong to the subject of documentary evidence, under which head we have placed it in Chapter V.

Lastly, many subjects are treated by English writers under the head of presumptions which appear to us to belong rather to different branches of the substantive law, *e. g.*, the presumption that every one knows the law is in reality a branch of the substantive criminal law. We have omitted such presumptions as these from the law of evidence, because they do not belong to the subject, and because many of them are fictitious.

8. The chapter on oaths has been omitted, as they form the subject of a separate Bill now under discussion.

9. We also recommend the omission of sections 141 to 145 of the old draft, as to questions to credit asked by barristers or pleaders, and the substitution of provisions showing the principles by which the asking of such questions should be regulated, and empowering the Court, if any such question is improperly asked, to report the circumstance to the authority to which the person asking it is subject.

10. We have amended the wording of section 166 as to the Judge's power to ask questions. The section, as originally drawn, might have been taken to authorize him to found his judgment upon irrelevant matter, such as loose rumours. The intention of the section was to give him the fullest possible power of inquiry for the discovery of relevant matter. Section 164 as now drawn makes this clear.

11. We have omitted the chapter as to the duties of Judges and Juries, which will, we think, be more properly placed in the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have also omitted the provisions as to appeal in the first draft, and have substituted for them section 57 of Act II of 1855, which provides for the cases in which the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall be ground for a new trial or reversal of a decision.

12. Subject to these amendments we recommend that the Bill be passed, but we also recommend that the amended Bill *be* published in the Gazette, and that this report be not taken into consideration for a month from the date of its publication.

J. F. STEPHEN.
J. STRACHEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 30th January 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

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THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define, and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Part I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator,

Commencement of Act.

and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the following laws shall be repealed:—

(1.) All rules of evidence not contained in any Statute, Act, or Regulation in force in any part of British India.

(2.) All such rules, laws, and regulations as have acquired the force of law under the twenty-fifth section of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861, in so far as they relate to any matter herein provided for.

(3.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto, to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Court."

"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

"Fact."

"Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses;

(2) any mental condition, of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place is a fact.
(*b.*) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.
(*c*) That a man said certain words is a fact.
(*d.*) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.
(*e.*) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

'Relevant'

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.

"Facts in issue."

The expression "Facts in issue" means and includes—

any fact, from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the

fact to be asserted or denied in the answer to such issue, is a fact in issue.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B.
At his trial the following facts may be in issue—
That A caused B's death.
That A intended to cause B's death.
That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B.
That A at the time of doing the act which caused B's death was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature.

"Document." "Document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.

Illustrations.

A writing is a document.
Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.
A map or plan is a document.
An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.
A caricature is a document.

"Evidence." "Evidence" means and includes—

(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry;

such statements are called oral evidence;

(2) all documents produced for the inspection of the Court;

such documents are called documentary evidence;

"Proved." *Explanation.*—A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

"Disproved." A fact is said to be disproved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

"Not proved." A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

"May presume." 4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

"Shall presume." Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

"Conclusive proof." When one fact is declared by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts. 5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.
At A's trial the following facts are in issue—
A's beating B with the club.
A's causing B's death by such beating.
A's intention to cause B's death.

(*b.*) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Facts forming part of same transaction. 6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it, as to form part of the transactions, is a relevant fact.

(*b.*) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and gaols are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant as forming part of the general transaction, though A may have not been present at all of them.

(*c.*) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(*d.*) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

Facts which are occasion, cause, or effect of facts in issue. 7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.
The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(*b*) The question is, whether A murdered B.
Marks on the ground produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed are relevant facts.

(*c.*) The question is, whether A poisoned B.
The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

Motive, preparation, and subsequent conduct. 8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

The previous or subsequent conduct of any party to a suit or proceeding, or of any person, an offence against whom is the subject of a suit or proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by any fact in issue or relevant fact.

Explanation 1.—The word "conduct" in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements: but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statements under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(*b.*) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose, is relevant.

(*c*) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.'

The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(*d*) The question is, whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakíls in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(*e.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favorable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(*f.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—'the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,'—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(*g*) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000.

The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,'—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts

(*h.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(*i.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(*j.*) The question is, whether A was ravished.

The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which and the terms in which the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

(*k*) The question is, whether A was robbed.

The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint, is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact; or which rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person, whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(*b.*) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. B affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(*c.*) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under section 8, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(*d.*) A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C on leaving A's service says to A, I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer. This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(*e.*) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(*f*) A is tried for a riot, and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, any thing said, done or written, by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustration.

(*a.*) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, D persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant both to prove the existence of the conspiracy and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—

(1) if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact;

(2) if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(*b*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else, and that it was not committed by either B, C, or D, is relevant.

In suits for damages, evidence may be given of facts tending to determine amount.

12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded is relevant.

Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.

13. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—

(*a.*) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(*b.*) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcilable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind, such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will or good-will towards any particular person, or showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling, are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is in issue or relevant.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists not generally but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(*b.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin is relevant.

(*c*) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y, and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(*d.*) The question is, whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(*e.*) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(*f.*) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(*g.*) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B upon a house of which A is owner by the order of C, a contractor.

A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(*h.*) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew or had reason to believe that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(*i.*) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(*j.*) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved as showing the intention of the letters.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(*l.*) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(*m*) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance on his life was effected.

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(*n*) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage, is relevant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(*o.*) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(*p*) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

Act forming part of series of occurrences.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment form a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(*b.*) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favor of A, are relevant.

(*c.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D and E, are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

Course of business when relevant.

16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.

The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

Admissions defined.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons hereinafter mentioned.

Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a representative character are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

Admissions by parties interested in subject-matter

18. Statements made by—

(1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit,

are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.

19. Statements made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Illustration.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.

B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B.

A denies that rent was due from C to B.

A statement by C, that he owed B rent, is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.

20. Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.

A says to B 'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

Relevancy of admissions against or in behalf of persons concerned.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases:—

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section 32.

(2.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question between A and B is whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(*b.*) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away. Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section 32 (1).

(*c.*) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta. He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day, and bearing the Lahore post mark of that day.

The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead out, it would be admissible under section 32 (2).

(*d.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(*e.*) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last illustration.

When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant.

22. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

Admissions in civil cases when relevant.

23. In civil cases no admission is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakíl from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under section 126.

Admission of crime caused by inducement, threat, or promise, irrelevant.

24. An admission made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the admission appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

PART 1. Ch. 2.—Admissions, ss. 25—31. Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, s. 32.

Confession made to a police officer shall not be used as evidence.

25. No admission of guilt made to a police officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

Confession made while the accused is in custody of the police shall not be used as evidence.

26. No admission of guilt made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

So much of any statement or confession made by the accused as relates to a fact thereby discovered, may be given in evidence.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to an admission of guilt or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

Admission made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat, or promise, relevant.

28. If such an admission, as is referred to in section 24, is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, or promise, has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant.

Admission otherwise relevant not irrelevant on certain grounds.

29. If such an admission is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make such admission, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

Consideration of proved admission affecting person making it and others jointly under trial for same offence.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and an admission made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other such person is proved, the Court may take into consideration such admission as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such admission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—"B and I murdered C," the Court may consider the effect of this admission as against B.

(*b.*) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—"A and I murdered C"

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

When admissions are conclusive proof.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

When statement by person who is dead or cannot be found, &c., is relevant.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases:—

Statement as to cause of death.

(1.) When the statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

Such statements are relevant, whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

Statements in course of business.

(2.) When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular, when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of acknowledgments written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of documents used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

Statements against interest.

(3.) When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

Matters of general interest.

(4.) When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen.

As to relationship.

(5.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

Recitals as to relationship in deeds.

(6.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

Statements in deeds.

(7.) When the statement is contained in any deed, will, or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section 13 clause (*a*).

(8.) When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A was murdered by B.; or A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was ravished. The question is, whether she was ravished by B.; or

PART 1. Ch. 2—Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, ss. 32—33. Statements made under special circumstances, ss. 34—38.

The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(*b.*) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(*c.*) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(*d.*) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(*e.*) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

A letter from a deceased agent to A, saying that he had received the rent on A's account, and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

(*f.*) The question is, whether A and B were legally married.

The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime, is relevant.

(*g.*) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day, is relevant.

(*h.*) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship.

A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(*i.*) The question is, whether a given road is a public way.

A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

(*j.*) The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price made by a deceased banya in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B.

A statement by A that B was his son, is a relevant fact.

(*l.*) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A.

A letter from A's deceased father to a friend announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(*m.*) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married.

An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A at a given date, is a relevant fact.

(*n.*) A sues B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

Evidence in a former judicial proceeding when relevant.

33. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person authorised by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving the truth of the facts which it states in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable:

Provided that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest;

that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine;

that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or inquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Entries in books of account.

34. Entries in books of account, regularly kept in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Illustration.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

Entry in public record, made in performance of duty enjoined by law when relevant.

35. An entry in any public or other official book, register, or record, stating a relevant fact and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register, or record is kept, is itself a relevant fact.

Maps and plans when relevant.

36. Statements of relevant facts made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts or plans, are themselves relevant facts.

Statement as to fact of public nature contained in any Act or Notification of Government, when relevant.

37. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any fact of a public nature, any statement of it, made in a recital contained in any Act of Parliament or in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bengal, or in a notification of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in the Gazette of any local Government, or in any printed paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the Government Gazette of any colony or possession of the Queen, is a relevant fact.

Statements in law-books.

38. When the Court has to form an opinion as to a law of any country, any statement of such law contained in a book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of such country and to contain any such law, and any report of a ruling of the Courts of such country contained in a book purporting to be a report of such rulings, is relevant.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED.

What evidence to be given when statement forms part of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers.

39. When any statement of which evidence is given forms part of a longer statement or of a conversation or part of an isolated document, or is contained in a document which forms part of a book, or of a connected series of letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers as the Court considers necessary in that particular case to the full understanding of the nature and effect of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made.

PART 1. Ch. 2.—How much of a statement is to be proved, s. 39.
Judgments of Courts of Justice when relevant, ss. 40—44.
Opinions of third persons when relevant, ss. 45—47.

JUDGMENTS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN RELEVANT.

Previous judgments relevant to bar a second suit or trial.

40. The existence of any judgment, order or decree which, by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is a relevant fact when the question is whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit, or to hold such trial.

Judgments in probate, &c., jurisdiction.

41. A final judgment, order or decree of a competent Court, in the exercise of probate, matrimonial, Admiralty or insolvency jurisdiction, which confers upon or takes away from any person any legal character, or which declares any person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to any specific thing, not as against any specified person but absolutely, is relevant when the existence of any such legal character, or the title of any such person to any such thing, is relevant.

Such order, judgment or decree is conclusive proof that any legal character which it confers accrued at the time when such judgment, order or decree came into operation;

that any legal character to which it declares any such person to be entitled accrued to that person at the time when such judgment declares it to have accrued to that person;

that any legal character which it takes away from any such person ceased at the time from which such judgment declared that it had ceased or should cease;

and that any thing to which it declares any person to be so entitled was the property of that person at the time from which such judgment declares that it had been or should be his property.

Judgments, order or decree between third parties when irrelevant and when not.

42. Judgments, orders or decrees other than those mentioned in section 41, are relevant if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the inquiry; but such judgments, orders or decrees are not conclusive proof of that which they state.

Illustration.

A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land, which A denies.

The existence of a decree in favor of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass in the same place, in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is relevant, but it is not conclusive proof that the right of way exists.

What judgments, &c., not relevant.

43. Judgments, orders or decrees, other than those mentioned in sections 40, 41, and 42, are irrelevant, unless the fact that such a judgment, order or decree existed, is relevant under some other provision of this Act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B separately sue C for a libel which reflects upon each of them. C in each case says, that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and the circumstances are such that it is probably true in each case, or in neither.

A obtains a decree against C for damages, on the ground that C failed to make out his justification. The fact is irrelevant as between B and C.

(*b.*) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife.

B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B of adultery

Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was B's wife.

The judgment against B is irrelevant as against C.

(*c.*) A prosecutes B for stealing a cow from him. B is convicted.

A afterwards sues C for the cow, which B had sold to him before his conviction. As between A and C, the judgment against B is irrelevant.

(*d*) A has obtained a decree for the possession of land against B. C, B's son, murders A in consequence.

The existence of the judgment is relevant, as showing motive for a crime.

Fraud, collusion, and incompetency of Court may be proved.

44. Any party to a suit or other proceeding may show that any judgment, order or decree which is relevant under sections 40, 41, or 42, and which has been proved by the adverse party, was delivered by a Court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by fraud or collusion.

OPINIONS OF THIRD PERSONS WHEN RELEVANT.

Opinion of experts.

45. When the Court has to form as opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, are relevant facts.

Such persons are called experts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison.

The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law.

The opinion of experts upon the question whether the symptoms exhibited by A commonly show unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do, or of knowing that what they do is either wrong or contrary to law, are relevant.

(*c.*) The question is, whether a certain document was written by A. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by A.

The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same or by different persons are relevant.

Facts bearing upon opinions of experts.

46. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they support or are inconsistent with the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The question is, whether A was poisoned by a certain poison.

The fact that other persons who were poisoned by that poison exhibited certain symptoms which experts affirm or deny to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether an obstruction to a harbour is caused by a certain sea wall.

The fact that other harbours similarly situated in other respects, but where there were no such sea walls, began to be obstructed at about the same time, is relevant.

Opinion as to handwriting.

47. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the persons by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written or signed that it was or was not written or signed by that person, is a relevant fact.

Explanation.—A person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another person when he has seen that person write, or when he has received documents purporting to be written by that person in answer to documents written by himself or under his authority and addressed to that person, or when, in the ordinary course of business, documents purporting to be written by that person have been habitually submitted to him.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a given letter is in the handwriting of A, merchant in London.

B is a merchant in Calcutta, who has written letters addressed to A and received letters purporting to be written by him. C is B's clerk, whose duty it was to examine and file B's correspondence. D is B's broker, to whom B habitually submitted the letters purporting to be written by A for the purpose of advising with him thereon.

The opinions of B, C and D on the question whether the letter is in the handwriting of A are relevant, though neither B, C nor D ever saw A write.

Opinion as to existence of right or custom, when relevant.

48. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

Explanation.—The expression 'general custom or right,' includes customs or rights common to any considerable class of persons.

Illustration.

The right of the villagers of a particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.

49. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—

the usages and tenets of any body of men or family,

the constitution and Government of any religious or charitable foundation, or

the meaning of words or terms used in particular districts or by particular classes of people,

the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge thereon, are relevant facts.

Opinion on relationship when relevant.

50. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the relationship of one person to another, the opinion expressed by conduct as to the existence of such relationship of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinions shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under sections 494, 495, 497, or 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is whether A and B were married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

Grounds of opinion when relevant.

51. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant, the grounds on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Illustration.

An expert may give an account of experiments performed by him for the purpose of forming his opinion.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT.

In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.

52. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him, is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.

In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.

53. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of a good character, is relevant.

Previous conviction in criminal trials relevant but not previous bad character, except in reply.

54. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Explanation.—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

Character as affecting damages.

55. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

Explanation.—In sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, the word 'character' includes both reputation and disposition; but evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition were shown.

PART II.

ON PROOF.

CHAPTER III.—FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED.

No evidence required of relevant fact judicially noticed.

56. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

57. The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts:—

(1.) All laws or rules having the force of law now or heretofore in force or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India;

(2.) All public Acts passed or hereafter to be passed by Parliament, and all local and personal Acts directed by such Parliament to be judicially noticed:

(3.) Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Navy:

(4.) The course of proceeding of the said Parliament and of the Councils for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations established under the Indian Councils' Act, or any other law for the time being relating thereto:

Explanation.—The word 'Parliament' in clauses (2) and (4) includes the Parliaments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland.

(5.) The accession and the sign manual of the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

(6.) All seals of which English Courts would take judicial notice. The seals of all the Courts of British India, and of all Courts out of British India, established by the authority of the Governor-General or any Local Government in Council: the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction and of Notaries public, and all seals which any person is authorized to use by any Act of Parliament or other Act of Regulation having force of law in British India:

(7.) The accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of British India, if the fact of their appointment to such

PART II. Ch. 3.—Facts which need not be proved, ss. 57—58.

office is notified in the *Gazette of India*, or in the official Gazette of any Local Government :

(8.) The existence, title, and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognized by the British Crown :

PART II. Ch. 4.—Oral evidence, ss. 59—60.

(9.) The divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world and public festivals, fasts and holidays notified in the official Gazette :

PART II. Ch. 5.—Documentary evidence, ss. 61—65.

(10.) The territories under the dominion of the British Crown :

(11.) The commencement, continuance, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State or body of persons :

(12.) The names of the members and officers of the Court, and of their deputies and subordinate officers and assistants, and also of all officers acting in execution of its process, and of all advocates, attornies, proctors, vakils, pleaders and other persons authorized by law to appear or act before it :

(13.) The rule of the road.

In all these cases, and also on all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so, unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

Facts admitted.

58. No fact need be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit at the hearing, or which before the hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings : Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admissions.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

Proof of facts by oral evidence.

59. All facts, except the contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence.

Oral evidence must be direct.

60. Oral evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct; That is to say—

If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it.

If it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it.

If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner.

If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds :

Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatises if the author is dead or cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable;

Provided, also, that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

CHAPTER V.—OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Proof of contents of documents.

61. The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

Primary evidence.

62. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document.

Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Secondary evidence.

63. Secondary evidence means and includes—

(1.) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2.) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.

(3.) Copies made from or compared with the original.

(4.) Counterparts of documents as against the parts who did not execute them.

(5. Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(*b.*) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

(*c.*) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.

(*d.*) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.

Proof of documents by primary evidence.

64. Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

65. Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases :—

(*a.*) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or of

PART II. Ch. 5.—Documentary Evidence, ss. 65—73

any person out of reach of or not subject to the process of the Court, or of any person legally bound to produce it, and when, after the notice mentioned in section 66, such person does not produce it.

(b) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest.

(c.) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time.

(d.) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable.

(e.) When the original is a public document within the meaning of section 74.

(f.) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any any other law in force in British India, to be given in evidence.

(g.) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

In cases (a), (c) and (d), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible.

In case (b), the written admission is admissible.

In cases (e) or (f), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible.

In case (g), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

PART II. Ch. 5.—Public Documents, ss. 74—76.

Rules as to notice to produce.

66. Secondary evidence of the contents of the documents referred to in section 65 (a) shall not be given unless the party proposing to give such secondary evidence has previously given to the party in whose possession or power the document is, such notice to produce it as is prescribed by law: and if no notice is prescribed by law, then such notice as the Court considers reasonable under the circumstances of the case:

Provided that such notice shall not be required in order to render secondary evidence admissible in any of the following cases:—

(1.) When the document to be proved is itself a notice.

(2.) When from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it.

(3.) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force.

(4.) When the adverse party or his agent has the original in Court.

(5.) When the adverse party or his agent has admitted the loss of the document.

Proof of signature and handwriting of person alleged to have signed or written document produced.

67. If a document is alleged to be signed or to have been written wholly or in part by any person, the signature or the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting.

Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.

68. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence.

Proof where no attesting witness found.

69. If no such attesting witness can be found, or if the document purports to have been executed in the United Kingdom, it must be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting, and that the signature of the person executing the document is in the handwriting of that person.

Admission by party of execution.

70. The admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.

71. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

Proof of document not required by law to be attested.

72. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it was unattested.

Comparison of handwritings.

73. In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing, or seal is that of the person by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may be compared with the one which is to be proved, although that signature, writing, or seal has not been produced or proved for any other purpose.

The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Public documents.

74. The following documents are public documents:—

1. Documents forming the Acts, or records of the Acts—

(1) of the sovereign authority,

(2) of official bodies and tribunals, and

(3) of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of a foreign country.

2. Public records kept in British India of private documents.

Private documents.

75. All other documents are private.

Certified copies of public documents.

76. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such

PART II. Ch. 5.—Public Documents, ss. 76—78.

Presumptions as to Documents, ss. 79—81.

document or part thereof as the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title, and shall be sealed whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of a seal, and such copies so certified shall be called certified copies.

Explanation.—Any officer who by the ordinary course of official duty is authorised to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

Production of such copies.

77. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

Proof of other official documents.

78. The following public documents may be proved as follows.—

(1.) Acts, orders or notifications of the Executive Government of British India in any of its departments, or of any Local Government or any department of any Local Government,

by the records of the departments certified by the heads of those departments respectively,

or by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government:

(2.) The proceedings of the legislatures,

by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of Government:

(3.) Proclamations, orders or regulations issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department of Her Majesty's Government,

by copies or extracts contained in the *London Gazette* or purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer:

(4.) The Acts of the executive or the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country,

by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public Act of the Governor General of India in Council:

(5.) The proceedings of a municipal body in British India,

by a copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body:

(6.) Public documents of any other class in a foreign country,

by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of a notary public or of a British Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS.

Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.

79. The Court shall presume every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy, or other document, which is by law declared to be admissible as evidence of any particular fact, and which purports to be certified by any officer in British India or by any officer in any Native State in alliance with Her Majesty who is duly authorised thereto by the Governor General in Council to be genuine: Provided that such paper is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf. The Court shall also presume that any officer by whom any such paper purports to be signed or certified held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

Presumptions on production of record of evidence.

80. Whenever any document is produced before any Court purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence or of any part of the evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any officer authorised by law to take such evidence, or to be a statement or confession by any prisoner or accused person taken in accordance with law and purporting to be signed by any Judge or Magistrate or by any such officer as aforesaid, the Court shall presume—

that the document is genuine; that any statements as to the circumstances under which it was taken purporting to be made by the person signing it are true, and that such evidence, statement or confession was duly taken.

Presumption as to Gazettes.

81. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India*, or the Government Gazette of any Local Government, or of any colony, dependency or possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's Printer, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.

Presumption as to documents admissible in England without proof of seal or signature.

82. When any document is produced to any Court purporting to be a document which, by the law in force for the time being in England or Ireland, would be admissible in proof of any particular in any Court of Justice in England or Ireland without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character claimed by the person by whom it purports to be signed, the Court shall presume that such seal, stamp or signature is genuine, and that the person signing it held at the time when he signed it the judicial or official character which he claims,

and the document shall be admissible for the same purpose for which it would be admissible in England or Ireland.

Proof of maps made for purposes of any cause.

83. The Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of Government were so made, and are accurate; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

Presumption as to collections of laws and reports of decisions.

84. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of any country, and to contain any of the laws of that country,

PART II. Ch 5.—Presumptions as to documents, ss. 85-90.

and of every book purporting to contain reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

Presumption as to powers of attorney.

85. The Court shall presume that every document purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before, and authenticated by a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India, was so executed and authenticated.

Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records.

86. The Court may presume that any document purporting to be a certified copy of any judicial record of any country not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions is genuine and accurate, if the document purports to be certified in any manner which is certified by any representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India resident in such country to be the manner commonly in use in that country for the certification of copies of judicial records.

Presumption as to books and maps.

87. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of which are relevant facts and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published by the person, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been written or published.

Presumption as to photographs, machine copies and telegraphic messages.

88. The Court may presume that a message forwarded from a telegraph office to the person to whom such message purports to be addressed corresponds with a message delivered for transmission at the office from which the messsage purports to be sent; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was delivered for transmission.

Presumption as to due execution, &c., of documents not produced.

89. The Court shall presume that every document called for and not produced after notice to produce was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

Documents thirty years old.

90. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested.

Explanation.—Documents are said to be in proper custody if they are in the place in which and under the care of the person with whom they would naturally be; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render such an origin probable.

This explanation applies also to section 81.

PART II. Ch 6—Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence, ss. 91-92.

Illustrations.

(a.) A has been in possession of landed property for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his titles to it. The custody is proper.

(b.) A produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagor is in possession. The custody is proper.

(c.) A, a connection of B, produces deeds relating to lands in B's possession, which were deposited with him by B for safe custody. The custody is proper.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Evidence of terms of written contract.

91. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Exception 1.—When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills under the Indian Succession Act may be proved by the Probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or disposition of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement in any document whatever of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence of the same fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(b.) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(c) If a bill of exchange is drawn in aset of three, one only need be proved.

(d.) A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion.

Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(e.) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B.

Oral evidence is offered of the payment.

The evidence is admissible.

Exclusion of evidence of oral agreement.

92. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted as between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or substracting from, its terms:

Proviso (1).—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto, such as fraud, intimidation, illegality,

PART II. Ch. 6.—Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence, ss. 92—98.

want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law.

Proviso (2).—The existence of any separate oral agreement on any matter on which a document is silent and not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

Proviso (3).—The existence of any separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved.

Proviso (4).—The existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind or modify any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved except in cases in which such contract, grant or disposition of property is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as to the registration of documents.

Proviso (5).—Any usage or custom by which incidents, not expressly mentioned in any contract, are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved: Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.

Proviso (6).—Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A policy of insurance is effected on goods "in ships from Calcutta to London." The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that that particular ship was orally excepted from the policy, cannot be proved.

(*b*.) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March 1870. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till the 31st March, cannot be proved.

(*c*.) An estate called 'the Rampore tea estate' is sold by a deed which contains a map of the property sold. The fact that land not included in the map had always been regarded as part of the estate and was meant to pass by the deed, cannot be proved.

(*d*.) A enters into a contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(*e*.) A institutes a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract, and also prays that the contract may be reformed as to one of its provisions, as that provision was inserted in it by mistake. A may prove that such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(*f*.) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(*g*.) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words: 'Bought of A a horse for Rs. 500.' B may prove the verbal warranty.

(*h*.) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rs. 200 a month.' A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board.

A hires lodgings of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement drawn up by an Attorney is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the terms verbally.

(*i*) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(*j*) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B, who sues A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document.

93. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for 'Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500.'

Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(*b*.) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of fact which would show how they were meant to be filed.

Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts.

94. When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my estate to Rampore containing 100 bigas.' A has an estate at Rampore containing 100 bigas. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size.

Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts.

95. When language used in a document is plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.'

A had no house in Calcutta, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed.

These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.

96. When the facts are such that the language used might have been meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or things, evidence may be given of facts which show which of those persons or things it was intended to apply to.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A agrees to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 "my white horse." A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(*b*.) A agrees to accompany B to Hyderabad. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Hyderabad in the Deccan or Hyderabad in Scind was meant.

Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts to neither of which the whole correctly applies.

97. When the language used applies partly to one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence may be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B 'my land at X' in the occupation of Y. A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y, but it is not at X. Evidence may be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.

Evidence as to meaning of illegible character, &c.

98. Evidence may be given to show the meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local, and provincial expressions, of abbreviations and of words used in a peculiar sense.

PART II. 6.—Ex. of Oral Documen. Evidence, 100.

Illustration.

A, a sculptor, agrees to sell to B 'all my models.' A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell.

PART III. 7.—Bur. of Proof, 101—109.

Who may give evidence as to matter to which document relates.

99. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest, may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the term of the document.

Illustration.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as between A and B, but it might be shown by C if it affected his interests.

Saving of provisions of Indian Succession Act relating to wills.

100. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as to the construction of wills.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

Burden of proof.

101. Whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist. When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed.
A must prove that B has committed the crime.

(*b.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B by reason of facts which he asserts and which B denies to be true.
A must prove the existence of those facts.

General burden of proof.

102. The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father.
If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession.
Therefore the burden of proof is on A.

(*b*) A sues B for money due on a bond.
The execution of the bond is not disputed, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies.
If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved.
Therefore the burden of proof is on B.

Burden of proof as to particular fact.

103. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact shall lie on any particular person.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission.
B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

104. The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.

(*b.*) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document.
A must prove that the document has been lost.

Burden of establishing general exceptions.

105. When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act.
The burden of proof is on A.

(*b.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control.
The burden of proof is on A.

(*c.*) Section 325 of the Penal Code provides that whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments.
A is charged with voluntarily causing hurt under section 325.

The burden of proving the circumstances, bringing the case under section 335, lies on the prisoner.

Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.

106. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Illustration.

(*a.*) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.

(*b.*) A is charged with travelling in a railway without ticket, the burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

Burden of proof as to continuance of life.

107. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to death.

108. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy, and agency.

109. When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

PART III. Ch 7.—Burden of Proof, ss. 110—114.

PART III. Ch. 8.—Estoppel, ss. 115—117.

Burden of proof as to ownership.

110. When the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner.

Proof of good faith in transactions where one party is in relation of active confidence.

111. When there is a question as to the good faith of a transaction between parties one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the party who is in a position of active confidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The good faith of a sale by client to an attorney is in question in a suit brought by the client. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the attorney.

(*b.*) The good faith of a sale by a son just come of age to a father is in question in a suit brought by the son. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the father.

Birth during marriage, conclusive proof of legitimacy.

112. The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

Proof of cession of territory.

113. A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any Native State, Prince or Ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of such territory took place at the date mentioned in such notification.

Court may presume existence of certain facts.

114. The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct, and public and private business in their relation to the facts of the particular case.

Illustrations.

The Court may presume—

(*a.*) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession.

(*b.*) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars.

(*c.*) That a bill of exchange accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed, for good consideration.

(*d.*) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existence within a period shorter than that within which such things or states of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence.

(*e.*) That Judicial and official acts have been regularly performed.

(*f.*) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases.

(*g.*) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavorable to the person who withholds it.

(*h.*) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavorable to him.

(*i.*) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

But the Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before them.

As to illustration (*a*)—A shop-keeper has in his till a marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually receiving rupees in the course of his business.

As to illustration (*b*)—A, a person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself.

As to illustration (*b*)—A crime is committed by several persons. A, B and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable.

As to illustration (*c*)—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the accepter, was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence.

As to illustration (*d*)—It is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course.

As to illustration (*e*)—A judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances.

As to illustration (*f*)—The question is, whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances.

As to illustration (*g*)—A man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he is sued, but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family.

As to illustration (*h*)—A man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to him in matters unconnected with the matter in relation to which it is asked.

As to illustration (*i*)— A bond is in possession of the obligor, but the circumstances of the case are such that he may have stolen it.

CHAPTER VIII.—ESTOPPEL.

Estoppel.

115. When one person has by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of that thing.

Illustration.

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it.

The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.

Estoppel of tenant.

116. No tenant of immoveable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immoveable property; and no person who came upon any immoveable property by the license of the person in possession thereof, shall be permitted to deny that such person had a title to such possession at the time when such license was given.

Estoppel of acceptor of bill of exchange, bailee or licensee.

117. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had authority to draw such bill or to endorse it, nor shall any bailee or licensee be permitted to deny that his bailor or licensor had, at the time when the bailment or license commenced, authority to make such bailment or grant such license.

PART III. Ch. 8.—Estoppel, s. 117. Ch. 9.—Witnesses, ss. 118-127.

Explanation (1).—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation (2).—If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

CHAPTER IX.—OF WITNESSES.

Who may testify.

118. All persons shall be competent to testify, unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind.

Explanation.—A lunatic is not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him, and giving rational answers to them.

Dumb witnesses.

119. A witness who is unable to speak, may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

Married persons in Civil and Criminal Proceedings.

120. In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness.

Judges and Magistrates.

121. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a superior Court.

(*b*.) A is accused before the Court of Session, of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the superior Court.

(*c*). A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a Police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

Communications during marriage.

122. No person, who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married, nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person who made it or his representative in interest consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

Evidence as to affairs of State.

123. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

Official communications.

124. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

Information as to commission of offences.

125. No Magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

Professional communications.

126. No barrister, attorney, pleader or vakil, at any time, shall be permitted, unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil, by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment:

Provided that nothing in his section shall protect from disclosure—

(1) Any such communication made in furtherance of any criminal purpose;

(2) Any fact observed by any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil, in the course of his employment as such, showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment;

It is immaterial whether the attention of such barrister, attorney or vakil, was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

Explanation.—The obligation stated in this section continues after the employment has ceased.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—'I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.

As the defence of a man known to be guilty is not a criminal purpose, this communication is protected from disclosure.

(*b*). A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.'

This communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

(*c*.) A being charged with embezzlement retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account-book charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment.

This being a fact observed by B in the course of his employment showing that a fraud has been committed since the commencement of the proceedings, it is not protected from disclosure.

Section 126 to apply to interpreters, &c.

127. The provisions of section 126 shall apply to interpreters, and the clerks or servants or barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakils.

PART III. Ch. 9.—Witnesses, ss. 128—134.

PART III. Ch. 10—Examination of witnesses, ss. 135—138.

Waiver of privilege if party volunteers evidence.

128. If any party to a suit gives evidence therein at his own instance or otherwise, he shall not be deemed to have consented thereby to such disclosure as is mentioned in section 126; and if any party to a suit or proceeding calls any such barrister, attorney or vakil as a witness, he shall be deemed to have consented to such disclosure only if he questions such barrister, attorney, or vakil on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

Confidential communication with legal advisers.

129. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his legal professional adviser, unless he offers himself as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

Production of witness' title-deeds.

130. No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds to any property or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as pledgee or mortgagee, or any document the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

Production of documents belonging to another person.

131. No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

Witness bound to answer criminating questions.

132. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Provi-o.

Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.

Accomplice.

133. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

Number of witness.

134. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Order of production and examination of witnesses.

135. The order in which witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure respectively, and, in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.

Judge to decide as to relevancy of facts.

136. When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner the alleged fact, if proved, would be relevant, and the Judge shall admit the evidence if he thinks that the fact, if proved, would be relevant, and not otherwise.

If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissable only upon proof of some other fact, such last-mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.

If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may in his discretion either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section thirty-two.

The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement before evidence is given of the statement.

(*b.*) It is proposed to prove by a copy the contents of a document said to be lost.

The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy before the copy is produced.

(c) A is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen.

It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property.

The relevancy of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may in its discretion either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(*d.*) It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B, C and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C and D before permitting proof of A.

Examination-in-chief.

137. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

Cross-examination.

The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

Re-examination.

The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called the witness, shall be called his re-examination.

Order of examinations Direction of re-examination.

138. Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then (if the adverse party so desires) cross-examined, then (if the party calling him so desires) re-examined.

The examination and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination, and if new matter is by permission of the Court introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

Cross-examination of person called to produce a document.

139. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it, and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

Witnesses to character.

140. Witnesses to character may be cross-examined and re-examined.

Leading questions.

141. Any question suggesting the answer which the person who puts it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question.

When they must not be asked.

142. Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

When they may be asked

143. Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.

Evidence as to matters in writing.

144. Any witness may be asked, whilst under examination, whether any contract, grant or other disposition of property as to which he is giving evidence was not contained in a document; and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Explanation.—A witness may give oral evidence of statements made by other persons about the contents of documents if such statements are in themselves relevant facts.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A assaulted B.

C deposes that he heard A say to D—'B wrote a letter accusing me of theft, and I will be revenged on him.' This statement is relevant, as showing A's motive for the assault, and evidence may be given of it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing.

145. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

Questions lawful in cross-examination.

146. When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend (1) to test his veracity, (2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or (3) to shake his credit by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

When witness to be compelled to answer.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section 132 shall apply thereto.

Court to decide when question shall be asked and when witness compelled to answer.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1.) Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2.) Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time or of such a character that the truth of the imputation would not affect or would affect in a slight degree the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3.) Such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witnesses' character and the importance of his evidence.

(4.) The Court may, if it sees fit, draw from the witnesses' refusal to answer the inference, that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

Question not to be asked without reasonable grounds.

149. No such question, as is referred to in section 148, ought to be asked unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*b.*) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*c.*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(*d.*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

Procedure of Court in case of question being asked without reasonable grounds.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, is subject in the exercise of his profession.

Indecent and scandalous questions.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

Questions intended to insult or annoy.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Exclusion of evidence to contradict answers to questions testing veracity.

153. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to shake his credit by injuring his character, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and denies it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud.

The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

The evidence is inadmissible.

(*b.*) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty.

The evidence is not admissible.

(*c.*) A affirms that on a certain day he saw B at Lahore.

A is asked whether he himself was not on that day at Calcutta. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that A was on that day at Calcutta.

The evidence is admissible, not as contradicting A on a fact which affects his credit, but as contradicting the alleged fact that B was seen on the day in question in Lahore.

In each of these cases the witness might, if his denial was false, be charged with giving false evidence.

(*d.*) A is asked whether his family has not had a blood feud with the family of B, against whom he gives evidence.

He denies it. He may be contradicted on the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

Cross-examination by party producing witness.

154. The Court may in its discretion permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.

Impeaching credit of witness.

155. The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse party, or with the consent of the Court by the party who calls him :—

(1.) By the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit.

(2.) By proof that the witness has been bribed or has had the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence.

(3.) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted.

(4.) When a man is prosecuted for rape or an attempt to ravish, it may be shown that the prosecutrix was of generally immoral character.

Explanation.—A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief, but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B. C says that he delivered the goods to B.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered the goods to B.

The evidence is admissible.

(*b*) A is indicted for the murder of B.

C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that the wound was not given by A or in his presence.

The evidence is admissible.

Corroborative facts are relevant.

156. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or near to the time or place at which such relevant fact occurred, if the Court is of opinion that such circumstances, if proved, would corroborate the testimony of the witness as to the relevant fact which he testifies.

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed.

Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

Evidence in reply to evidence of former inconsistent statements.

157. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

Refreshing memory.

158. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transactions concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory.

The witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it he knew it to be correct.

Court may permit a copy of document to be used to refresh memory.

Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document: Provided the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

An expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treaties.

Testimony to facts stated in document mentioned in section 158.

159. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document as is mentioned in section 158, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves, if he is sure that the facts were correctly recorded in the document.

Illustration.

A book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business if he knows that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

Producing writing used to refresh memory.

160. Any such writing as is mentioned in the last two sections must be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it, who may, if he pleases, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

Production of documents.

161. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility. The validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

The Court, if it see fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

Translation of documents.

If, for such a purpose, it is necessary to cause any documents to be translated, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence; and if the interpreter disobeys such direction, he shall be held to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

Giving as evidence of document called for and produced on notice.

162. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its production, he is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

Giving as evidence of document production of which was refused on notice

163. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards give the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Illustration.

A sues B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial A calls for the document, and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

Judge's power to put questions or order production.

164. The Judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness or of the parties about any fact relevant or irrelevant; and may order the production of any document or thing: and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Act to be relevant, and duly proved.

Provided also that this section shall not authorize any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which such witness would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, or 131, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under sections 148 or 149; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

Power of jury or assessors to put questions.

165. In cases tried by jury or with assessors, the jury or assessors may put any questions to the witnesses through or by leave of the Judge which the Judge himself might put and which he considers proper.

CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

No new trial for rejection or improper reception of evidence.

166. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision; or that if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 26, Geo. III, C. 57.	For the further regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled an Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies), as requires the servants of the East India Company to deliver inventories of their estates and effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of deeds and writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section thirty-eight so far as it relates to Courts of Justice in the East Indies.
Stat. 14 & 15 Vic.	To amend the Law of Evidence.	Section eleven and so much of section nineteen as relates to British India.
Act XV of 1852 ...	To amend the Law of Evidence.	The whole Act.
Act XIX of 1853	To amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	Section nineteen.
Act II of 1855 ...	For the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.	The whole Act.
Act XXV of 1861	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section two hundred and thirty-seven.
Act I of 1868 ...	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	Section seven.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district."

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer."

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House."

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place."

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land."

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar."

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road."

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner."

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year."

"Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings thereto-fore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority, according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding ½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under whichhe is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 " "
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 " "
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 " "

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Payment on account of Police.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Estimates to be published.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any out-house, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Construction of privy.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Sewers, &c, to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Branch drains, privies, &c, under control of Commissioners.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c, contrary to Commissioners' orders

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Future obstructions in highway.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Taking up pavements.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars, and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ..	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports, or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month...	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on then relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight :—

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta a like indemnity to that which is given to the East India Company by Section LXI of Act XXII of 1855 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Indemnity to Port Commissioners against default of officers, &c.

1. The said Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour Master, or other Conservator of the said port, or of any Deputy or Assistant of the said officers, or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the said port; nor for any damage or injury sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other thing belonging to the said Commissioners within the said port which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the said Commissioners from an action in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the said Commissioners.

Construction of Act.

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BEFORE the new Port Trust was created in 1870, Government managed the Port of Calcutta and enjoyed an indemnity in respect of the acts of its harbour officers and of damage resulting from defects in its moorings, hawsers, or other appliances. It is deemed by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Government better for the trade of Calcutta that the Port Commissioners should enjoy a similar indemnity. If they do not obtain this indemnity, they will have to maintain high port dues to cover their possible liabilities The present Bill proposes to grant the Port Commissioners the required indemnity.

C. BERNARD.

The 27th January 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 359R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th February 1872.—The following appointments of Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agents, who have not yet passed the prescribed examinations, are notified :—

To be Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents of the Second Grade, on Rs. 200.

Name.	Has to pass in
Mr. George DeCourcy Hobson	Urdu.
,, Robert John Harrison	... Urdu.
,, Clement Cartwright	... Urdu & Opium Laws.

To be an Officiating Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent.

Mr. James Frederick Davy Palmer ... ... Urdu.

The 14th February 1872.—The Reverend W. Hill, Missionary at Piplee, is licensed, under Section 47, Part V, Act V of 1865, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Mr William Ostliffe Adams Beckett, Assistant Commissioner of Kamroop, lately Officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is transferred to Cooch Behar.

Mr. Alexander John Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Goalundo, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Humphrey Page, or until further orders.

Syed Mahomed Abdur Rub to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Nalchiti, in the district of Backergunge.

Moonshee Nawab Ali to be Sub-Registrar of Backergunge.

Moulvie Helaluddin Mahomed to be Sub-Registrar of Jhalokati, in the district of Backergunge.

The 16th February 1872.—Moulvie Warris Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Arrareah, in Purneah.

The Reverend Laurentus O. Skrefsrud, Baptist Missionary in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is licensed, under clause 4, Section 6, Part I, Act V of 1865, to solemnize marriages between persons professing the Christian religion, and also, under Section 47, Part V of the said Act, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

The 19th February 1872.—Mr. John Revans Hallett, M.A., is re-appointed to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade from the date of his return to duty from his recent leave of absence.

The 20th February 1872.—Mr. Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. T. A. Vlasto to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

Mr. Valentine Irwin (returned from furlough) to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, and to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 13th February 1872.—Mr. Reginald Porch, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, is allowed furlough for one year three months and twenty-seven days, under Sections II and III of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 14th February 1872.—Mr. William Humphrey Page, Assistant Magistrate of Goalundo, for three months, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 15th February 1872.—Baboo Dinonath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patooakhally, in Backergunge, for three months, from the beginning of March next, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

Mr. John Nathaniel Cosserat, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Patna, is allowed two months' leave, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with ten days' preparatory leave from the date on which he has availed himself of it.

Mr. Thomas Smith, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 1st instant on his return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 2nd idem, to enable him to join his appointment in Cooch Behar.

The 16th February 1872.—Mr. Edward Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Arrareah, in Purneah, is allowed six months' leave, under paragraph 12, clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with fifteen days' preparatory leave.

The 19th February 1872.—Mr. William Driberg Ridsdale, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Kheree, Lucknow, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 20th February 1872.—Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, is allowed furlough for one year, from the 29th instant, under Section VIII, Clause *a* of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Richard Palmer Jenkins, Commissioner of Patna, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 8th March next, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The following Officers of the Bengal Civil Service having reported their arrival at Bombay on the 8th instant, on their return from furlough, are allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 9th idem, to enable them to rejoin their appointments, *viz.*:—

Lord Henry Ulick Browne.
Mr. Henry Abbott Robert Alexander.
„ Valentine Irwin.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th February 1872.—Mr. Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood, C.S., reported his return to Calcutta from furlough on the evening of the 11th instant.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 83, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (An Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws for landing and delivery of goods at the jetties, as proposed by the Commissioners, are published for general information:—

SECTION 2.

LANDING AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AT THE JETTIES.

BYE-LAWS.

Allotment of jetties.

1. The allotment of jetties shall be entirely at the discretion of the Commissioners, but as a general rule, vessels shall be accommodated in the order of their arrival off the jetties. Vessels discharging or loading at the jetties shall move from one jetty to another when ordered.

Copy of manifest or the Master's bills of lading to be sent in before breaking bulk.

2. Masters of vessels about to discharge at the jetties, shall not break bulk until a copy of the manifest, or the Master's copies of the bills of lading have been deposited in the jetty office. The copies of the bills of lading, if deposited, shall be returned after discharge of the inward cargo.

Conditions under which vessels lying at the jetties may discharge into boats.

3. Ships lying at the jetties shall not discharge cargo into boats if such cargo is to be subsequently landed on the Calcutta bank of the river, between Chitpore Canal and Tolly's Nullah.

Packages to be slung in the hatchway.

4. Packages of cargo shall be slung in the hatchway, and under no circumstances whatever shall the cranes be employed in breaking out cargo or removing it from under the combings.

Hoisting heavy weights.

5. Single packages over three tons shall not be hoisted until the correct weight shall have been ascertained; and when packages weighing more than three tons are being hoisted, the Superintendent of the cranes shall invariably be present.

Notice of dangerous articles to be given by Masters to shed officers.

6. Masters of vessels shall furnish special notice to the shed officers before landing packages containing articles liable to ignition or explosion, or which are otherwise dangerous.

Packages not to be opened for appraisement without written order of appraisers.

7. Packages shall not be opened for appraisement except in the presence of the consignee or his representative, and under an application to the shed officer from the appraiser endorsed on the bill of entry.

Erroneous removal of goods by a consignee.

8. No person shall remove from the wharf any goods other than those covered by the customs bill of entry and the jetty challan. In the event of any person removing goods not covered by such documents, the Commissioners may detain any goods of such person until all questions connected with the erroneous removal shall have been adjusted, and all monies due to the Commissioners paid.

Smoking prohibited under penalty.

9. Smoking, and the use of any unprotected fire or light, in any office, shed, or warehouse within the jetty enclosure, is strictly prohibited.

Persons not to remain in the jetties after twilight.

10. Excepting persons passing to and from ships lying at the jetties, no person shall be allowed inside the jetty enclosure after twilight.

Carpenters' tools not to be taken into the compound without permission.

11. No person, unless duly permitted by the Commissioners, shall take inside the jetty premises carpenters' tools, or other instruments used for opening cases, and no cooper shall be allowed to work in the sheds without a license from the Commissioners.

Penalty for non-observance of bye-laws.

12. Any person committing an infringement of any of the foregoing bye-laws, shall be liable for the first offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and for a continuance of that offence after notice shall have been given him by the Commissioners of his having committed the offence, to a further fine of Rs. 50 per day.

Bills of lading to be produced before delivery.

13. Goods landed at the jetties shall only be delivered on production of the bills of lading, accompanied by a delivery order from the Master or Agents of the vessel, and no delivery orders, unsupported by the bills of lading, will be accepted.

Consignments of metals to be kept separate.

14. When discharging iron, drainage pipes, or other goods, which from their want of description or want of proper distinguishing marks, there will be difficulty in delivering correctly to consignees, the Master of the vessel shall separate before landing, or in course of landing, the various marks and consignments, failing which the Commissioners will refuse to receive the goods.

Specie to be taken delivery of direct from the jetties.

15. Packages containing jewellery, precious stones, or specie shall be taken delivery of by consignees direct from the jetties as soon as they are landed, as the Commissioners undertake no risk in respect of such packages.

Trans-shipment of goods.

16. All goods trans-shipped from one vessel to another without being landed, and without the assistance of the jetty cranes, are exempted from all charges, provided notice of trans-shipment is given by consignees or vessel's agents to the jetty superintendent immediately after the vessel hauls alongside a jetty to discharge. If goods for trans-shipment are landed on the jetties, they will be allowed to remain in the sheds free of wharf-rent for five clear running days.

Limits of Commissioners' responsibility for damages sustained.

17. The Commissioners shall not be responsible for damage by chafage, salt-water or oil, nor for any damage done in course of landing, except such damage as may be caused by carelessness on the part of the Commissioners' servants or failure in the jetty appliances, nor for any loss resulting from fire in the jetty sheds or enclosure.

Commissioners not responsible in the matter of slinging cargo.

18. Masters of vessels shall be responsible for the proper slinging of cargo, and directing the crane drivers when discharging or loading.

Restrictions to working jetties with respect to time.

19. The special sanction of the Commissioners shall be necessary to work the jetties before and after regular hours, and on Sundays and authorized holidays, and no overtime work shall be performed by any of the servants of the Commissioners, without permission. In order to facilitate the discharge of vessels, they will be allowed to work on holidays, so long as accommodation can be conveniently provided for cargo in the jetty sheds, on payment of double jetty hire, and the usual overtime fees to the establishments employed.

Recognised holidays.

20. The sanctioned holidays recognised by the Commissioners shall be—

New year's day	... ...	1 day.
Sree Punchoomy	... ...	1 ,,
Good Friday	... ...	1 ,,
Queen's Birth-day	... ...	1 ,,
Doorga and Luckhee Poojah	...	12 ,,
Kally Poojah	... ...	1 ,,
Juggodhatree Poojah	... ...	1 ,,
Christmas	... ...	2 ,,
		20 days.

Working hours.

21. Working hours shall be from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. All fees for overtime work, and for working on holidays, shall be regulated by the sanctioned pay of each *employé*. The rule shall be one-and-a-half hour's pay for one hour's work—working days being calculated at 26 days in the month—and for holidays or part of a holiday, one day's pay. All fees for overtime work shall be paid to the Commissioners.

Time allowed for removal of goods.

22. Two clear days, exclusive of Sundays and the holidays recognized by the Commissioners, shall be allowed to consignees for the removal of goods from the jetty-sheds.

Procedure for delivery.

23. Consignees applying for delivery of goods shall fill up the jetty challan showing the quantities, weights or measurements, and the landing charges payable thereon. This form, accompanied by the Custom House bill of entry, shall be presented at the office of the Commissioners, where the amount of the landing charges will be received, and a receipt granted in original and duplicate if required. The jetty challan, accompanied by the bill of lading and a delivery order from the Master or Agents of the vessel, shall then be handed to the shed officer, who will examine the document, and on being satisfied that they are in order, will grant delivery and authorise the gate officer to pass the goods.

Opening of a package, its condition not being questioned.

24. The opening of any package for appraisement, without the condition of the package being previously questioned, shall be considered as delivery of the goods by the Commissioners to the consignee, and no claim for damage subsequently discovered shall be admitted.

Permission of Collector of Customs to open packages to be countersigned by the jetty superintendent.

25. Permission to consignees from the Collector of Customs to open packages shall be countersigned by the superintendent of the jetties, and the opening of such packages without their condition being questioned shall be considered as delivery by the Commissioners, and no claim for damage subsequently discovered shall be admitted.

Packages opened for appraisement and left unprotected.

26. Packages which have been opened for appraisement, or by permission of the Collector of Customs, shall lie at the risk and expense of the owner, consignee, or agent.

Damaged goods to be detained.

27. Damaged goods for which a claim is brought against the ship shall not be charged wharf-rent until the fourth day after landing, provided notice of survey is given to the jetty superintendent within forty-eight hours after the goods have been received from the ship.

Goods taken delivery of and left in the jetty compound.

28. Goods taken delivery of but not removed from the jetty compound, shall lie at the risk of the owner, consignee, or agent.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 708.—*Fort William, the* 10*th February* 1872.—*Notification.*—*Public.*—Mr. G. L. T. Harris, of the Bengal Civil Service, having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 16*th February* 1872.

No. 1061.—The Acting Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following papers. Orders in conformity therewith will shortly issue :—

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 4, *dated the* 7*th January* 1868.

In continuation of our despatch No. 276 of 1867, dated the 21st ultimo, we have the honor to forward herewith the second report of the Committee appointed by us to examine the Leave Rules as they apply to all branches of the service, and to propose such alterations as might seem to them just and proper. This report refers to the Leave Rules of the Chaplains and the Members of the Uncovenanted Service, and with it the labors of the Committee conclude.

2. You will observe that the changes proposed for the Uncovenanted Service have been based upon the principle of assimilating their rules, as nearly as possible, to those proposed for the Covenanted Civil Service.

* * * * *

5. In our despatch No. 276 of 1867, we so fully entered into the general reasons which, in our opinion, render the alteration of the Leave Rules in all branches of the service eminently desirable, that we consider it unnecessary now to do more than solicit attention to the arguments by which our recommendations were then supported. Those arguments apply as much to the members of the Uncovenanted Service ** as to the Civil and Military Services. It would, we consider, be in the highest degree impolitic to confer the boon on one class and to withhold it from the other. It is on this account that we have prepared, and that we recommend to your favorable consideration, rules for all branches, based upon principles which are uniform, and which in their application will benefit all alike. We confidently believe that the State itself will not be the least gainer from a measure which will so greatly add to the contentment of its servants.

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 221, *dated the* 15*th May* 1868.

I have considered very carefully in Council the Furlough Rules for members of the Uncovenanted Service, transmitted with your financial letter dated the 7th January 1868, No. 4.

2. You are already aware of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the policy to be adopted in admitting the natives of India to higher posts under Government, and the Uncovenanted Service evidently offers the most ready access to them. I am of opinion therefore that any rules which may be adopted for leave of absence and furlough to Uncovenanted Servants, should be framed with general reference to this consideration.

3. The principle which I consider should guide you is, that there should not be different rules of leave of absence for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices, but that the rules of each class of appointments should be uniform.

4. Different rules may, however, be properly adopted for different branches of the Uncovenanted Service. There are some classes of appointments the holders of which are in a position very nearly analogous to that of the Covenanted Civilian, and for which special arrangements should be made. Such, for instance, may be some of the appointments in the Engineering and in the Educational Service.

5. Generally speaking, I am of opinion that the rules for those branches of the service to which it is possible to appoint a considerable proportion of natives, should be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives rather than of Europeans. The observance of this principle will render it necessary carefully to restrict the cases in which long absences can be permitted with retention of appointment.

6. The limitations with reference to duration and repetition of absence, and to proportions of salary to be drawn by absentees, prescribed for the Covenanted Civil Service, must not be exceeded, and no period of absence, to an Uncovenanted Servant, with the exception of preparatory and privilege leave, should count as service for pension.

7. Subject to these observations, I desire to leave the framing of such rules as you may consider expedient to your Excellency's Government.

Order of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—No. 647, *dated the* 29*th June* 1868.

ORDERED, that with reference to their letter No. 2, dated 4th January 1868, a copy of the above be sent to the Furlough Committee, with the request that the proposed Furlough Rules for Uncovenanted Servants may be reconsidered, and a report thereon submitted with reference to the views expressed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 220, *dated the* 28*th August* 1868.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 221, dated the 15th May last, on the subject of the Furlough Rules for the members of the Uncovenanted Service. We referred the despatch to the Furlough Committee, among whom there arose considerable difference of opinion as to the method in which your instructions could best be carried out.

2. The principle laid down in the 3rd paragraph of your despatch—"that there should not be different rules of leave of absence for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices"—seems to us unexceptionable. But it was argued that, in carrying out your suggestion in paragraph 4, for making different rules for different branches of the service, anomalies will arise in practice, which would be extremely inconvenient.

3. Supposing, for instance, it were determined to make rules for the Educational Department adapted to the requirements of Europeans, who at present fill the majority of posts in that Department, it would be necessary to provide for comparatively long periods of leave to enable such officers to proceed to England. But in this Department there are many natives, and, as education progresses, their number will increase, as indeed is indicated in the 2nd paragraph of your despatch. It is unnecessary to provide that long periods of leave shall ordinarily be granted to natives, for such periods could only be required with the object of enabling them to proceed to Europe. It would be inexpedient to allow a native to proceed to his own home, perhaps in the vicinity of his office, and remain there for, say two years. At the same time we think it highly desirable that facilities should be given to natives for visiting Europe when they wish to do so.

4. On the other hand, in Departments chiefly filled by natives, there are at present a large number of European and Eurasian officers. Were the rules drawn out to meet only the leave requirements of natives, these officers would not be allowed the opportunity of going to England. If it be the policy of Government to limit the number of Europeans and Eurasians from service in these Departments, that policy can best be carried out by the direct action of Government in making appointments, and it does not seem right to have recourse to the indirect pressure of unfavorable leave rules.

5. Agreeing with a majority of the Committee we would propose to extend the principle inculcated in paragraph 3 of your despatch, and in drawing out the rules, make no difference for Natives, Eurasians, and Europeans in whatever Department they may be employed.

6. By a simple plan, we can arrange the rules, so that persons who do not require to leave India shall obtain shorter periods of leave than those who wish to visit England, while all, whether Europeans, Eurasians or Natives, who wish to proceed to Europe, will have the opportunity of doing so.

7. This is effected by prescribing that only half the whole period of furlough claimable under the rules shall be spent in India, and that the periods in which furlough is taken in India shall be half those in which furlough is taken out of India.

8. On this plan, we have caused to be drawn out the accompanying draft rules for your approval. They are mainly based on the rules for the Covenanted Civil Service.

9. If, however, an Uncovenanted officer by taking leave were to lose his appointment as is provided in certain cases for the Covenanted Civil Service, he would, under the standing rules, forfeit all his past service for pension, and might find some difficulty in getting a new post. We have therefore provided that no leave under the rules shall involve forfeiture of

appointment. In view of this advantage to the Uncovenanted Service, we have made a few modifications in the Rules for Furlough. We have abolished the distinction between long and short furlough, which obtains in the rules for the Covenanted Civil Service, and have provided that furlough can in no case be repeated, except under medical certificate, or on urgent private affairs, until after intervals of three years.

10. We have made the special leave on urgent private affairs a part of the furlough, instead of being in excess of it.

11. There is no scale of subsistence allowance for Uncovenanted Servants out of employ. We have therefore provided that when the furlough of such servants is under medical certificate, extended beyond two years, or taken before the lapse of three years from previous furlough, or before furlough is at credit, the furlough allowances shall be reduced one-half with a maximum of Rs. 400 per mensem, which is the maximum subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants. We believe this will be found to provide a scale as nearly as possible analogous to the subsistence allowance under similar circumstances of the Covenanted Service.

12. If these rules meet with your approval, we request that you will inform us by telegraph.

13. We shall address you separately regarding a limited class of offices held by barristers in connection with the subject of leave of absence for High Court Judges.

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 504, *dated the* 8*th December* 1868.

I have given full consideration in Council to your despatch No. 220 (financial) of the 28th August, on the subject of the Furlough Rules for the Uncovenanted Service.

2. In my despatch of the 15th May on this subject, I conveyed to you my desire that, in order to give full effect to the policy of reserving the Uncovenanted Service as far as possible to the natives of India, the Furlough Rules for that service should be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives rather than of Europeans. I desired that the rules for each class of appointments should be uniform, and should not vary according to the nationality of the persons to whom they might be applied. Considering, however, that there are some classes of appointments for which it would be desirable to establish Furlough Rules analogous to those adopted for the Covenanted Service (which are framed with a view to the circumstances of Europeans rather than of natives), I suggested that different rules might be adopted for different branches of the service.

3. In the despatch under reply, you state that to adopt this suggestion would lead to very inconvenient anomalies which, however, are not described. It is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance to good government to prevent the springing up of an Uncovenanted Service in which all the higher appointments shall be appropriated to Englishmen, such as the rules now submitted to me, which principally keep English interests in view, have clearly a tendency to encourage.

4. I must therefore adhere to my opinion that the Furlough Rules should be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives rather than of Europeans; and I must decline to confirm the rules which you have submitted, because in my judgment they do not fulfil this condition. The rules are so drawn as to give to Europeans the most liberal terms of furlough,—terms which are in some respects proportionately more liberal even than those given to the members of the Covenanted Service,—subject to a restriction which will be, and is meant to be, inoperative as against Europeans, and operative only as against natives. I consider that the imposition of this restriction is, in spirit if not in the letter, inconsistent with the principle laid down in my former despatch, "that there should not be different rules of leave of absence for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices;" and I must withhold my assent from the distinction.

5. With reference to my observation that the terms you propose are proportionately more liberal than those granted to the Covenanted Service, I must draw your attention to the fact that you have fixed the same maximum £1,200 a year for the furlough allowance for both services. In the case of the Covenanted Service, this limitation will affect a considerable number of officers; in the case of the Uncovenanted, it will, on account of the inferiority of the salaries, be practically inoperative, while the difference which exists between the amount of retiring allowance or annuity in the one and in the other service tends to aggravate the

objection to the arrangement, since it obviously makes it more desirable for the worn-out Uncovenanted Servant than for the Covenanted Civilian to come home on furlough instead of retiring from the service.

6. I regret, therefore, that I feel myself under the necessity of returning these rules to you and of requesting you to revise them in conformity with my despatch of the 15th May and the present despatch.

Order of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—No. 703, *dated the* 30*th January* 1869.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above despatch be forwarded to the Furlough Committee, with the request that they will either submit revised rules framed in precise accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, or state in detail the reasons for their inability to do so, or for preferring the rules they have already proposed.

Letter from the Uncovenanted Service Furlough Committee, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department,—dated the 15*th March* 1869.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your communication No. 703, dated the 30th January 1869, forwarding a copy of the Secretary of State's financial despatch No. 504, dated the 8th December 1868, we have carefully reconsidered the question of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State having on various grounds rejected the rules which our Committee had prepared in August last, requests that they may be revised in conformity with the despatch of the 15th May last and with the present despatch.

3. In the despatch of the 15th May, it was desired that any rules which may be adopted should be framed with reference to the consideration of the policy of Her Majesty's Government as to the admission of the natives of India to higher posts under Government, and the circumstance that the Uncovenanted Service evidently offers the most ready access to them. The rules for those branches of the service to which it is possible to appoint a considerable proportion of natives, were to be framed with a view to the circumstances of natives rather than Europeans. While desiring that there should not be different rules for persons of different nationalities holding similar offices, but that the rules for each class of appointments should be uniform, the Secretary of State observed that different rules might be properly adopted for different branches of the Uncovenanted Service. Some of the appointments in the Engineering and in the Educational Service were instanced as those for which special arrangements might be made, on the ground that the holders are in a position very nearly analogous to that of Covenanted Civilians. Lastly, it was desired that the limitations as to duration and repetition of leave, and proportion of salary to be drawn during leave, should not exceed those prescribed for the Covenanted Civil Service.

4. With these instructions before them, our Committee, last August, could not come to an agreement as to what were the classes of appointments for which special arrangements should be made. On examination, these classes appeared very numerous, and it was found difficult to draw a definite line between appointments the holders of which are in a position very nearly analogous to that of Covenanted Civilians and other appointments.

5. It seemed to us that the necessity for different rules for different classes of appointments arose from the fact that in some classes the great majority of holders required comparatively long periods of leave in order to visit their homes, owing to the length and expense of the voyage to Europe; and that in others the majority of the holders did not require long periods of leave, as they would not leave India. Different rules might easily be framed to suit the majority in each of these categories, but these rules would be quite unsuitable to the minority. In the first category would be some officers who would never wish to leave India, yet they would find themselves entitled to long periods of leave, merely on the ground that the majority of their fellows wished to spend their leave out of India; in the second category would be found some who could practically never visit their homes in Europe, merely because the homes of the majority of their fellow officers were in India. Influenced by these considerations, we drafted rules which allowed longer leave out of India than in India, as we saw no other practical way out of the difficulty.

6. The same difficulties again present themselves to us, but we think it right to do the best we can to follow the instructions now conveyed to us.

7. In the margin of the annexed rules is a list of those classes of appointments for which we are of opinion that special arrangements are necessary. The great majority—in fact nearly all—of the holders of these appointments are, and must for a very long time to come be, English gentlemen of an education and social status which necessitates their recruitment

from the same classes as furnish the members of the Civil Service, and who require as liberal leave as is granted to the members of that service. A great number of these appointments have been created within the last few years, and it is most probable that others will come into existence from time to time. It will be necessary when new offices are made for the Government to state to what leave rules they will be subject.

8. For the classes in the list we recommend the annexed rules which are founded on those of the Covenanted Civil Service.

9. For all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service, we think the Leave Rules of 1863, as at present in force, will suffice, with an alteration in regard to the absentee allowances.

10. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, in the 4th paragraph of his despatch of the 8th December, has observed that the terms for furlough proposed by us "are in some respects proportionately more liberal even than those given to the members of the Covenanted Service;" and in the next paragraph he has explained that his observation is founded partly on the fact that the limitation of the maximum furlough allowance to £1,200 per annum will be practically inoperative. We have given our best consideration to this objection, and we beg respectfully to represent that we do not see how we can alter the proposal without injustice to the Uncovenanted Service. The rule for the Covenanted Service is, that all officers whose average salary for three years prior to furlough did not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, receive while on furlough half that salary, while those officers whose average salary for the said three years did exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, receive a furlough allowance of £1,200 per annum.

11. We proposed precisely the same rule for the Uncovenanted Service. The fact that, as compared to the Covenanted Civil Service, there are in the Uncovenanted Service proportionately more officers whose salaries are less than Rs. 2,000 per mensem, does not seem to us to affect the justice of the rule. On the other hand, any alteration of the rule would affect the very class of Uncovenanted officers who are most deserving of indulgent consideration. It was one of the instructions originally communicated to the Committee, that officers serving together, to whatever service they may belong, should be placed upon an equality as regards leave and allowances while on leave. It was considered as evidently unfair, as well as in some respects inconvenient to the public service, that officers who when actually present at their duty performed precisely similar duties and received exactly the same salaries, should while on leave be very differently treated. Thus, for example, it seems to us that if an Uncovenanted officer should attain (as is very probable at the present moment) a Commissionership in the Non-Regulation Provinces, he ought to receive the same emoluments while on leave which are allowed to Commissioners who may belong to the Military or to the Covenanted Civil Service. If his allowances were limited to the amount prescribed under present rules, he would draw less than any other officer in the Commission above the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of the lowest grade, and would lose one main advantage of the promotion conferred upon him. The same thing may happen in the Public Works Department, in which Uncovenanted Engineers already hold appointments in the grade of Superintending Engineers, and may not improbably be still further advanced. We cannot but think that Uncovenanted officers who have won their way to positions of such importance are, so long as they are in the service, entitled to expect the same advantages as are allowed to other officers performing the same duties.

12. The Secretary of State further observes that the great difference between the retiring allowances of Uncovenanted officers and the allowances proposed for them while on leave, make it obviously more desirable for the worn-out Uncovenanted servant than for the Covenanted Civilian to take furlough instead of at once retiring from the service. But we would respectfully remark that even the Covenanted Civil Service furlough allowances are frequently better than their retiring allowances, and the case of Military officers is still stronger. Instances may easily arise of Military officers entitled to retire on no higher pension than that of a Captain or of a Major, who may yet claim to proceed on leave on the maximum absentee allowances. Moreover, the Secretary of State's objection applies only to Uncovenanted officers holding exceptionally high appointments; as a matter of fact, very few such officers would be in a position to take leave on allowances much in excess of any pension to which they may be entitled, and the probability of abuse may therefore be considered as reduced to a minimum.

13. On these grounds, we beg, with all respect, to adhere to our recommendation that the same rule for furlough allowances shall apply to all branches of the Uncovenanted Service that now applies to the Covenanted Civil Service.

14. We would also urge that the rules* prepared by us in August last are still, in our opinion, the best that can be devised to meet the peculiar difficulties of the case.

* A copy is enclosed. A few modifications have been made in the rules originally proposed.

Proposed Rules for Leave of Absence to Officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service holding certain classes of appointments.

I.—All officers holding appointments of the classes usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or by Commissioned Military Officers.
II.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the 5th grade, and upwards.
Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.
Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Collectors of Land Customs (North-Western Provinces).
Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.
Presidency Postmasters and Chief Inspectors, and upwards.
III.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade, and upwards.
Assistant Controllers of Accounts, and upwards.
Assistant Conservators of Forests, and upwards.
IV.—HOME DEPARTMENT.—Director of Public Instruction and all officers of the graded lists of the Educational Department.
Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collectors or Extra Assistant Commissioners.
Officers of Police of the rank of District Superintendents, and upwards.
Officers of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, or Revenue Surveys of the grade of Assistant Surveyor, and upwards.
Uncovenanted Medical Officers as graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated 25th April 1867.
Officers in the graded list of the Geological Survey.
Such of the following officers as may not be, and until they are declared, entitled to leave under the High Court Leave Rules, *viz.*—
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.
Recorders of Rangoon and Moulmein.
Judges and Registrars of the Presidency Town Small Cause Courts.
Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns.
Civil Judge, Oude.
Registrars of High Courts.
Registrars General of Assurances.
Clerks of the Crown.
V.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the Telegraph Department of the rank of Assistant Superintendent, and upwards.
Assistant Political Agents.
VI.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS —Assistant Secretaries to Gov nment.
Master Attendants.
Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants.
Superintendent of Government Printing.

Under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules regarding leave of absence to officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service holding appointments in the classes noted in the margin, in supersession of all previous rules and orders on the subject.

The rules will take effect from the

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules, "Actual Service" includes the period during which an officer is on duty in any appointment belonging to the classes above specified, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave.

"Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

"Salary" includes acting allowances.

An officer's "Station" means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government may determine.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

II.—Furlough shall be placed at the credit of each officer at the rate of one-fourth of his actual service.

III.—Except under rules VIII and IX, no furlough shall be granted unless at credit under rule II, or before the completion of eight years' actual service.

IV.—Except under rules VIII (*b*) and IX, furlough shall not be repeated until the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

VI.—Except under rule VIII (*b*) and (*c*), an officer when on furlough shall be granted allowances at the rate of 50 per cent. of his average salary for the previous three years.

In calculating such average, the time spent, and the allowances drawn under any leave or absence from duty, excepting privilege leave under chapter II, shall be omitted.

Provided that no officer on furlough shall draw more than £1,200 per annum.

VII.—Subject to the above conditions, and to the conditions in rules X and XIII, furlough may be granted when at credit under rule II.

VIII.—Under medical certificate—

(*a*).—Furlough may be granted on the above-mentioned conditions, without reference to the amount at credit under rule II.

(*b*).—When less than three years have elapsed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave, or since the commencement of service, furlough may be granted for a period not exceeding one year. When on furlough under this clause, an officer shall be entitled to only one-half the allowances mentioned in rule VI, subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 per mensem, or £480 per annum. Provided that, if he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave, or since the commencement of his service, as the case may be, the officer shall draw the full allowances mentioned under rule VI, until the leave at his credit, if any, be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year. Leave under this clause shall not be repeated within three years.

(*c*).—Furlough taken under rule VII, or under clause (*a*) of this rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. During the extension of leave under this clause, the rate of allowances shall be reduced by one-half, and be subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 per mensem, or £480 per annum.

IX.—For urgent private affairs, if furlough is not available under the above rules, it may nevertheless be granted for a period not exceeding six months on the allowances mentioned in rule VI. Furlough under this rule may be repeated, but without allowances, at intervals of not less than six years of actual service.

X.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to an officer during the whole period of his service shall not exceed six years, exclusive of furlough without allowances under rule IX.

XI.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the officer quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

XII.—For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and the re-arrival at his station, an officer may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days, which in special cases may be extended. During such subsidiary leave his allowances shall be the same as during the period of furlough which the said leave immediately precedes or follows.

If an officer granted furlough out of India shall not have embarked by the date on which his subsidiary leave with extensions expires, his furlough shall be reckoned from that date, unless before his embarkation more than thirty days have elapsed from that date, in which case the furlough shall be reckoned to have commenced from the beginning of his subsidiary leave.

XIII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual officers, shall be subject to, and be limited by, the exigencies of the service, of which exigencies the authority granting the furlough shall be exclusively the judge.

CHAPTER II.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, an officer who has completed eleven months' continuous duty may be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary, retaining a lien on his appointment, whether substantive or officiating. Provided that, in the case of an officiating appointment, such lien and the acting allowance shall cease on the assumption of charge by the officer holding the substantive appointment.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions, an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to an officer after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave, whether of one month or accumulated, may, at the discretion of the Government, be taken in separate instalments. No second instalment shall be taken until after the completion of six months' continuous duty from the expiry of the first instalment. In this case the eleven months qualifying for fresh privilege leave shall be reckoned from the expiry of the first instalment, the period of the second instalment being omitted from the calculation.

Privilege leave of one month or accumulated shall not be taken in more than two instalments; but if any balance remains untaken when additional privilege leave accrues, such balance shall be added to the new leave, and the whole shall be reckoned accumulated privilege leave.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

CHAPTER III.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if an officer absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave, or for extension of leave, shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may from time to time prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowance shall be payable monthly, if payment is taken in India, and quarterly, if payment is taken in England. To secure the return of officers to duty after the expiry of their leave, the Government may prescribe the conditions under which the leave allowances shall be payable.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If an officer shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall, at the discretion of the Government, be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—Furlough, and all leave on private affairs or under medical certificate, taken under previous rules, shall be reckoned as furlough taken under these rules.

XXIII.—If any officer appointed to a class subjected to these rules has immediately previous to his appointment served in any other branch of the Uncovenanted Service, he shall, on being so appointed, be credited with furlough at the rate of one-eighth of his previous actual service, and be debited with the amount of furlough and leave on private affairs or medical certificate which he may have already taken.

Proposed amendment of paragraph 20 *of the Rules for Absentee Pay, published in accordance with a despatch from the Secretary of State, No.* 205, *dated the* 8*th December* 1862.

20. Absentee pay shall be calculated on the average salary for the three years previous to the leave being granted, and shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 or £1,200 per annum if at half salary, or Rs. 4,800 or £480 if at one-fourth salary. Within these limitations, absentee pay will be given as follows:—

I and II (as at present).

III.—To an officer proceeding on furlough, one-half of his salary.

IV and V (as at present).

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 74, *dated the* 23*rd March* 1869.

On receipt of Sir Stafford Northcote's financial despatch No. 504, dated the 8th December 1868, on the subject of the proposed Leave Rules for the Uncovenanted Service, we desired the Furlough Committee to take that despatch into their consideration, and to prepare revised rules framed in precise accordance with the instructions therein contained, or to state in detail their reasons for their inability to do so.

2. We have now the honor to forward copy of the report of the Committee, with its enclosures. It will be seen that the Committee have endeavoured to carry out their instructions to the best of their power. They have prepared a set of rules which they propose shall be applicable to the holders of certain specified offices, who, they say, "are, and must for a very long time to come be, English gentlemen of education and social status which necessitates their recruitment from the same classes as furnish the members of that service, and who require as liberal leave as is granted to the members of that service." For all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service, they think the rules as at present in force, with a modification as to the leave allowances, will suffice.

3. At the same time the Committee point out the objections to having two different sets of rules for different classes of the service. These objections go to show that though the rules may suit the majority, yet there will be persons who, under one set of rules, will get more leave than is necessary for them, and under the other less leave than they might fairly claim.

We have carefully considered the arguments adduced, and we are of opinion that the views of the Committee are correct. The existence of two sets of rules for the Uncovenanted Service will of itself lead to difficulties. Officers frequently rise from one class of appointment to another. The result would be that the leave rules applicable to them would be changed in the course of their service. As pointed out by the Committee, it will be necessary for the Government, in creating new offices, to declare under what Leave Rules these offices should be regulated. If such officers are excluded from the more favorable rules, discontent and discussion will arise. On these grounds, we would respectfully urge that the Leave Rules previously prepared by the Committee, as now modified by them, may be sanctioned, in preference to those annexed to their report. Your Grace may be assured that we shall take care not to lose sight of the policy of employing the natives of India in all such posts as they are, or shall be capable of filling, but we think, nevertheless, that it would be inconvenient to embody in the Leave Rules restrictions intended to discourage the appointment of Europeans.

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 84, *dated the* 10*th March* 1870.

I have considered in Council your financial letters dated the 23rd March and 7th June last, Nos. 74 and 133, and the papers forwarded therewith, relative to the proposed alterations in the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

2. I am not insensible to the objections that may be offered to the introduction of two sets of rules for Uncovenanted Servants whose services were obtained in India; but, after full consideration of the subject, I am not aware of any better mode of meeting at present the difficulties of the case.

3. As the offices filled by the general body of European Uncovenanted Servants, who are not appointed from this country, are open to, and will be filled in a greater proportion every year by, natives of India, the rules regulating furloughs should be framed to meet the

circumstances of native officers. I see no reason to doubt that the existing Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, with the alterations you have suggested, are fully sufficient for that purpose.

4. In the revised rules, as prepared by the Committee, a long list of highly paid appointments is placed in the margin, as to which it is stated that the great "majority,—in fact, nearly all,—of the holders of these appointments are, and must for a long time to come be, English gentlemen of an education and social status which necessitates their recruitment from the same classes as furnish the members of the Civil Service." But I am desirous that appointments such as these should hereafter, as far as practicable, be filled by Covenanted Civil Servants, and that your future indents for Civilians should be raised accordingly.

5. Exceptional cases will, however, still exist, such as Educational officers, who must be selected in and appointed from this country on account of special qualifications, and it appears to be right that the Furlough Rules for them should be similar generally to those framed for the Covenanted Civil Service.

6. I therefore assent to the rules now framed by the Committee in India, with the following modifications :—

In the first set of rules,—those proposed for holders of offices now held by English gentlemen, I desire that the maximum allowance on furlough be reduced to £800 per annum, and that they be declared applicable from this date only to officers of the Education Department appointed from England, and to such others of those now actually in the service as you may think fit to include in a nominal list for that purpose to be submitted for my approval.

In the second set of rules proposed "for all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service" I desire that the maximum allowance be reduced to £600 per annum. These rules [illegible] be the present, apply to all Uncovenanted Servants not entitled to the benefit of the fir[illegible] matter rules, and hereafter to all Uncovenanted Servants who may not have been appointed to re[illegible] England.

7. The principle which Her Majesty's Government have steadily kept in view throughout the discussion on these Furlough Rules is, that the Uncovenanted Service should be principally reserved for the natives of the country, and that superior appointments, which require English training and experience, should be made, as heretofore, from England, and they look with great disfavor on the system which appears to be growing up in India of appointing Englishmen in India to situations that ought only, as a rule, to be filled by Civilians who have gained their position by open competition. I trust that the views I have now expressed will put a stop to the above practice.

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 227, dated the 4th October 1870.

We have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's despatch No. 84, dated 18th March 1870, upon the subject of the proposed alterations in the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

2. Your Grace is pleased to assent to the rules which we have proposed for holders of offices now, for the most part, filled by English gentlemen, with the modification that the maximum allowance on furlough be reduced to £800 per annum, and that the rules be applied only to officers of the Education Department appointed from England, and to such others of those now actually in the service as we may think fit to include in a nominal list to be submitted for your approval.

3. We infer from the concluding sentence of the 6th paragraph of the despatch that your Grace is willing that the same rules should apply, *hereafter*, to all Uncovenanted Servants who may be appointed from England, although it is difficult to reconcile with this concession the limitation of the *present* operation of the rules prescribed in the earlier clause of the paragraph to "officers of the Education Department" so appointed.

4. In respect to all other Uncovenanted Servants, your Grace assents to the second set of rules proposed by our Government, which are, in fact, the existing rules slightly modified.

5. We fully accept the principles upon which the orders of Her Majesty's Government are based, *viz.*, that, on the one hand, all offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons not natives of India, should be, as far as practicable, filled from the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, or from the Staff Corps; and that, on the other hand, so far as may be possible, and consistent with the requirements of the public service, all offices other than those reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, and those for which, as explained below, technical or professional qualifications are desirable, should be held by natives of India.

6. Further, we agree with your Grace in thinking that, as a rule, it is desirable, as far as practicable, to engage in Great Britain the services of such natives of that country or of the Continent of Europe, or of America, as it may be deemed proper to enlist in the junior branches of the Uncovenanted Service of India. And we cordially share the disfavor with which Her Majesty's Government look on the appointment in India of Englishmen to situations that ought only, as a rule, to be filled by members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services. We are not aware, indeed, that any such *system* is growing up in India as is supposed by Her Majesty's Government. We append to this despatch two statements (A and B), showing the manner in which, at a recent date, offices in India were in this respect filled, from which, we think, your Grace will see that there has not hitherto been any important departure from law and rule in the manner in which appointments have been made. There

are at this moment very few Uncovenanted officers holding offices usually filled from the Covenanted Service; and we believe that completely satisfactory reasons can be given in the case of almost all of these few exceptions.

7. At the same time, we are not prepared to deny that if vigilance be not exercised, there might arise some danger of unconstitutional irregularities. It is obvious that, under the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service of India by open competition, no Englishman who has not succeeded in that competition can (as a rule, and except under the provisions of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 54, Sec. 3) be appointed to any of the reserved offices without injustice to those successful competitors who are eligible thereto. And, apart from this, it is most desirable, in the interests of economy, that suitable employment should be found for the numerous Junior Covenanted Civilians and officers of the Staff Corps at present in our service, and that appointments for which they are fitted should generally be filled from their ranks.

8. We are quite prepared, with your Grace's approval, to take *as a general rule* for our own guidance, that whenever any office can, with due regard to the public interests, and to the claims of Uncovenanted officers already in the service, be filled by a Covenanted Civil Servant or by an officer of the Staff Corps, no other person, not a native of India, shall be appointed to it. We should be glad, indeed, to see some such rule prescribed by Her Majesty's Government for general observance by every Government in India. It would not of course be understood to prohibit the appointment of persons possessing special professional qualifications, to offices in which such qualifications are necessary, or of any person whatever to any office he can legally fill, and which it is clearly for the interests of the public service that he old.

9. We have entered fully into these important matters lest any misapprehension of our policy regarding them should prevent Her Majesty's Government from assenting to the rules for regulating the leave of absence of our Uncovenanted Servants which we have now so often recommended. For we venture to represent to your Grace that the instructions which we have now received impose upon us a duty which we cannot satisfactorily perform, and which might, if obeyed, lead, in the future, to grave injustice to deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service, and cause some inconvenience to our administration.

10. However carefully we may endeavour to act upon the principles we have above described, there must, for many years to come, and probably always, be many offices to which it will be expedient to appoint persons who are neither natives of India, nor members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services. It is no disparagement of the natives of India to say that, as a rule, they do not, at present, possess, and perhaps never will possess in as great a degree as natives of some other countries, the professional skill, strength, and endurance necessary for the due performance of the duties of many of the offices detailed in the margin of the preamble to the rules submitted for your approval with our dispatch No. 74, dated 22nd March 1869. Nor do we think that the interests of India require that there should be any hesitation about the employment of persons not born in India, even in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the State, in offices for which they are decidedly more qualified than natives of the country. The appointment of such persons to such offices is not, in our opinion, at all inconsistent with the principle that natives of India have a preferential right to employment in the service of their own country so far as they are qualified for it.

11. For many of the offices specified in the list above referred to, natives of India are not, at present, qualified.

12. And in regard to the employment of members of the Covenanted Civil Service or of the Staff Corps in those offices, if the list be examined it will be found that sometimes for the offices contained in it special professional acquirements are necessary, which are not possessed by members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services,—as, for instance, for the Marine Department, for the Telegraph Department, for the Public Works Department, for the Forest Department, for the various offices filled by barristers-at-law, for the Geological Department, and in a less degree, perhaps, for the Educational Department. Sometimes again it will be found, as in the case of the Financial Department and the Police Department, that the scale of remuneration fixed is far too low to attract members of the Covenanted Civil Service, except in the higher posts, from which, if the Uncovenanted departmental officers were excluded, either the pay of the lower posts must be greatly raised, or the efficiency of the administration must be greatly impaired.

13. We venture to think that on re-examining the list, your Grace will find that to most of the offices specified therein neither gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps, nor natives of India could, as a rule, be appointed; either because they are not at all likely to be possessed of the needful professional acquirements, or because the emoluments are insufficient to attract them.

14. It being then established that the many important offices cannot ordinarily be filled either by natives of India, or by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps, it is obviously most important that suitable rules for leave of absence to the officers who *must* fill them, should be passed. Not only have the officers themselves a strong claim to liberal treatment in this respect, but it is most important in the interests of the public service to facilitate by every legitimate concession, periodical visits to Europe or America by every native

of those continents in our service, Uncovenanted as well as Covenanted. And this is, perhaps, especially true in respect to the officers of what may be called the professional departments.

15. We cannot suppose that it was your Grace's intention, *primâ facie*, to exclude from the benefit of the more liberal rules to which you have assented, the many meritorious Uncovenanted officers who are now in our service, with the exception of the comparatively small number of "officers of the Education Department who have been appointed from England." We are fully sensible of the merits of these officers. But some of the most deserving and highest officers in the Educational Department itself would not come within the narrow category stated in your Grace's dispatch; and we could name many officers of distinction in other branches of the service who would not be, under your Grace's present orders, admitted to the benefit of the proposed rules as of right, but only by the comparatively invidious process of having their names included in a special list. Your Grace will probably be pleased, at any rate, to extend the benefits of the more favorable rules to every Uncovenanted officer, holding any of the offices in the list attached to our last dispatch, *already* appointed from England; as, indeed, we understand you to intend to do to all officers who may *hereafter* be so appointed.

16. But we desire to deprecate being compelled to submit at all the nominal roll for which your Grace calls. Such a roll must, in all probability, simply contain the names of the incumbents of all the offices in the list attached to our proposed rules; at least, we can conceive of no ground upon which we could make any distinction between two gentlemen, not natives of India, of equal rank, or holding the same office, in our service. We are so sure that if we invite the Local Governments to compile the nominal lists desired by your Grace, we shall be met with urgent remonstrances, that we have resolved to take no further steps in the matter until we shall be favored with fresh instructions from your Grace. We desire strongly to recommend that whatever may be decided for the future, every officer now in our service in any of the appointments mentioned in the list attached to our draft rules may be admitted to the benefits of the more liberal rules which have now been approved by Her Majesty's Government.

17. And, for the future, we would submit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that we shall be placed in an unfair position if the fact of an officer being appointed in India shall, *ipso facto*, place him in an unfavorable position as compared with officers not more than his equals, and perhaps his inferiors, only because they have been appointed in England. We have already stated our opinion that, *as a rule*, it is advisable to engage in England persons not natives of India required for our service in India; but to this rule there must be many exceptions. There can be no good reason why barristers, engineers, and other professional or scientific men should be held disqualified, or partially disqualified for service in India, merely because they are possessed of the special advantage of Indian experience. Some of our most distinguished officers have been thus engaged in India after acquiring valuable practical experience before entering the Government service. We have appointed some engineers to high posts in the Department Public Works for the construction of State Railways, for the very reason that they were on the spot, and that they had had extended experience of the people and the mode of conducting work in India. We have also taken over several engineers of experience from the East India Irrigation Company with reference to whom and to those specified above we have already said (Public Works Department despatch No. 157, dated 24th November 1869) that the improved rules will properly be applicable. It can hardly be your Grace's intention to fetter the discretion of the Government of India in respect to the employment of such men by restrictions in respect to leave of absence. It would, doubtless, be possible for the Government of India to obtain, in the case of each individual among such officers, the special sanction of the Secretary of State to his admission to the benefit of the Leave Rules of his class; but the necessity for such a reference would not, perhaps, be in keeping with the status of the Government of India.

18. Again, it is doubtful how far anything would be gained by recruiting in England for some of the Departments of which the service is limited, and the pay in the subordinate grades very low. Thus it is our intention to select officers for the service of the Financial Department by a system of nominated competitive examination in India: there would probably not, on an average, be more than two such admissions in a year. Thus, again, students trained in the Roorkee College are admitted to the service of the Public Works Department, and may rise, in fact have risen, to distinction in that service. We do not suppose that it can seem desirable to your Grace to insist upon the application of unfavorable Leave Rules to officers who have entered our service by such avenues.

19. Upon the whole, we must express our decided opinion that, however expedient it may be to engage in England such young men not natives of India as we require for our service, it is not desirable that we should be deprived of a free discretion to admit to our service persons already in India; but that, if Her Majesty's Government think fit to limit our discretion in any way, it should be effected by some direct regulation, and not by distinctions in regard to leave privileges.

20. We desire also to press again upon your Grace's consideration our strong sense of the injustice that will be done if the furlough allowances of our Uncovenanted officers be subjected to a lower maximum limit than that (£1,000 a year) fixed for the Civil and Military Services. The number of Uncovenanted Servants that will be affected by a maximum limit of

even £600 a year very small, and those who would be entitled to a maximum limit of more than £800 a year, will probably never much exceed fifty, of whom it is very unlikely that more than six or eight would ever be absent on furlough simultaneously. The financial gain, therefore, of treating the Uncovenanted Service less liberally in this respect than the rest of our officers, would not in any way compensate for the sense of wrong caused by making an invidious distinction between officers doing, perhaps, the same duty, and at any rate receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes. A main object of the changes made in 1868 in the Furlough Rules, was to get rid of such invidious and inequitable distinctions. It may reasonably be presumed that, as a rule, no Uncovenanted officer can attain to such emoluments as would entitle him, under the rules which we have proposed, to absentee allowances in excess of even £600 unless he be distinguished by special merits or special professional acquirements. It cannot be desirable to stigmatise such officers by treating them, upon the ground of a class distinction, less liberally than their fellows of the rank to which they have honorably attained.

21. In conclusion, we desire again to press upon your Grace's consideration our decided opinion that the best, and, indeed, the only satisfactory method of dealing with this somewhat difficult subject is that suggested in our despatch No. 220, dated 28th August 1868. Our Uncovenanted Service is composed of natives of India and natives of other countries. It is very undesirable to give any advantages to one class which are not given to the other. Yet, inevitably, rules that may be very liberal for natives of India are totally unsuited for natives of other countries, and *vice versâ*. The solution proposed by the Committee of 1868, *viz*, to give the same leave indiscriminately to all our officers, but longer leave out of India than in India, appears to us, still, to be the true, and the only thoroughly satisfactory, method of disposing of the question.

Abstract of Appendix A referred to in the 6th paragraph of the above despatch, being a statement of the number of offices in India which were filled in 1869 by Uncovenanted Servants, but which might have been filled by Covenanted Civil Servants or Military Officers.

Sections.	Sub-divisions or Departments.	Number of Offices. Filled by Uncovenanted Servants who are not Natives of India.		Filled by Native Uncovenanted Servants.		Total.	
I.—Appointments usually filled from the Covenanted Civil or Military Services; also Judgeships in the High Courts and the Presidency Small Cause Courts for which Covenanted Officers are eligible.	Sub-division A—Judgeships in the High Courts and the Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	21		4		25	
	Sub-division B—Offices in the Ordinary Civil Administration of the Non-Regulation Provinces and in the Settlement Department in Bengal and the N. W. P.	81	102	30	34	111	136
II.—Appointments usually filled by Uncovenanted Officers, including those in Departments, such as the Police and Forests, in which Covenanted Officers are employed in a few instances or to improve the status of the Department; also miscellaneous appointments which are held indifferently by Uncovenanted and Military Officers.	Account Department ...	36		5		41	
	Customs and Salt " ...	37		3		40	
	Opium " ...	20		...		20	
	Education " ...	107		22		129	
	Forest " ...	46		...		46	
	Police " ...	196		7		203	
	Postal " ...	6		...		6	
	Telegraph " ...	3		...		3	
	Miscellaneous	13	464	1	38	14	502
III.—Appointments in the Public Works Department, the Great Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys, and the Medical Department; also some miscellaneous appointments filled by scientific or practical men.	Public Works Department ...	447		34		481	
	Great Trigonometrical Survey ...	6		...		6	
	Topographical " ...	4		...		4	
	Revenue " ...	68		...		68	
	Medical Department ...	59		5		64	
	Miscellaneous	6	590	...	39	6	629
IV.—Appointments held exclusively by Uncovenanted Officers, of which from their small value or from other cause do not attract Officers from the Covenanted Service.	Geological Survey	18		...		18	
	Emigration Department ...	1		...		1	
	Judicial " ...	31		100		156	
	Law Department (appointments usually filled by Barristers and Attorneys)	25					
	Marine Department ...	43		...		43	
	Mint	1		...		1	
	Political Department ...	5		6		11	
	Printing " ...	3		...		3	
	Revenue " ...	3		...		3	
	Secretariats	10		1		11	
	Translators	4		2		6	
	Miscellaneous	2	146	1	110	3	256
	Grand Total ...		1,302		221		1,523

Appendix B referred to in the 6th paragraph of the above despatch, being a statement showing the number of Natives of India in the service of the Government in 1868 *receiving Rs.* 100 *a month or more.*

Monthly Salaries.	Numbers.									
	Government of India (General & Political).	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Oudh.	British Burmah.	Total.
Rs. 100 to 200	173	647	416	448	356	257	125	120	100	2,642
„ 200 to 300	39	259	151	147	215	51	23	23	15	923
„ 300 to 400	17	60	22	45	22	5	12	23	2	208
„ 400 to 500	5	51	34	8	2	13	3	8	1	125
„ 500 to 600	6	15	9	14	14	...	2	...	...	60
„ 600 to 700	3	17	9	3	4	8	...	3	...	47
„ 700 to 800	...	11	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	14
„ 800 to 900	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 900 to 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 1,000 to 1,100	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	11
„ 1,100 to 1.200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 1,200 to 1,300	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 1,300 to 1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 1,400 to 1,500	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
„ 1,500 to 1,600	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	243	1,065	646	675	614	335	165	177	118	4,038
				One Native Judge of the Bengal High Court, at Rs. 4,166-10-8 per mensem ...						1
										4,039

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 451, *dated the 6th December* 1871.

I have considered in Council your financial letter dated the 4th October 1870, No. 227, on the subject of the proposed alterations in the rules for the grant of leave of absence to the Uncovenanted Service.

2. I am glad to find that you concur in the principle that natives of India should be more generally appointed to offices, the duties of which they are competent to discharge, and that offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons not natives of India, and for which special technical and professional qualifications are not required, should be, as far as practicable, held by Covenanted Civil Servants or Officers of the Staff Corps.

3. It is obviously desirable that an increasing proportion of Uncovenanted Officers should be natives of India, and also that the principle which has been hitherto so eminently successful in operation should be, as far as possible, maintained, of vesting the first appointment of such Europeans as may be destined for the higher branches of the service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in the authorities in England, leaving all promotions to be made by the authorities in India. It would be a violation of these principles to encourage the creation of a highly paid English service in India, the first appointments to which would be vested in the Local Governments.

4. As regards the list requested in my financial despatch of the 10th March 1870, No. 84, you deprecate being required to submit a nominal roll of officers now actually in the service, to whom the proposed more favorable provisions should apply, assigning, as your reason, that "such a roll must in all probability simply contain the names of the incumbents of all the offices in list," forwarded with your financial letter dated the 23rd March 1869, No. 74, and that you "can conceive of no ground on which" you "could make any distinction between two gentlemen, not natives of India, of equal rank or holding the same office" in the service. You add that "the solution proposed by the Committee of 1868, *viz.*, to give the same leave indiscriminately to all" officers, but "longer leave out of India than in India appears to" you "still to be the true and the only thoroughly satisfactory method of disposing of the question."

5. It is with regret that I find you have not been able to frame Leave Rules for the Uncovenanted Service in conformity with the instructions conveyed to your Government in the financial despatch dated the 15th May 1868, No. 221.

6. It is no doubt difficult to devise rules to meet all the cases of European and Eurasian Uncovenanted Servants who have obtained their first appointments in India. Saving such reasonable concessions as I am willing to grant to actual incumbents, I desire that it may be regarded as a general principle, not hereafter to be departed from, that all Europeans appointed in India to offices which could be fitly held by natives, should receive no greater advantages of any kind, furlough of course included, than would be enjoyed by natives holding such posts or offices.

7. With regard to those Uncovenanted Servants who are appointed in England to offices for which they have special qualifications, the case is different, and I have already expressed my willingness to allow them the benefit of more favorable rules. This benefit is also due to those Europeans who, for special reasons, may have been, or, with my sanction, may be hereafter appointed in India to certain exceptional posts.

8. But, in order to confine these privileges within reasonable limits, I must again request that you will furnish me with a nominal list of the officers who appear to you to come within the description referred to in paragraph 6 of my financial despatch dated the 10th March 1870, No. 84, and with a statement showing the first appointment of each officer to the service, by what authority, and at what date the appointment was made, and of the offices subsequently held by him. I shall then be able to determine what officers should be admitted to the benefits of the more favorable Furlough Rules.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 16th February 1872.

No. 1197.—The Acting Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rule as Rule 1 under Section 57 of the Civil Pension Code :—

1.—For educational officers entitled to the benefit of Section 61 (*a*), "27" should be substituted for "30" in this Section.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(POST OFFICE).

The 16th February 1872.

No. 1222.—The Acting Governor General in Council directs that the following rule be substituted for Rule XI of the postal rules published with Notification of the Home Department, No. 189, dated 21st April 1866 :—

XI.—No service parcel exceeding 600 tolahs in weight, and no private parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight, shall be received at any Post Office for despatch by Banghy or Letter Mail.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 146.—*Fort William, the 12th February* 1872.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :

MILITARY.
No. 14.

INDIA OFFICE ;
London, 18th January 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz* :—

* * * * * * * * *

2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, *viz* :—

* * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson ... ... 3 months.

3. Colonel W. Agnew has been allowed to embark at Brindisie on the 12th February 1872.

No. 157.—*The 16th February* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

* * * * * * * * *

Captain E. G. Lillingston, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 62 of 1872,—*Deccan*, 2nd February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 15th February 1872.—The following Rules for the guidance of Running Pilots, which have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, are published for general information :—

PILOTAGE.

1. No pilot is on any account to take charge of an outward-bound vessel without an order signed by the Master Attendant or one of his assistants.

2. A pilot is not allowed to take charge of an inward-bound vessel at the Sandheads without the order of the senior officer, or the officer in command of the nearest pilot brig.

3. No pilot is to take charge of an outward-bound vessel within the limits of the port until the same is made over to him by an Assistant Harbour Master, without permission from the Master Attendant, or one of his assistants.

4. A pilot having taken charge of an outward-bound vessel is to use his best exertions to prevent delay in getting her to sea, and, on quitting charge, he is not to come to Calcutta without orders from the Master Attendant, or from the senior officer at the Sandheads, but he is to repair to the cruizing station, and to place himself under the orders of the senior officer on board any pilot vessel which may be conveniently situated for the purpose, or on board the floating light vessel.

5. No pilot is to take charge of an outward-bound vessel from the 1st May to the 10th June, and from the 30th September until after the 15th day of November, which has not her top-gallant masts on deck, without special permission from the Master Attendant. Ships about to leave the port may, after they have left their moorings and dropped down to Garden Reach, be allowed to send their top-gallant masts and yards aloft 24 hours before they leave port.

6. When pilots are going down to join the station on board of any vessel, and the pilot who is appointed to take her down does not join in time to enable the vessel to leave the same day, the senior pilot of those going down is to take charge.

7. An officer receiving an order to take pilotage charge of a vessel outward-bound will proceed on board with all convenient despatch, and ascertain that her decks are sufficiently clear, and that she is in a proper state for working as regards her masts, yards, and rigging. He will also ascertain, without causing unnecessary detention by hauling up cables and sails for inspection, that the ship is sufficiently found in these respects; and that her boats are serviceable and fit on occasion to carry out a bower anchor, and that she has the commercial code of signals. He is to ascertain that she has two serviceable bower anchors, and if she has not a sheet or spare anchor fit for a bower over her side, that she has one in such a position on deck that it can easily be brought into use in case of its being required. Should a vessel lose one of her three bower anchors after leaving Garden Reach, she is not to be stopped on that account if the commander wishes to proceed. The pilot will ascertain that the vessel has the means of showing two good lights during the night for the whole of the time likely to be occupied in getting clear of pilot's water, and also that she has those required by admiralty regulations, and that her compasses are in good order. The pilot should also satisfy himself that the officers and crew are numerically sufficient to work the vessel. Should it be necessary to communicate with the commanding officer on these or any other points, the pilot is to do so in the most respectful manner; and if his representations and inquiries do not meet with prompt and due attention, and he should still have reason to suppose the ship deficient in any of the above requisites, he will not take charge, but immediately report the same to the Master Attendant.

8. An officer, before taking pilotage charge of an outward-bound ship, is to be very particular in ascertaining her draught, and forwarding a certificate of the same to the Master Attendant's office, signed by himself and the commander or commanding officer of the vessel. Should circumstances render waiting for the certificate inconvenient, the vessel may proceed, on an understanding with the commanding officer that if the certificate of draught of water (on which only the pilotage bill can be made out) is not received at the Bankshall before the vessel passes Moyapore, telegraphic orders will be sent to detain her until it is received; and in case a vessel takes in cargo at any place on her way down the river, so as perceptibly to alter her draught, the officer in pilotage charge is to forward a certificate of such altered draught, noting the place where the cargo was taken on board.

9. An officer appointed to the pilotage charge of a ship within the boundary of the port, who, on going on board, shall find her at single anchor (unless in charge of a duly authorized officer) is not to move such vessel, but he is forthwith to report the same to the Master Attendant, unless the commanding officer can show a written permission from competent authority.

10. No officer is to proceed in pilotage charge of a ship whose commander refuses to receive a leadsman, but is to refer the case to the Master Attendant if in town, or to the senior officer if at the Sandheads.

11. An officer having taken pilotage charge of a vessel is on no account to relinquish it before completing the service for which he was placed on board her, unless in case of

36. All vessels at anchor between the lower limit of the port and the Sandheads are to show a bright white light at the starboard fore-yard-arm from sunset to sunrise. The lantern to be 8 inches in diameter, and constructed so as to show an unbroken light all round the horizon at a distance of one mile at least.

37. All vessels, whether steamers or sailing vessels, shall, when under weigh, carry lights as per admiralty instructions.

38. No pilot in charge of a vessel should burn a blue light (except in cases of distress) between the Upper Gasper floating light vessel and the Eastern Channel floating light vessel.

39. The firing of guns, unless as signals of distress, is forbidden in any part of the river above Fultah.

40. All pilots are directed to telegraph from the first telegraph office any accident that may happen to vessels under their charge.

41. Pilots are directed to use every precaution in their power in order that the signal numbers of the vessels of which they may be in pilotage charge are accurately and distinctly displayed by the commercial code on arrival within signal distance of the several stations on the river, and kept flying until answered. Pilots will be punished for any disregard on their part of this order.

42. Pilots in pilotage charge of vessels are to afford every facility to dâk-boats coming alongside.

43. Any pilot who, after receiving a station order or an order to take away a ship, does not comply with such order will, unless he produces a medical certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or other certificate to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, be considered absent without leave until he has reported himself to the senior officer at the Sandheads, and will then be required to furnish an explanation of his neglect to obey the order in proper time; and should this explanation be unsatisfactory, he will be liable to be tried for disobedience of orders, the punishment for such under the Penal Code of the service being dismissal.

44. Certificates from vessels of H. M.'s Royal Navy shall be forwarded in quadruplicate.

45. Officers while in Calcutta are to attend daily at the Master Attendant's office, and they are to reside within the limits of town, and not leave town without permission of the Master Attendant.

46. All pilots are directed, on their arrival in town, and previous to their departure therefrom, to inspect the public order book kept at the Bankshall, and make themselves acquainted with and attend to all orders and instructions entered therein.

47. Every officer of the pilot establishment, in cases of sickness, is to obtain a certificate from the Marine Surgeon of his inability to attend to his duty, which he is to forward to the Master Attendant, and failing that, he will be considered absent without leave, and mulct accordingly. In like manner, on recovering from sickness, he must furnish a certificate of his ability to resume his duties.

48. If a pilot considers himself aggrieved by any conduct on the part of the commanding officer of a ship, he is to transmit his complaint in writing to the Master Attendant, for his consideration and orders.

REPORTS.

49. Officers taking charge of vessels at sea are to be provided with copies of the letter from the Master Attendant to the commander, including the order relative to the Moyapore Magazine, and also with copies of letters required to be filled up and addressed severally to the Collector of Customs, the Master Attendant, and two to the post-master at Mud Point. Immediately on going on board, the pilot is to write the name of the commander and of the vessel on the letter to the commander's address, giving it and the order in council to him with the letters above referred to. He is to be most particular in seeing that these four letters, or such of them as he may be supplied with, are correctly filled up according to the forms of each before he takes charge, unless the vessel is in a situation of danger, and he is to be careful that they are delivered to the first dâk-boat, to be forwarded to their respective addresses. Should there be more passengers on board than the column in the report intended for the names will contain, a separate sheet must be attached with the names of the passengers, and a note made in the column "*see* attached list."

50. In order to secure the correct insertion of the ship's tonnage in the printed form to the Master Attendant, and the inward certificate, the officer is to request a sight of the register, and should this be denied, he will make a note of it in the letter and on the face of the certificate. He must also state in the certificate (if a foreign vessel) if she has been measured in a British port, and the tonnage according to the certificate of measurement; and if the vessel arrives in ballast, he is to insert in the inward certificate the words "in ballast."

51. Officers of the pilot service are directed to receive all official documents that may be sent to them by the Master Attendant's office for conveyance to the Sandheads, and to deliver them immediately on arrival. They will also receive and note all official letters given to them by the pilot brigs or light ships to be posted.

Any disregard of this order will be severely dealt with.

52. Officers are on all occasions to report the number of pilots outside, and the ships they have passed outward and inward-bound.

53. If a ship or vessel loses an anchor or anchors, the officer in pilotage charge will report the circumstance officially to the Master Attendant as soon as practicable, giving an accurate description of the place where the accident happened, and stating the description and weight of the anchor, and size and description of the cable, to enable the Master Attendant's Department to identify the same when recovered. The report is also to be attested by the commander or commanding officer of the ship or vessel.

54. In like manner, should the ship or vessel unfortunately get aground, or meet with collision with any vessel or buoy, or with any other accident or serious injury to any of the crew or other person in connection with, or caused by the vessel, the officer in charge will, on the first opportunity, forward to the Master Attendant a report of the accident, containing, besides the bearings of any known fixed objects in view and information usually furnished, the ship's draught of water, the time of tide, and hour of the day when, and the place where, the ship grounded or collided, the manœuvre that the pilot was executing or attempting to execute at the time, the cause of the accident, the damage (if any sustained), the time the vessel was on shore, and the quantity of water the vessel makes in consequence the accident. This report if approved shall be attested by the commander or commanding officer. Officers in pilotage charge of steamers should report the circumtances, as far as these may come within their knowledge, of the grounding of any ship or vessel they may have in tow. This report, if approved of, shall be signed by the commander of the steamer.

55. A pilot, on arrival in town, after having reported himself, is to inquire if the report of the vessel he brought up has been received in the Master Attendant's office.

56. All pilots sending public letters through the post are directed to put the words "service bearing" on the right hand upper corner, leaving both ends of the envelope open, and franking it in the left hand lower corner, as shown in the specimen form given in the margin.

Service bearing. To the Master Attendant, Calcutta. Signature of sender.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

57. Should an attempt be made to put goods on board an outward-bound vessel after the port clearance has been obtained and the preventive officer has left, the officer in pilotage charge will remonstrate against it, and, if it should be still persisted in, report the same and remain for orders, unless such goods are accompanied by a Custom House permit, in which case they are to be received, and the permit forwarded to the Master Attendant's office.

58. A manifest shall be forwarded from all merchant ships, even though they have only ballast on board: in the latter case, the circumstance shall be specially noted in the inward certificate.

59. Officers in pilotage charge of inward-bound ships are directed to receive any document tendered by the commander as his manifest, duly signed by him, and to append the same to the printed form.

60. Every pilot in charge of an inward-bound vessel, whether steamer or sailing ship, is directed to put the manifest, after countersignature, into a properly secured cover, addressed to the Collector of Customs, Calcutta. He should endorse the cover with his full signature, and deliver it to the commander, for the purpose of being presented by him to the Collector of Customs at the time of his making entry. The pilot must, before returning the manifest to the commander, certify thereon the time at which the manifest was returned to him, and the name of the place where the vessel was at the time of his countersigning it. Should an inward-bound ship remain at anchor below Mud Point, the manifest ought to be returned to the officer in pilotage charge, filled up and attested by the commander.

61. Should he refuse to do so immediately upon anchoring, the officer will respectfully warn the commander of the consequence (namely,* a penalty of a thousand rupees) of his neglecting to do so within twenty-four hours from his first taking charge, and report to the Master Attendant should that time be exceeded.

* *Vide* section 35 of Act VI. of 1863.

62. Every vessel, whether British or foreign, having salt on board on entering the river will hoist her ensign at the main, which will be answered from Mud Point telegraph station, and the information be forwarded by telegraph for the purpose of having a Custom House officer sent to meet her from Diamond Harbour.

63. The following signals must be carefully attended to:—

SIGNALS.

Ensign at main to be hoisted on reaching Rangafullah.	Vessel without a preventive officer (inwards).
Ensign at the fore.	Vessel with a preventive officer (outwards only).

Vessels in ballast are to hoist a white flag at the main when approaching Diamond Harbour.

* *Vide* Section 35 of Act VI of 1863.

64. Should an attempt be made to remove goods from a vessel in the river, the officer in pilotage charge will remonstrate against the proceeding, and report it to the Master Attendant, with such description of the goods as he can obtain.

65. Officers in charge of inward-bound vessels are to point out to commanders the necessity of keeping a good look-out for the Diamond Harbour Custom House boat, and of affording every facility to her in getting alongside, and that nothing short of risk to the safety of the vessel is to prevent her receiving a preventive officer on board at the proper station.

Moulmein.
Rangoon.
Akyab.
Chittagong.

66. Pilots bringing up vessels that arrive from the eastern ports of the Bay of Bengal, as per margin, are, on approaching Diamond Harbour, to hoist any flag at the jib-boom end, so as to let the person in charge of the preventive station know that an officer is not required.

67. Pilots are directed to sign receipts for native crew lists when made over to them by preventive officers, and are further directed to give receipts for any papers on matters of service that may be made over to them by the preventive officers.

Post Office.

68. Should any difficulty be made in regard to the reception on board of any outward-bound vessel of the Post Office and Government despatches, for which receipts are to be duly signed by the commander or commanding officer, the officer in pilotage charge is (by special orders of Government) not to conduct her to sea, but wait for further instructions.

69. Officers of the pilot service taking charge of inward-bound steamers are directed to warn their commanders that they must land any mails addressed to Mud Point or Diamond Harbour at those stations, and bring all other mails to Calcutta, unless specially required by the post-masters of the above stations to land them at those places.

Telegraph Office.

70. The following signals must be carefully attended to:—

Government Horses.

Rendezvous flag at the mizen. — To be kept flying from Saugor to the time the horses are disembarked;

And for Troop Ships.

Jack at the mizen. — To be kept flying from Saugor till the troops are landed.

To be telegraphed to the Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the Army. — Number of troops, camp-followers, and guns of every description to be signalled.

Number of troops of every description, and Government horses or other animals.

Vessel's number to be hoisted on passing all telegraph stations.

71. Ships arriving in the river having troops or Government horses on board are on no account to be brought higher up than Hastings until the troops are disembarked.

72. Pilots are prohibited from anchoring in the vicinity of the telegraph cable, but should necessity compel them to do so, they are to remove the vessel as soon as possible.

73. All pilots when in charge of steamers are to stop and communicate with any telegraph station that has the red or imperative flag hoisted, but if the white or negative flag be hoisted, it is optional with the commander of the steamer to stop and communicate or proceed.

Emigrants and Native Passengers Pilgrims.

Vide Act XII of 1870.

74. A pilot, immediately after he has assumed pilotage charge of a ship bound to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, is to muster the pilgrims or passengers that are on board, and if there are more than thirty in number, he is to call on the master to produce his license, and to see that the number on board does not exceed the number specified in the license. Should the number be in excess, he is to stop the vessel and report the circumstance to the Master Attendant.

75. Pilots in charge of ships with return emigrants on board are to moor them as near as possible to the emigration landing stage, Garden Reach, between the P. and O. Company's premises and I. G. S. N. Company's yard.

76. Pilots in charge of inward-bound pilgrim ships from the Persian Gulf or Red Sea, are to warn the commander not to allow the pilgrims to land until an officer of the Master Attendant's department has visited and inspected the vessel. Should there be an epidemic on board, he will anchor the vessel at Mud Point and telegraph to the Master Attendant for orders. The latter part of this order applies to vessels bringing returned emigrants.

77. Any pilot put on board a ship from the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, or Coast of Arabia, is to telegraph from Saugor to the Commissioner of Police if he observes on board any persons whom he may suspect to be slaves, either among the crew or passengers, and he is not to allow them to land until he receives orders from the Master Attendant or the Commissioner of Police.

78. In the event of serious sickness existing on board any vessel with returned emigrants, the pilot will represent to the commander the necessity of taking steam. Should the commander refuse to do so, the pilot is empowered to engage a steam tug, the cost of which will be adjusted by the Emigration Agent on the arrival of the vessel in town.

79. Pilots in charge of steamers carrying passengers are, on taking charge, to ask the master of the vessel to produce his certificate, authorizing him to carry passengers; in case of non-compliance the pilot will report the circumstance to the Master Attendant at once.

80. The attention of all pilots is drawn to Section 80 of the Emigration Act No. VII of 1871 with a copy of which a pilot is furnished on taking charge of an emigrant vessel.

Steam Tugs.

81. Steam tugs having no ships in tow are permitted to come up to Chandpaul Ghaut amongst the shipping at night, but this will be done at the risk of the steamer, she being considered liable for any damage she may do in thus moving at night. In like manner, steam tugs without ship or vessel in tow may move at night in any part of the river outside the limits of the port at their own responsibility.

82. A ship is not to be taken in tow by a steamer which has not an authorized officer in pilotage charge, unless the officer shall have left her from ill-health after leaving Calcutta, when it may be permitted at the discretion of the officer in pilotage charge of the ship, provided the commander of the latter agrees to the arrangement.

83. When a steam tug takes two ships in tow, it must be with the consent of the captain and of the pilot of the ship that first engaged the tug.

Gunpowder.

84. No pilot is to bring any vessel within the limits of the port that has more than 50lbs. of powder or other combustible ammunition on board. He is to telegraph from Saugor the quantity in excess, and to land it before passing Budge-Budge for deposit in the Moyapore Magazine. This does not refer to men-of-war. Pilots are directed to be on the look-out for, and to avoid the Government powder boat plying between Moyapore and Calcutta, which will be known by showing a red mast-head light at night, and a red flag by day. The word powder will also be shown on the gunwales of the boat.

Inflammable Oil.

Vide Revised Port Rule No. 5.

85. No pilot is to bring a vessel above Muttea Boorj Ghaut which has more than 40 gallons of inflammable oil on board without sanction.

The attention of pilots is called to rule 5 of the Bye-laws and rules of the Port of Calcutta, framed by the Port Improvement Commissioners, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Special Rule—*Gratuities.*

86. Pilots are forbidden, on pain of dismissal from the service, from seeking or receiving, directly or indirectly, a gratuity from the commanders, owners, or agents of vessels they may be required to take charge of. Any discussion about a gratuity for piloting a vessel, between a party concerned in her and a pilot, whether before he takes charge or whilst he is in charge, or after he has made over charge, is strictly prohibited, and will render him liable to dismissal.

H. L. Dampier,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1872.—In continuation of the Notification of this Government dated the 5th November last, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, the following rule has, under instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, been added to the revised rules for encouraging the study of oriental languages among graded European officers of the Bengal Educational Service.

Rule 8.—No educational officer will be permitted to receive rewards for passing in more than two languages.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form the following sub-districts in the district of Backergunge:—

A new sub-district, with head-quarters at Nalchiti, shall comprise that portion of the thannah of that name, which is situated south of the Nalchiti river.

Another new sub-district, with head-quarters at Jhalokati, shall include that portion of the thannah of Nalchiti, which is situated north of the Nalchiti river.

A third sub-district, with the head-quarters at Backergunge, shall be conterminous with the thannah of that name.

The sudder sub-district of Burrisaul will thus comprise the thannahs of Burrisaul and Mehdigunge only.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st March 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th February 1872.—A plan and estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,27,780, for the introduction of Sir W Armstrong's Hydraulic Crane on the Port Commissioners' Jetties having been submitted by the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with his letter No. 2143, dated the 12th January 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the project under Section 35, Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 230J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th February 1872.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Purneah:—

Mr. John Alexander Campbell.
" William Newnham Toulmin.

Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, C.S., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Mozufferpore.

Mr. James Horatio Reily to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah.

The 20th February 1872.—Lord Henry Ulick Browne to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The following Moonsiffs are promoted to fill up existing vacancies:—

From the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

Moulvie Ali Ajmul Hossein, Moonsiff of Mudehpoorah, in Bhaugulpore.
Baboo Umbica Churn Mitter, Moonsiff of Doobrajpore, in Beerbhoom.
Baboo Sreenath Dutt, Moonsiff of Pothna, in East Burdwan.
Moulvie Abdool Khalik, Moonsiff of Bazitpore, in Mymensing.
Baboo Kasseenath Das, Moonsiff of Kotulpore, in West Burdwan.

From the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Baboo Baney Madhub Mitter, B.L., Moonsiff of Dinagepore.
Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, B.L., Moonsiff of Maldah.
Baboo Aghorenath Ghose, B.L., Moonsiff of Begumgunge, in Tipperah.
Baboo Rajchunder Sandyal, Moonsiff of Putneetollah, in Dinagepore.
Baboo Mohendronath Mitter, Moonsiff of Cowcolly, in Backergunge.
Baboo Bulloram Mullick, B.L., Moonsiff of Cutwa, in East Burdwan.
Baboo Radha Kristo Sen, B.L., Officiating Moonsiff of Selimabad, in East Burdwan.
Baboo Jugutdoollub Mozoomdar, B.L., Moonsiff of Nemal, in Midnapore.

Baboo Dwarkanath Ghose, Officiating Moonsiff of Goalundo, to be Moonsiff of that Chowkey.

Baboo Radhamohun Gossain, Officiating Moonsiff of Burpettah, to be Moonsiff of that Chowkey.

Baboo Hurrish Chunder Chakee to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Dhoobree, in Goalparah.

Baboo Kristodhun Chowdry to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Beergunge, in Dinagepore.

Baboo Anuntoram Ghose, B.L., to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Bamunarah, in East Burdwan, but to continue to officiate as Moonsiff of Kanderah, in Beerbhoom, till relieved, or until further orders.

Baboo Gopeenath Mattay to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Jamoee, Bhaugulpore, but to continue to officiate as Moonsiff of Begoo Serai till relieved, or until further orders.

Boboo Poreshnath Sircar, B.L., to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Additional Moonsiff of Midnapore.

Baboo Kooladanund Mookerjee to be Second Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Mohendronath Bose to be Judge of the Small Cause Court of Midnapore, and to be Subordinate Judge of that District.

Baboo Bhooputty Roy to be Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca and Furreedpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 19th February 1872.—Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, is allowed one month's

leave in India on Medical Certificate, under the Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1872.—The appointment of Mr. Edward Alfred Vines to officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, will have effect from the 15th July 1871, instead of from the 1st January 1872 as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st ultimo.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th February 1872.—It is hereby notified under Section 14 of Act XI of 1865, that the Officiating Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Sealdah and Howrah will, from the 2nd March 1872, hold sittings in the Howrah Court on Saturdays only.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 70.

The 17th February 1872.

Transfer.—Baboo Dinonath Roy, Overseer, First Grade, from the Dum-Dum Division to the Behar Circle.

No. 71.

The 19th February 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Captain G. S. Hills, R.E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, First Presidency Division, is allowed leave for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

No. 72.

Appointments.—Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the First Presidency Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Bhaugulpore Division.

No. 73.

Mr. H. Joll, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Bhaugulpore Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the First Presidency Division.

No. 74.

Leave of Absence.—Conductor W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Ramghur Division, is allowed preparatory leave, from 16th November to 10th December 1871, to join his appointment.

No. 75.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information :—

No. 146, *dated* 12*th February* 1872.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. No. 14. INDIA OFFICE; *London*, 18*th January* 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

* * * *

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz :—

* * * *

4 Captain J. L. Watts, Royal Engineers, has been granted an extension of his furlough for one month. The month's extension of furlough granted to him in February 1865 having been without pay should not have been deducted from the balance to his credit.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 48.

The 20th February 1872.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 88 *of the* 15*th February* 1872.—Baboo Nobin Behary Ghose, Overseer, Third Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is transferred to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION.

No. 49.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of an embankment on the right bank of the river Byturnee, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land 6 miles 1,576 feet in length, and of an average width of 87 feet, measuring 66 acres 1 rood 27 poles, more or less, and commencing from Mouzah Burpadda, and passing in an easterly direction through the villages of Moolapal, Rooya, Kheroo, Dhantipatna, Gobindpur, Ronopal, Buggiree, Sarsooda, and Sallapata, and terminating at Mouzah Barindi, all in Pergunnah Surgarra, in the district of Cuttack, is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
For Offg. Joint-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

TRANSFERS OF MOONSIFFS.

The 6th February 1872.—Baboo Monu Lall Chatterjee, Moonsiff of Pandooah, to Serampore, Zillah Hooghly.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Roy, Moonsiff of Serampore, to Ooloberiah, Zillah Hooghly.

Baboo Troylukhonath Mitter, Moonsiff of Ooloberiah, to Pandooah Zillah Hooghly.

The 7th February 1872.—Baboo Mohima Chunder Ghose, Officiating Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong, to Howlah, temporarily.

The 8th February 1872 —Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Malda, to Hemtabad, Zillah Dinagepore.

Baboo Uma Churn Dutt, Moonsiff of Hemtabad, to Maldah, Zillah Dinagepore.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 7th February 1872.—Baboo Ram Moni Sen, Moonsiff of Runganea, Zillah Chittagong, for one month, from the 15th instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Ramdyal Ghose, Moonsiff of Howlah, Zillah Chittagong, for two months, from 15th March next, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 21st February 1872.—Baboo Bolac Chand, Moonsiff of Bhaugulpore, for fifteen days, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Notice.

WHEREAS it appears desirable to ascertain the qualifications of persons who desire to be employed as Translators in the High Court by a formal and uniform test, the following rules have been framed by order of the Chief Justice for that purpose:—

Any person being a candidate for the office of Translator or of Sworn Examiner of translations in appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or of Translator in appeals to the High Court exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, may, after satisfying the Chief Justice that he is in other respects a fit person to be appointed to such office, be furnished with a letter to the Examiners, from time to time to be appointed, requesting that such candidate may be examined.

The candidate, on presenting such letter and after payment of the fee of Rs. 10, shall be examined at such time and place as the Examiners may direct.

The Examination shall comprise the following parts:—

1. A written translation into the vernacular language in which the appointment as Translator is sought, of a chosen printed passage from a Classical English Author extending to not less than 30 lines of an ordinary octavo page.
2. A written translation into the same vernacular of a manuscript paper, to be furnished by the Registrar to the Examiners, being a judgment, deposition, or document taken from the *misl* of some decided case.
3. A written translation into English of a similar paper in the same vernacular, to be likewise furnished by the Registrar.
4. A *vivâ voce* rendering from the vernacular into English of at least six short sentences to be read out by the Examiner, and a like rendering *vice versâ* from English into the vernacular.

To each written translation the Examiner shall assign a reasonable time within which the task is to be completed, and no translation shall be accepted which is not completed within the time so fixed.

A candidate who desires to qualify in more than one language shall undergo a like examination in each language, paying the same fee for each.

The candidate shall, if he pass the examination to the satisfaction of the Examiner, receive from him a certificate to that effect.

The Chief Justice reserves to himself the power of subjecting any of the existing Translators or Examiners to the test above prescribed, or of requiring the passing of such test as a condition precedent to the promotion of any person employed in the Translation Department.

R. COUCH.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE JURISDICTION,
Calcutta, the 8th January 1872.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

BABOO CHUNDER NARAIN SING, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and is authorized to draws bills on other treasuries.

By order,

KALI PUDDO MOOKERJEE, *Head Clerk.*
For Pl. Asst. to Commr.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO RAMAKHOY CHATTERJEE has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 16th February 1872.

Notice.

MOULVIE ABDOOL GHUFOOR, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Sylhet Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 12th February 1872.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Graduates have passed the examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

In order of merit.

Hukum Chand	.. Delhi College.
Brajendranath De	.. Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND CLASS.

In order of merit.

Ishánchandra Basu	.. Presidency College.
Rámgopal Chakravarti	.. Ditto.
Jogendranath Mukhopádhyáy	.. Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Surendranath Sarkar	.. Presidency College.
Kunjavihari Gupta	.. Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

In order of merit.

Baishnavcharan Datta	.. Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Balaíchand Datta	.. Presidency College.
Avinaschandra Ghosh	.. Ditto.
Adyanath Mukhopádhyáy	.. Calcutta Free Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND CLASS.

Sivnath Bhattacharyya	.. Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

THIRD CLASS.

In order of merit.

Haricharan Mitra	.. Presidency College.
Birájkrishna Ghosh	.. Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND CLASS.

Sasibhushan Mukhopádhyáy	.. Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

Baidyanath Basu	.. Kishnaghur College.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

Jogendranath Ghosh	.. Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

THIRD CLASS.

Gyanchandra Chaudhuri	.. Presidency College.

The undermentioned Graduates have passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy Jogendranáth	.. Sanskrit College.
Datta, Ishanchandra	.. General Assembly's Institution.
Majumdar Anandanath	.. Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mukhopádhyáy Kshetramohan	.. Presidency College.
Sen, Krishna Kumar	.. Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Srirám	.. Delhi College.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
The 19th February 1872.

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

THE Tagore Professor of Law will commence the delivery of a course of lectures at the Presidency College on Saturday, the 2nd March, at 9 A.M., on

The history and constitution of the Courts and Legislatures in India.

The lectures are open to the public, and tickets of admission (free of charge) will be granted on application to the undersigned.

The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Saturday till the end of the course.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
The 9th February 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 69C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 4th March 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests ...	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th March respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th March 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th March 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 6th May „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	18,000	14,175	32,175

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th January 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 30th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৩০ জানুআরি।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ২৯ ফেবআরি বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs' duty on the 16th February 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	17,97,071¼	98,858½	1,87,892½	20,83,822
French Kurkutch ...	2,402	.....	5,145	7,547
Bombay „ ...	12,450	.....	35,850	48,300
Madras „ ...	25,714¾	.....	.....	25,714¾
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	3,91,435	...	20,950	4,12,385
Total ...	22,29,073	98,858½	2,49,837½	25,77,768¾

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. D. MACLEAN,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb.	24th	1 Parcel, Khan Mahomed Dhurmsee, Esq., Calcutta	Meinam.
Mar.	2nd	2 Cases (empty) J M	Syria.
,,	2nd	1 Case, J S W	Khedive.
,,	9th	1 Parcel, A P	Chinsurah.
,,	9th	500 Boxes, [R M]	Krishna.
,,	9th	1,880 Boxes, [ ] I C	Ditto.
,,	9th	7 Boxes, no mark	Ditto.
,,	9th	1 Grindstone, C	Ditto.
,,	16th	4 Cases, [20] P. and Co.	Sumatra.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*
The 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar.	8th	20 Casks, [J S]	City of Madrid.
April	15th	2,289 broken pieces of Spelter, G B B	Gryfe.
,,	15th	4,362 ditto ditto, T J L	Ditto.
,,	15th	709 Cakes of Spelter, A I	Ditto.
,,	15th	712 ditto ditto, M	Ditto.
,,	15th	84 Broken pieces Spelter, no mark	Ditto.
,,	27th	300 Cases, [J B B]	Antoinette.
,,	27th	6 Cases, (37) A. J. and Co.	Ditto.
,,	21st	1 Case, [S] J N	Ghazeepore.
,,	21st	7,197½ Cakes of Spelter, J H	Ditto.
,,	21st	1,574 Plates of Spelter, R J & N	Ditto.
,,	21st	880 Plates of Spelter, [RB, W]	Ditto.
,,	21st	15 Pieces of Spelter, mixed marks	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*
The 20th February 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.		No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
Feb.	6th	1 Case, [27] A. B. & Co.	Order	City of Corinth.
,,	6th	9 Packages, [A N D] A. B. & Co.	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	4 Packages, B C P	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	1 Case, B L D	Bharry Lall Dey	Ditto.
,,	6th	2 Cases, B D C	Ditto.	Ditto.
,,	6th	1 Case, B G B C	Order	Ditto.
,,	6th	7 Cases, [B D S] A B	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	9 Cases, F M E M	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	3 Cases, [F E] A B	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	100 Cases, F. G. & Co.	E. Osterly	Ditto.
,,	6th	1 Cask, G. C. D. & Co.	Order	Ditto.
,,	6th	9 Cases, G C D	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	5 Cases, [L M S L] A. B. & Co	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	6 Packages, [M S M I] A B	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	4 Cases, [M A] A B	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	1 Case, M B C M C	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	2 Cases, M	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	7 Packages, N. K. M. & Co., C	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	1 Case, N C D C	,,	Ditto.
,,	6th	2 Cases, addressed	Lord Ulick Brown	Ditto.
,,	7th	2 Packages, addressed	Dr. J. J. Wood	City of Lahore.
,,	6th	3 Cases, [Bonnerjee & Co.] H. M. H. & Co.	Order	City of Corinth.

CALCUTTA, W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*
The 19th February 1872. (1112—1)

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations in the District of Backergunge during the month of January 1872.

Names of Toll Stations.	Rice.			Paddy.			Lime.			Jute.			Mustard Seed.			Molasses.			Linseed.			Tobacco.			Betelnut.			Pulse.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Perozepur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22,895	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalokati	30	14,826	7,250	13	6,159	2,700	...	...	...	10	8,434	3,150	1	270	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2,975	800	1	513	100
Kowkhali	249	270,347	188,650	7	5,403	2,700	22	51,343	26,965	110	241,193	120,320	8	7,290	4,355	3	1,043	600	3	3,532	1,700	7	8,508	4,020	27	27,818	14,920	...	...	...

Names of Toll Stations.	Khail.			Sugar.			Salt.			Liquor.			Coal.			Sundries.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Perozepur	...	...	...	4	1,577	700	31	33,757	15,150	1	420	200	3	4,238	2,100	10	13,985	7,050
Jhalokati	1	427	300	2	260	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowkhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5,693	2,800

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 15*th February* 1872.

TUJUMMUL ALLY, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4492	A/84 59231	100	Punchcowree Shah.
4493	A/82 32353	20	W. V. G. Taylor.
	A/96 90556	10	
	A/93 09326	20	
	A/95 43954	10	
4495	A/86 74540	1,000	Shamloll Shaha.
	A/90 09233	100	
	,, 16232	100	
	,, 16233	100	
	,, 21762	100	
	,, 40712	100	
4498	A/83 57154	50	E. O. B. Smith.
4499	A/85 71370	500	Janokey Ram Baney Prosad.
	A/84 15888	100	
4505	A/83 81282	50	Hadjee Mahamed Kurrim.
4506	A/90 11132	100	Gopeecaunt Roy.
4508	A/83 58342	50	J. Perrin.
4510	A/85 58368	500	Denobundhoo Bhuttacharjee.
4511	A/86 71819	1,000	Bonomally Shaha.
	,, 88806	1,000	
4512	A/86 69275	1,000	Ditto ditto.
4525	A/86 81448	1,000	Ramtaruck Paul.
	,, 81449	1,000	
	,, 81450	1,000	
	,, 74183	1,000	
4427	A/90 14319	100	Messrs. Cohen Brothers and Co.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
4494	A/84 79084	100	Rakhal Chunder Haldar.
4496	A/97 86017	10	Ruttunashur Mullick.
4497	A/84 85246	100	Radhamadub Mookerjee.
4500	A/90 44257	100	Greedharee Lal.
	,, 21465	100	
	,, 45384	100	
	,, 47751	100	
	A/84 98092	100	
	A/85 43019	50	
4504	A/90 03181	100	Hosain Bux.
	A/57 53531	50	
4507	A/84 73431	100	H. D'Forth.
	,, 51843	100	
4509	A/80 49665	10	Kissory Mohun Bose.
4514	A/95 49879	10	Ramgopal Gangooly.
	A/80 18905	10	
4515	A/83 41797	50	Somanath Mokhopadhyaye.
4516	A/97 82866	10	Bouradapersad Banerjee.
4517	A/80 47274	10	Ramloll Ghose.
	A/94 22933	20	
4520	A/70 83381	100	Brindaban Reveetee Pershad.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4521	A/86 66946	500	Goness Doss Joyram.
4522	A/80 59799	10	Brindabun Chunder Sircar Chowdry.
	,, 98247	10	
	A/79 60247	10	
4523	A/93 87177	20	Rajkishna Sen.
	A/96 90667	10	
	A/97 57515	10	
4524	A/25 82791	20	Hurrie Mohun Singhee.
	A/9 96176	20	
	A/21 03708	10	
4526	A/90 20963	100	The Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Company.
4501	A/95 82047	10	G. H. Cataina.
3416	A/67 93728	10	Teetooram Naug.
	,, 47539	10	
4485	A/68 76254	10	The Dy. Collr., Sub-Treasury, Serajgunge.
	A/96 77564		
4480	A/73 73251	20	Woomanundo Chuckerbutty.
4482	A/90 02417	100	Kasub Chunder Daw.
	,, 41380	100	
	,, 13684	100	
	,, 07872	100	
4483	A/82 47443	20	Pitambur Chuckerbutty.
	,, 72554	20	
	A/74 31920	20	
	A/68 12610	10	
	A/97 72707	10	
	,, 85740	10	
	,, 22918	10	
	A/95 81875	10	
	A/80 95611	10	
	A/79 30022	10	
	A/96 95717	10	
	A/95 55955	10	
	A/96 33129	10	
	,, 96230	10	
	A/95 21803	10	
	A/80 97571	10	
3562	A/68 15673	10	H. Andrews.
	A/67 75222	10	
	A/62 90056	10	
2553	A/51 15326	10	J. S. R. Clak

Wrongly joined.

4502	A/96 90563	10	Messrs. Baker and Catliff.
	,, 91672		
4518	A/96 13601	10	Cally Doss Chatterjee.
	,, 13603		
4519	A/69 85193	10	Nobin Chunder Chatterjee.
	,, 77663		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 5th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolli, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd May of 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. S. Clarke,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr's. Office, Luckimpore,
The 1st February 1872.

1. Lot.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryotts' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryotts' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situated in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. Clarke,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

Debroogurh Dy. Commr.'s Office,
The 3rd February 1872.

Lot 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West—Tingrai Nuddee.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 16th February 1872.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of Water.		Remarks.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	5	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	3	6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	3*	0	* In one place only boats drawing 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	4	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 19th February 1872, above zero 5 feet 7 inches.

T. H. Wickes, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

Berhampore,
The 19th February 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Walter Charles Child, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said Insolvent in Calcutta do within four months, and all other creditors of the said Insolvent do within six months, from the date of the order, file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of John Allan Grover Gilmour, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 5th day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Rogers and Remfry, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 1st day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Muddoosoodun Addy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ "*Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.*"

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 12*th February* 1872.

In the matter of Richard Chuffon Lepage, Junior, lately carrying on business as contractor and agent, under the name and style of R. C. Lepage, Junior, and Company, at No. 4, Dalhousie Square, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 15th day of February instant, it was on the petition of Messrs. Mookerjee, Clark and Company, and Balmer, Lawrie and Company, creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Richard Chuffon Lepage, Junior, hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims and Mitter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Parke Pittar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Parke Pittar, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 12th day of February instant, it was ordered that the first court day in March 1873 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the said Insolvent being adjudicated.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Parke Pittar and Thomas Alcock, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, by an order of this court the Insolvent Parke Pittar was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his joint schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Parke Pittar and Thomas Alcock, Insolvents. } On Monday, the 12th day of February instant, it was ordered that the first court day in March 1873 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent Parke Pittar be discharge dpersonally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent Parke Pittar at the time the said Insolvent being jointly adjudicated.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of John Allan Grover Gilmour, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 3rd day of February instant, by an order of this court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Rogers and Remfry, *Attorneys.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 20*th February* 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 17*th February* 1872.

Austin, Major R.
Arakel, Mrs.
Atkinson, E. B.
Anderson, Mrs. M.
Braham, F. E.
Barber, Mrs. S.
Barker, J. C.
Brauhan, Mrs.
Bailey, Mrs.
Bramber, R.
Badford, Capt. I. H.
Chary, J. R.
Cantopher, W. E.
Craig, J.
Christian, Mrs. H. E.
Christian, F.
Caddy, A. E.
Dudley, Mrs. M.
Drummond, Col. H.
DeFountain, Mrs. A.
Dollman, C.
Donlevy, H.
Drury, H.
Doon, Esq.
Emmer, C. W.
Edwards, Mrs.
Evans, A. M.
Fauneval, Mrs. M.
Gutherty, J.
Green, J.
Gray, H
Gardener, H.
Green, J.
Grant, L. W.
Greig, J.
Grant, F.
Hutchinson, F.
Hatch, Col. H.
Hart, J.
Holmes, C.
Islandford, Lady.
Johans, A. T.
Jacobs, Mrs. M.
Joseph, Mrs. J.
Jones, D.
Keay, J. S.
Kemp, Miss.
Kendale, C. P. L.
LaFalie, Mrs.
Lindan, E.
Lindley, F.
Lattey, D. B.
Lockwood, R.
Malet, E.
Montgomerie, Major T. G.
McGill, G. A.
Mackie, J.
Moles, E. B.
Madge, E.
Manuel, E.
McNeil, Mrs. J.
Mussamut Rookreem Omeda.
Nuttall, C.
N. Y.
Nicholson, Mrs. G.
Paul, Miss. A. C.
Panioty, J. C.
Right, Mrs
Rodrigues, Mrs. M. A.
Rebbeck, J. K.
Robertson, R. D.
Shearman and Co.
Simpson, Major G. B. C.
Simpson, A. B. and Co.
Swiney, W. S.
Saunders, Mrs.
Savage, E.
Tardival and Co.
Tannar, Major.
The Proprietor "Prince of Wales Hotel."
The Agents of Rowland's Articles, Chemist Bazar Dealer.
Viewing, Mrs. E.
Valeking, W.
Williams and Co.
Wilson, Mrs.
Weekes, A.
Westhorp, Mrs.
Wyllie, H.
Walker, I. E.
Walsh, H.

W. H. McGowan,
Post-Master.

Calcutta,
The 19*th February* 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China and Japan.	7 P.M.	24th Feb.	
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo.	7 „	26th „	*Penang.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.	7 „	26th „	*Madras.*
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „	28th „	*Indus.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 23rd February 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 22nd.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease, in the district of Darjeeling, being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule I for grant of location at Darjeeling :—

No. of lease.	Name of lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.
176	G. B. Ward ...	50 0 0

B. W. D. MORTON,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 12th January 1872.

Notice.

WANTED a Head Clerk for the Police Department of this Office. The salary of the post is Rs. 80 per month, and the qualifications required are previous employment in the Police Department, Bengal; a thorough knowledge of the Rules, Circular Orders, and Retuins of that Department, and the ability to docket and draft letters and prepare short summaries of correspondence.

Apply, post paid, to the undersigned, sending copies of testimonials.

By order,
J. J. S. DRIBERG,
Offg. Persl. Asst. to the Agent Govr. Genl., N. E. F., & Commr. & Inspector-Genl. of Police, Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 3rd February 1872.

Notice.

WANTED a Peshkar for the Collector's Office of Maldah. Salary Rs. 40 per month, to rise to Rs. 60 by biennial increase of Rs. 2 per month. Candidates should submit their applications with copies of certificates on or before the 26th instant, so that the appointment may be disposed of on the 1st March following.

SITAKANT MOOKERJEE,
Depy. Collector in charge, for Collector.

MALDAH COLLECTORATE,
The 16th February 1872.

Wanted

A TRANSLATOR, who must be able to translate documents from Urdu in to English and *vice versa*, and also to draft letters and draw up periodical returns in English from Urdu papers. Salary Rs. 80.

No application need be submitted without certified copies of testimonials.

J. BURN, *Lt.-Col.,*
Manager, Raj Durbhungah.

Wanted

A Head Clerk and Translator for the Judicial Department, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Luckimpore, Assam. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. A competent knowledge of English necessary. None but persons who have had experience in a District Magistrate's Office need apply. Copies of certificates to be sent, with applications, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Luckimpore, Assam.

W. A. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Commissioner, in charge.

ZH. LUCKIMPORE, DY. COMMR'S. OFFICE,
The 24th January 1872.

Notice.

THE FORTIETH Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited," will be held at the City Office, No. 9, Strand, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
WM. DURHAM,
Superintendent.

DOCKING PREMISES, HOWRH,
CITY OFFICE, No. 9, STRAND,
The 12th February 1872. (1104—2)

Eastern Bengal Indigo Co., "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Ninth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, at 3 P.M., of Wednesday, the 28th instant, to receive the Directors' report, pass the accounts for the past year, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MORAN AND CO.,
Agents.

3, CHURCH LANE,
The 16th February 1872. (1107—2)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st January 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,97,300	1,48,79,400	1,21,73,500	1,30,34,000	14,500	33,78,300	8,77,000	2,48,78,900	...	1,09,57,100	4,04,93,000	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,59,85,034
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	...	30,000	.....	.....	...	.....	68,100	.....	.....	.....	1,07,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,24,600	.....	.....	.....	1,24,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	19,000	41,600	...	21,900	.....	1,19,600	...	.....	5,24,000	.....	.....	.....	7,46,100
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,97,300	1,48,99,400	1,21,92,500	1,30,84,600	14,500	34,30,200	8,77,000	2,49,98,500	...	1,09,57,100	4,12,09,700	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,69,62,834
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	.....	43,800	13,500	1,06,300	71,500	...	5,000	.....	.....	...	6,98,500	3,13,000	.....	.....	.....	12,51,600
Balance on 15th February 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,500	1,48,85,900	1,20,86,200	1,30,13,100	14,500	34,25,200	8,77,000	2,49,98,500	...	1,02,58,600	4,08,96,700	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,57,11,234

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1871—Enfaced from India 1,243 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,188 lakhs.
From 16th Dec. 1871 to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 45 „ ditto ditto ... 70 „
From 1st Jan. 1872 to 15th Jan. 1872 ditto ditto 34 „ ditto ditto ... 25 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 27 „ ditto ditto ... 31 „
From 1st Feb. „ to 15th „ „ ditto ditto 10 „ ditto ditto ... 12 „

1,359 — 1,326 lakhs.
1,326

Balance against India ... 33 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1872.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1111—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 10th February 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,40,869 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 3,70,75,803 10 11	5,79,86,864 4 4
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	Rs. 2,09,11,060 9 5	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,27,52,430 1 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.		14,66,622 2 7
Sundries		7,73,683 2 10
		10,65,20,469 2 2

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		93,77,060 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		83,39,683 12 10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,77,67,319 0 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,92,57,409 9 4
Dead Stock		11,86,041 2 9
Stamps		14,736 11 0
Balances with other Banks		4,16,477 6 11
Sundries		1,40,195 10 4
		5,64,98,924 1 8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,65,99,120 8 4	5,00,21,545 0 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,34,22,424 8 2	
		10,65,20,469 2 2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th February 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1106—1)

Public Zemindari Sale.

THE right, title, and interest of Ramsewak Missir and Raghonandan Missir, deceased, and Jadoonandan Missir, Insolvents, in the following valuable zemindaries, situate in the District of Ghazipore, in the North-Western Provinces, now vested in the Official Assignee, will be put up to auction sale at Ghazipore, adjoining the Collectorate compound, at noon on Friday, the 15th day of March 1872, by the undersigned :—

Lot.	Names of Talookas.	Names of Mouzahs appertaining to each Talooka.	Area of Insolvents' share.	Jamma of Ditto.	Government Revenue payable for Ditto.
			B. K. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Talooka Buxoopoor, Pergunnah Ghazipoor.	Buxoopoor ...	337 10 5	930 9 0	576 5 0
2	Talooka Chillar, Pergunnah Sydpoor ...	Chillar and Kirpalchuk ...	1,099 17 11	2,093 9 0	1,066 9 3
		Luchmanpoor and Sirkitha ...	480 18 0	1,095 6 6	558 12 3
		Total ...	1,580 15 11	3,188 15 6	1,625 5 6
3	Talooka Flingootar, Pergunnah Mahaitch	Flingootar ...	1,585 11 5	4,467 6 3	2,603 13 3
		Runpoor ...	598 13 10	1,716 13 3	1,025 15 0
		Total ...	2,184 4 15	6,184 3 6	3,629 12 3
4	Talooka Nooroodipoor, Pergunnah Khanpoor.	Nooroodipoor ...	1,481 9 1	4,115 0 3	1,833 2 6
5	Talooka Mundra, Pergunnah Shadiabad	Puttee Munsa Rae ...	264 11 10	996 6 3	390 9 10
		Puttee Oomrao Rae ...	399 16 10	1,182 5 3	554 12 5
		Puttee Duswant Rae ...	213 10 5	683 4 0	220 14 8
		Puttee Kemar Rae ...	149 19 5	460 6 0	190 12 1
		Mouza Dhamraon ...	86 12 0	196 6 3	69 4 2
		Mouza Hamzapoor ...	177 13 0	331 1 3	154 11 0
		Total ...	1,292 2 10	3,849 13 0	1,581 0 2

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply at the Office of

PHILIP W. CARTER,
Official Assignee's Agent, Buxar.

BUXAR,
The 16th February 1872.

(1108—*fn.*)

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

THE Seventh Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 4, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1872, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1872.

(1109—2)

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., *Calcutta,*

or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Maharajah Sibkristo Bahadoor

versus

Kristo Chunder Ghose and others

NOTICE is hereby given that on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 28th February current, Charles John Wilkinson, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for lease the several undermentioned zemindaries, talooks, lands, premises, &c., belonging to the estate of Rajah Rajkissen Bahadoor, deceased, upon such terms and conditions as can be ascertained upon application to him, that is to say :—

1ST LEASE.

In Zillah Tipperah.—Pergunnah Gungamondle, &c., recorded in the register of the Collector as No. 31, including the churs appertaining thereto.

2ND LEASE.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.—Pergunnah Mooragatcha, &c., Pergunnah Hattiaghur, &c., registered in the Collectorate as No. 155, including the lackraj grounds in Pannah and Rogoonauthpore, and lands with julkur on each side of the Mohotian road from Behallah to Coolpey, Kismuts Panihattee, Aughurparrah, and Bhoubanipore, Mouzah Natagur, with gardens, julkur, &c.

3RD LEASE.

Tanks and fruit trees of the Aughurparrah garden.

4TH LEASE.

In Zillah Hooghly.—Kismut Barbackpore *alias* Barruckpore, &c., registered in the Collectorate as Lots Nos. 176 and 3969, with Goody Mohel, and Kismut Baji Sreerampore, &c., Kismuts Bunshye, Surnoparrah, Mohendropore, and Baneepore, &c., registered as Lot No. 3968.

5TH LEASE.

In Calcutta.—Talook Sootanooty, Bazar Sootanooty, with the tenanted ground thereto belonging. Charles' Bazar, Sham Bazar grounds, Baug Bazar grounds, and Cooley Mohul, Dhurrumtollah ground, called Fuchelwallah ground, Chandnee ground, Jorasanko ground, Sona Bazar ground, called Bytuckhannah Mehal, Sona Bazar house, called Monohur Mookerjee's Mehal, Sona Bazar ground, called Mohul Mattah Gossamy, Sona Bazar ground, called Mohul Cally Sunker Neogy, Radha Bazar godowns, and ground called Raneewallah Bally in Toola Bazar, Jora Bagan ground and house at Hogulkoorecah, ground called Gopeebagan, &c., with julkur, Intally, Jaun Bazar, and Seedooreahputty grounds, &c.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.—Gardens at Baranagore and Duckinshur with tenanted grounds; also Mouzahs Sitty and Joypore, and grounds at Suntgachee and Duckhin Rauree.

In Zillah Kishnaghur.—Ground and tank at Mullick Baug near Kanchraparrah.

For further particulars, apply at the Receiver's Office, No. 4, Strand.

The 8th February 1872. (1105—2)

Notice.

A special meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the following purposes :—

1. The Chairman to lay on the table report of the administration of the Municipality for the year 1871.

2. The Chairman to submit for consideration, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Justices at their quarterly meeting held on the 15th January 1872, plans for a new Municipal Office, and estimate prepared by Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co., approved by the Engineer to the Justices, for construction of the building.

3. The Chairman to submit for consideration report of Finance and Water-supply Committees on the arrangements proposed for increasing the supply of water.

4. The Chairman to propose "that a special committee of seven Justices be appointed for the purpose of inspecting every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta, and reporting such warehouses as can be licensed without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof."

5. The Chairman to draw attention to the provisions of section 5 of the "Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act" regarding the payment of fees to members of the aforementioned special committee, with a view to the amount of said fees being settled by the Justices.

6. The Chairman to move "that it be an instruction to the aforesaid special committee to report on the establishment which should be entertained for working the Act, and also the arrangements necessary for providing Calcutta and the Suburbs with a thoroughly efficient Fire Brigade."

7. At close of the proceedings, the Chairman will vacate the chair in favor of Lord Ulick Browne, who has been appointed to officiate as Chairman of the Justices during Mr. Hogg's absence on leave.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1872 (1110—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta : Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette,

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872,

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	Rs.	15	0	0
Do. with postage ...	,,	20	0	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 21, 1872.

The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

Government of Bengal.

THE following Notification by the Government of India is re-published for general information.

By Order,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 20th February 1872.

No. 853.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL having ascertained that the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council have ordered that Prayers and Thanksgivings should be offered up to ALMIGHTY GOD for the recovery of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES upon Tuesday next, the 27th instant, deems it right and proper to set apart the same day as one of Thanksgiving by all faithful subjects of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN in India. THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL accordingly invites all Her Majesty's subjects to offer up special Public Prayers and Thanksgivings upon the 27th instant in the Churches, Congregations, and Assemblies, for the recovery of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL further directs that the General Treasury and all Public Offices throughout British India shall be closed on the same day.

By Order,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 4th of March 1872, corresponding with 9th Fagoon 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Pukri, Pergunnah Arrah	3 0 3	45 0 0
.....	.....	Ditto	1 1 37	25 0 0

D. BARBOUR, *Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 6th December 1871.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 21, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Furreedpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 4th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 2793.—Taluk Amanullah, in Pergunnah Jalalpur; recorded proprietors, Amanullah and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs 1,515-4-3¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-13-0¾ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

A. J. FRASER, *Deputy Collector in charge.*

FURREEDPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 27th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1872, corresponding with the 4th Phalgoon 1279 Fuslee, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872 :—

No. 1886.—Mudunpore Bisnath, Pergunnah Mahilla; recorded proprietors, Audit Sahai and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 670-1-7.

The share of Audit Sahai only, with sudder jumma of Rs. 23-12, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 5-7 on account of Government revenue.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd January 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY, *Collector.*

اس تحریر کے رو سے خاص و عام کو دفعہ ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے مطابق اطلاع دي جاتے هي که علاقجات موسومہ دیال موقوعہ ضلع ترهت بعلت زر باقي وغرہ مطالبہ جنکو قوانین اور اکٹون مستمبنہ کے رو سے وصول کرنا جایز هي اور اوس زر باقي اور مطالبہ کو تا تاریخ ۱۲ ماہ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع تاریخ غایت اداي مالگذاري سرکار ادا کرنا واجب تها بالضرور تاریخ ۲۸ ماہ فبروري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق چهارم ماہ بهاگن سنہ ۱۸۷۹ فصلي روز چهار شنبہ کچهري کلکٹري ضلع ترهت مین نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۱۸۸۶ توزیع—محال مدیپور بشناتهہ پرگنہ مهلا که جسکے خانہ مالگذاریمین نام ادت سهاي وغرہ کا مندج هي اور مبلغ ۶۷۰-۱-۷ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار اوسکے جمع صدر هي اور اس محال مین بعد منهاي حصہ سایلان تقسیم جنکا حصہ مطابق دفعہ ۳۳ قانون نوزدهم سنہ ۱۸۱۴ ع کے بتعداد ۶۴۶-۵-۷ زیر تنوارہ هو چکا هي باقي موازي ۱۴ گنڈہ حصہ ادت سهاي مالک بتعداد ۲۳-۱۲ صدر جمع بعلت ابقاي مبلغ ۵-۷ باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے نیلام هوگا *

اِف: اِم: هلیڈي

کلکٹر

المرقوم ۲۲ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of February 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

PERMANENTLY- SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 773.—Mouzah Kamalla in the 10*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietor, Khwaja Ahsanullah; Government revenue, Rs. 1,649-2; road fund, Rs. 16-8; is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 567-2.

No. 310.—3 *gds.* 3*k.* out of a 1*a.* 5*gds.* share in Mouzah Chapitala, in the 10*as* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* share of zemindari Pergunnah Bardakhat; recorded proprietors, Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri, Sib Chandra Pal; Government revenue, Rs. 1,693-12; road fund, Rs. 17; is to be sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 6-12-9. The recorded proprietor of this 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is Sib Chandra Pal, and the Sudder Jumma of it is Rs. 20-0-10.

N.B.—A separate account has been opened by the Collector under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859, for the 1*a.* 5*gds.* share within which the 3*gds.* 3*k.* fall. The entire estate is under partition, and the above 3*gds.* 3*k.* share is now advertized for sale in accordance with the terms of Section 33, Regulation XIX. of 1814.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE,
The 19*th January* 1872.

F. COWLEY, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmaha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenauth Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgora and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Deduct Kasseenath Kooar's share of Neej Goorbaree and Hurriram-pore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ...	692	2	9			
				1,282	9	2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorno Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgora, Pergunnah Chowmaha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,413-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

W. F. MERES, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 39.—Taraf Ali Rohollah; proprietor, Tripoora Churn Rai; sudder jumma, Rs. 994-0-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 51.—Taraf Alear Khan; proprietors, Shahama Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, and Asad Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the share of Asad Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 468-7-5, and the revenue of that share having been paid, the share of Shahamat Ali, Akbar Ali Khan, and Akbar Ali Khan, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,606-0-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 1024.—Taraf Gobindo Anandi; proprietors, Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mohamaya, Mahomed Ashrof, Ramjoy, Ram Chunder Dutt, Ishan Chunder, Goluck Chunder, Doorga Churn

Chowdry, Gour Chunder Mozumdar, Neel Comul Gupta, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Pitamber Cuhnder Doss, Ramkumar Doss, Kali Doss, Puddolochun, Trilochun Dey, and Doolameah. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ishan Chunder Chowdry, Goluck Chunder Chowdry, Doorga Churn Chowdry, Gour Chunder Sen, Neel Comul Gupta, Ram Coomar Doss, Goluck Chunder Doss, Srimoti Mohamaya, Pitamber Chunder Doss, Kali Doss, Sheik Doolameah Chowdry, Puddolochun Chowdry, and Trilochun Chowdry, bearing a jumma of Rs. 353-14-7, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Sotronarain, Durponarain, Jan Bebi, Mahomed Ashof, Ramjoy, and Ram Chunder Dutt, will be sold; sudder jamma, Rs. 1,061-13-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 1238.—Taraff Enos Jop; proprietors, Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Anwar Khan, Brejo Mohan, Surforaj, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Alaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Samed, Mahomed Asad, Magun, Nowagish, Warrish Khan, Kurrim Buksh, Alokah, Aasin Khan, Amir Ali, and Ayar Ali Khan. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Warrish Khan, Mahomed Samed, Anwar Khan, Shorforaj Khan, Aasin Khan, and Ayar Ali Khan, bearing a jumma of Rs. 581-13-10, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Aloka, Adhoo Khan, Abool Hossein, Brejo Mohan, Shofur Ali, Aos Khan, Allaha Buksh, Hyder Ali, Joygopal Dutt, Korim Buksh, Moniram, Mahomed Afzal, Mahomed Asad, Magan, Nowagish, Korim Buksh, Aloka, and Amir Ali, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,272-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 1281.—Taraf Joynarain Kerani; proprietor, Mahomed Rofee Showdagar; sudder jumma, Rs. 563-4-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2203.—Taraf Nosim Chowdhari; proprietors, Jan Ali, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jugguth Chunder Sen, Prankristno Sen, Nittyanundo Sen, Wahed Ali, Jan Ali, Juggath Chunder Sen, and Ramjan Ali; sudder jumma, Rs. 659-7-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2411.—Kismut Probahath, formerly Taraf Brojo Kishore; proprietors, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Bonnijan Bebi, Boistab Churn, Futteh Ali, Gour Hari Biswas, Hari Doss, Hashmat Ali, Kalikinker, Kisto Churn, Khalon, Modun Mohan, Mahomed Danis Chupprassi, Noor Bebi, Warrish, Rohoman Syad, Huri Churn, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Ram Doss, Shorfonessa, Surruth Chunder, Surruth Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Shorindri, Munshi Tilock Chunder Biswas, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Ram Doss Bhuttachargea, Nobo Chunder Bhuttachargea, Srimoti Montaj Banoo, Sheik Mahomed Boshirullah, Amir Ali, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Koilas Chunder Dutt, Moulvi Barkatoollah, Najir Ahamed, Noor Ahamed, Wazooddeen, Tarak Chunder Dutt, Oma Churn Dutt, Tarakinker Dutt, and Moonshi Tilock Chunder Biswas. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Surrut Chunder Roy Kanongoe, Srimoti Shorindri, Abool Khoer Mahomed Mohotasumbillah, Abool Fazal Mahomed Motamatbillah, Hashmat Ali, Babutmalik his mother Shorfonessa, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Huri Churn Pal, Kristno Churn Pal, Hurri Dass Pal, Tilock Chunder Dutt, Gooroo Doss Dutt, Ram Doss, Nobo Chunder, Koilas Chunder, Mohesh Chunder, Prosono Chunder, Boidonath Bachoshpoti, Montaj Banoo, Moulvi Borkatoollah, his minor nephew Najir Ahamed, and Wajuddin, bearing a jumma of Rs. 443-7-8, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jnmma, Rs. 667-11-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2542.—Teraf Rājah Ambiah; proprietor, Akbar Ali Chowdhuri, sudder jumma, Rs. 608-12.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—

No. 2562.—Taraf Rambhodro Kanongoe; proprietors, Bonijun Bebee, Bhoirub Churn, Chand, Churn, Chundi Churn Nundi, Sadak Ali Moonshee, Doorga Churn Doss, Grish Churn Doss, Nosuroollah Munshi, Tofer Ali, Kali Churn Doss, Nittyanundo, Pitamber, Raj Chunder, Ram Doss, Ram Mohun Sen, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramsoonder, Kalikinker, Tarini Sunker Kanongoe, Tripora Churn, Annoda Churn Sen, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Nundi, Chundi Churn Dhur, Pran Huree Lallah, Boistub Churn Podar, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Golam Hossein, Chundi Churn Dhur, Ramshebuck Burnik, Abdoolla Nillamdar, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Ram Ruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Degambar Sen, Oojer Ali *alias* Potan, Huri Doss Dey, Aradhun, Srimoti Bishashori, Ooma Churn, Kantapersaud Hazari, Sheik Mahomed Wasil Chowdri, Gooroo Doss Rai, Ram Chunder Chowdhari, Debi Churn Dey *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Omed Ali, Ram Doss Shikdari Raj Chunder Chowdhari, Nittyanundo Sen, Nobo Chunder, Surrut Chunder Sen, Choitanio Churn Sen, Doya Mohun Sen, Hurrinath Porohit, Ramkinker Porohit, Ramkishore Sein, Jowala Bharoti Mohunto, Gobind Chunder Rai Kanongoe, Tara Kinker Dutt, Ramkishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Ram Buksh Hazari, Sheik Golam Hossein, Gorib Hossein Chowdhri, Mahomed Wali, Jaker Ali, Chundrohadari Thakurani, and Boidonath Bachoshpoti. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Ram Soonder Sen, Bahat Malik, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Churn Doss, his brother Grish Chunder Doss, Sadak Ali Moonshi, Nittyanundo Sen, Ram Soonder, Kalikinker, Kanta Peisad Hazari, Babut Malik, Susti Churn Chowdhari, Chundi Churn

Nundi, Ramruttun Surmah, Gopal Kristno Surmah, Jowal Bharoti Mohunto, Babatshare Arjoon Bharoti Mohunto, Pitamber Kanongoe, Gooroo Doss Rai, Malik Pitamber Kanongoe, Govind Chunder Kanongoe, Golam Hossein Chowdhari, Ishan Chunder Kanongoe, Huri Doss, Aradhun, Ramshebuck Burnick, Digamber Sen, Omed Ali, Nittyanundo Sen, Surruth Chunder Sen, bearing a jumma of Rs. 516-15-2, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, and the shares of Pitamber Kanongoe Malik, Tara Kinker Dutt, having been already sold on 22nd December 1871, bearing jumma of Rs. 6-11-11, the shares of all other proprietors will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—

No. 2933.—Taraf Shasiram Kanongoe; proprietors Afzal, Aitan, Abootalif, Brindabun Sein, Bishumber, Rejoanuddin, Bhikan Chunder, Bholanath, Chotronarain, Digamber Chunder, Doorga Churn, Doorga Mohun, Gogun Chunder, Gonesh Chunder, Gopeenath, Golam Basid, Golam Moksad, Golam Ali, Gopal Dass, Gopal Dass Sein, Gopinath, Golam Ali, Gouri Kanto, Gour Soonder, Jug Mohun, Jugguth Chunder, Jugguthnath Sein, Jan Ali, Jooromoni, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Chunder Kanongoe, Kristo Mohun Gooho, Koolo Chunder, Lukhi Chunder Rai, Mahomed Ashrof Jemadar, Magan Dass Sen, Magan Chunder, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo, Neelkanto Poorohit, Neelkanto, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nittyanundo Kanongoe, Nemy Churn Rai, Nittyanundo, Neamutoollah, Warrish, Oopendro Chunder, Prosono Singh, Prosono Coomari, Poorno Chunder Sen, Peary Mohun, Rohimonissa, Russick Chunder, Ramdoolal, Ramdoyal Dey, Ramkanto, Ramdoyal, Ramjoy Potdar, Ramlochun Sen, Rehanuddin, Renooka, Surruth Chunder, Shaha Mahomed, Shahabuddin, Shamsoonder, Tiloke Chunder, Tofan Ali, Lall Mahomed Hazi, Golam Ali Nazir, Shoobrati *alias* Shoorjomoni Surdar, Srimoti Beshashori, Mahomed Rohimullah Mohesh Chunder, Mahomed Kamil Chowdhari, Isof Ali, Nejamut Ali, Mahomed Ali, Monohur Khan, Ujir Ali, Uma Charan Ghose, Doorga Churn Sein, Jugguth Chunder Sein, Modun Mohun, Ramdoolal, Ramanundo, Doorga Churn, Chundi Churn Surmah, Sheik Asanoollah Chowdhari, and Shoodharam Surkar. A separate account under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Gopal Dass Sein and Degumber Kanongoe and others, bearing a jumma of Rs. 642-1-6, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Srimoti Oloka, Ramdoyal Sen, Sreemoti Brojobashi, Juggut Chunder Sen, Shoodaram Surkar Nilamdar babut Prankristno, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, Gour Chunder, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 826-14-3.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

No. 3113.—Taraf Sheermustkhan Chowdhari; proprietors, Akbar Ali Khan, Dewan Bebi, Jenat Ali Khan, Mokhool Ali, Milkiat Fuzl Ahamed minor, and Ramsoonder. A separate account having been opened for the share of Fuzl Ahamed minor, and the sudder jumma of that share, Rs. 165-10, and the shares of all other proprietors, will be sold; sudder jumma, Rs. 527-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of revenue:—

Mehal Lakheraj resumed, Mouzah Borghope, Thannah Satkania.

No. 13407.—Taluk Gouri Sunker, Boidonath Kanongoe; proprietors, Grish Chunder Rai and Lolita Thakurani; sudder jumma, Rs. 701-4-3.

J. WHITMORE, *For Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 2, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871:—

Mehal Noabad.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Chota Sonooah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 303.—Talook Chota Sonooah, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,072-0-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Borghona, Thannah Satkania.

No. 314.—Talook Gouri Sunker, Boidyonath Kanongo, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 639-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Naporah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 541.—Talook Srimoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Proprietors, Sreemoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 633-11-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Bakolea, Kismut Chur Shabek Bakolea. Thannah Towa.

No. 559—Talook Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, Srimoti Noor Bebi; Proprietors, said Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, and Srimoti Noor Bebi; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 686-4.

J. WHITMORE, *For Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office o that, district, on the 12th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 1016.—Mehal Dearah More-us-dabed, More-Munoruth, and More-Goburdhun, Pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mussamat Arfay Begum *oorf* Hosseinee Begum, Mussamut Kneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Allahee Begum Ali Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Walee Ahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased; Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Ubhnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughonath Pershad Sing, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwar Sing, Hurkishur Pershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandh Pershad Sing, deceased, Bishoon Pershad Sing, Ram Loll Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoor Pershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Gobinddharee Sing, Aluckhoharee Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Runglal Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopalnarain Sing, Nursingh Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Tookun Sing, Bhojoo Sing, Laulbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Khoosihal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Pahulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Gujjoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing; Sudder Jumma Rs. 4,211-2-0, of which Rs. 1,093-12-6 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Ubnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughoonath Pershad Sing, Gobindharee Sing, Ulukhdharee Sing, Tookun Sing, Bhoojoo Sing, and Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per Section 10, Act XI of 1859.

The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 3,117-5-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Arphay Begum *oorf* Hoseinee Begum, Mussamut Kuneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Alahee Begum, Ali Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Wuleeahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwur Sing, Hurkishwurpershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandhpershad Sing, deceased, Bishoonpershad Sing, Ramlall Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoorpershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Runglall Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopal Narain Sing, Nursing Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Lallbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Koosheehal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Puhulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Goojoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

C. F. WORSLEY,
Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

PATNA COLLECTORATE, BANKIPORE,
The 31st January 1872.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح ہوکہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہہ محالات مرقومۂ الذیل ضلع پٹنہ مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روي دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ۱۲ ماہ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز منگل بتاریخ ۱۲ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچہري مین صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام مین رکہا جائیگا *

قسم دویم بندوبست میعادي *

نمبر ۱۰۱۶ توزیع محال دیارہ موراسدآباد و مور-منورتہہ و مور-گوبردھن پرگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاري مسماۃ عارفہ بیگم عرف حسنے بیگم و مسماۃ کنیز فاطمہ بیگم و محمد امان اللہ خان و نصیر احمد خان و مسماۃ الہي بیگم و علے احمد خان و مسماۃ امراو بیگم و ولے احمد خان و عنایت اللہ خان عرف عبدالمجید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان متوفی و محمد ابراہیم حسین خان و مجید النسا بیگم و ابہناسے سہاي عرف رگہوناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و جگرناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و رام پرتاپ سنگہ و شام کشور سنگہ و ہرکشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغ پسر بابو کاندھہ پرشاد سنگہ متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگہ و رام لعل سنگہ و مسماۃ جیتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگہ ٹہاکرپرشاد سنگہ و ہرپرشاد سنگہ و گوبند دھاري سنگہ و الکہہ دھاري سنگہ و لچہمي پرشاد سنگہ و رنگ لعل سنگہ و مادھو پرشاد سنگہ و گوپال نراین سنگہ و نوسنگہ نراین سنگہ و کلدیپ نراین سنگہ و دیونراین سنگہ و مسماۃ سندر کنور و ٹوکن سنگہ و بہوجو سنگہ و لعلبہاري سنگہ و کنجبہاري سنگہ و رام نراین سنگہ عرف رامجي و مسماۃ خوشال کنور و لوکہناتہہ سنگہ و کنجل سنگہ و پہلوان سنگہ و سنکر سنگہ و گجو سنگہ و کہربان سنگہ صدر جمع ۴۲۱۱-۲ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۰۹۳-۱۲-۶ منہاي ہوگا بابت حصہ ابہناسے سہاي عرف رگہو ناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و گوبند دھاري سنگہ و الکہہ دھاري سنگہ و ٹوکن سنگہ و بہوجو سنگہ و محمد ابراہیم حسین خان جسکے ساتہہ حساب کہولا گیا بمراد دفعہ ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع *

صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ٦-٥-٣١١٧ بابت حصہ مسماۃ عارفہ بیگم عرف حسنے بیگم و مسماۃ کنیز فاطمہ بیگم و محمد امان اللہ خان و نصیر احمد خان و مسماۃ الہی بیگم و علے احمد خان و مسماۃ امراو بیگم و ولی احمد خان و عنایت اللہ خان عرف عبدالمجید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان متوفی و مجید النسا بیگم و جگر ناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و رام پرتاپ سنگہ و سام کشور سنگہ و ہرکشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغ پسر بابو کاندھہ پرشاد سنگہ متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگہ و رام لعل سنگہ و مسماۃ جتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگہ و تہاکر پرشاد سنگہ و ہر پرشاد سنگہ و چھمي پرشاد سنگہ و رنگ لعل سنگہ و مادھو پرشاد سنگہ و گوپال نراین سنگہ و نرسنگہ نراین سنگہ و کلدیپ نراین سنگہ و دیو نراین سنگہ و مسماۃ سندر کنور و لعل بیہاري سنگہ و کنجبہاري سنگہ و رام نراین سنگہ عرف رامجي و مسماۃ خوشحال کنور و لوکہناتہہ سنگہ و کنچل سنگہ و پہلوان سنگہ و شنکر سنگہ و گجو سنگہ و کہربان سنگہ غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام ہوگا فقط *

پٹنہ کلکٹریٹ بانکیپور
٣١ جنوري ١٨٧٢

سي: اف: وسلے
دیپوٹي کلکٹر کلکٹر تور کے لئے

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1852, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarrah Pergunnah Essuppore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Chunder Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-3-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-9 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Taraf Sagerneah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryun, Premnaryun Parry, Lukhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joytara Debya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah, Talook Rajah Buroda Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1872, corresponding with the 20th Phalgoon 1279 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate, to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 501.—The rights and interrsts of Baijoo Sing, in mehal Sendooar, pergunnah Baul; recorded proprietors are Baijoo Sing, Chuttur Sing, &c. The sudder jumma of the entire Estate is Rs. 693-5-4.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and payment of Government revenue. :—

10*kts.* of Rughoonundun Sing and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 461-13-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 2459.—The rights and interests of Achul Opudhia, Mahurbun Sing, Ramsuhoy Sing, Thacoor Sing, Rughoonath Sing, Kullian Sing, Ramsuhoy Roy, Ramessur Roy, Jutteedharee Lal, Rusul Roy, Trashee Pershad Sing, Goorpershad Sing, and Doobree Opudhia, in Mehal Dhurum Raj Pergunnah Gooh; recorded proprietors, Achul Opudhia and others. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 663-7-5.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and the payment of Government revenue :—

7*kts.* of Radhayram Pershad and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 332-2.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

C. B. GARRETT,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنہ ١٨٥٩ ع کے یہہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع سارن مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ جنوري سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز جمعہ تاریخ ١٥ مارچ سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع مطابق ٢٠ پھاگن سنہ ١٢٧٩ فصلے کچھري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکھا جاویگا *

نمبرشماري نمبرتوزيع	نام محال قسم اول	قسم مطالبه
نمبر۱ نمبر۵۰۱	محال سندوار پرگنه بال جسکا جمع صدر مبلغ ۲-۵-۶۹۳ هی و خانه مالگذار مین نام بیچو سنگه و چهتر سنگه وغیره کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه رگهو نندن سنگه و غیره بقید ده قلم تفریق رول شده بمراد اکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۶-۱۳-۴۶۱ متعلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي بیچوسنگهه جمعي مبلغ ۱۰-۷-۲۲۱ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۷-۴-۱۲ کے نیلام هوگا *	باقي مالگذاري سرکار
نمبر۲ نمبر۲۴۵۹	محال دهومراج پرگنه گوه که جسکا جمع صدر ۷-۵-۶۶۳ هی و جانه مالگذار مین نام اچل اوپدهیا و غیوه کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه راده رون پرشاد و غیره بقید هفت قلم تفریق رول شده نمبر۱ و ایکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۲-۳۳۲ متلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي اچل اوپدهیا و مهربان سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و تهاکر سنگهه و رگهوناتهه سنگهه و کلیان سنگهه و رام سهاي راي و رامیشر راي و جتادهاری لعل و رسال رای و کاشے پرشاد سنگهه و گور پرشاد سنگهه و دوبری اوپدهیا جمعي مبلغ ۵-۵-۳۳۱ بعلت باقي مالگذاری سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۲-۹-۱۱ کے نیلام هوگا *	ایضا

سي: بي: گیریٹ
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۲ فبروری سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore; recorded Proprietor, Sheonondun Roy, non-applicant; Sudder Jumma of the entire Mehal, Rs. 1,059-11-9. The share of non-applicant alone shall be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 7-15-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859 :—

	Names of villages	Names of Proprietors.	Amount of Jumma. R.	A.	P.	K.	M.
1.	Noughura ...	Rookmin Bibi and others ...	13	13	1	8	0
2.	Kusbe Chynepore. ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	13	13	10	8	0
3.	Sirbit Khass ...	Mussamut Goonrani Koour and others	221	9	7	4	0
4.	Ditto ...	Seoraj Sing and others ...	55	6	4	0	0
5.	Ditto ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	27	11	4	0	0
6.	Ditto ...	Nuki Ally Khan ...	27	11	2	8	0
7.	Kutra ...	Reoti Roy ...	42	10	7	12	0
8.	Sirbit and Gobindipore Luhrajai-rampore ...	Nuki Ally Khan and others ...	113	3	2	12	0
9.	Kootmunpore ...	Koulesur Choubey and others ...	12	1	5	1	7
10.	Kota ...	Judoo Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
11.	Kekurha ...	Ramlall and others ...	5	5	4	0	0
12.	Gobindipore Lohrajey Rampore ...	Mussamut Umani Kooner and others	19	15	11	12	0
13.	Kota ...	Mussamut Zeb Kooner and others ...	112	6	4	18	0
14.	Kota ...	Saligram Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
15.	Kootmunpore ...	Jhuboo Choubey ...	6	0	8	10	13

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 30th January 1872.

H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

اشتهار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریه اسکے سب لوگونکو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع شاهآباد کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کي صاحب کلکٹر کے افیس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي

سنه ۱۸۷۲ جنوري تاريخ ۱۲ مين دن جمعه هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کی بطور مجريه آئين کے مطابق ادا هونے کا ضابطه هی اسکے اداي کي واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع ماه مارچ تاريخ ۱۴ مين نيلام عام کي اخريهه کار مين فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۲ ماه جنوري تاريخ ۳۰ فقط *

تفصيل قسم اول

نمبر ۱۴۲۸ — محال سربيت پرگنه چين پور جسکي خانه مالگذار مين نام شيونندن راي غير سايل تفريق اول مندرج هی و مبلغ ۹-۱۱-۱۰۵۹ جمع صدر گوشواره اس محال کا هی بعلت ابقاي مبلغ ۵-۱۵-۷ باقي مالگذاري حصه خاص غير سايل تفريق اول بابت حصه مفصله ذيل که جسکا جمع از روي دفعه ۱۰ ايکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع علحده ليا جاتا هی نيلام هو گا *

نام موضع	نام سايلان تفريق اول	تعداد جمع صدر روپيه	اله	پائي	که	م
۱ نوگهرا	روکن بےبے و امام جهان بےبے و جهان بےبے	۱۳	۱۳	۱	۸	۰
۲ قصبه چين پور	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۱۳	۱۳	۱۰	۸	۰
۳ سربت خاص	مسماة گونرانے کنور و سيدواب سنگهه	۲۲۱	۹	۷	۴	۰
۴ ايضا	سيوراج سنگهه و فقي علي خان و غلام متي خان	۵۵	۶	۴	۰	۰
۵ ايضا	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۲۷	۱۱	۴	۰	۰
۶ ايضا	نقے علے خان	۲۷	۱۱	۲	۸	۰
۷ کتّرا	ريونے راي	۴۲	۱۰	۷	۱۲	۰
۸ سربت و گوبندي پور لوهرا جي رام پور	نقے علے خان و مسماة مهده بےبے	۱۱۳	۳	۲	۱۲	۰
۹ قطمن پور	کوليسر چوبه جگنند چوبه و لکچند چوبه و رميسر چوبه و هر گوبند چوبه و هيرا لال چوبه و بهگوبت چوبه و رگهوبر چوبه و بسيسر چوبه و اجودها چوبه و املاکهه چوبه و گنادت چوبه و گجالر چوبه	۱۲	۱	۵	۱	۷
۱۰ کوتّا	جدو راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۱ کهکرها	رام لال و مسماة جيا کنور زوجه بسيسر سنگهه و هرجهوکهن سنگهه و رام چرن سنگهه	۵	۵	۴	۰	۰
۱۲ گوبندي پور لوهرا جي رام پور	مسماة امانے کنور زوجه گردهاري سنگهه و مسماة کونرانے کنور	۱۹	۱۵	۱۲	۱۲	۰
۱۳ کوتّا	مسماة زيب کنور مادر وليه جدو متے راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۴ ايضا	سالگرام راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۵ قطمن پور	جهبو چوبه	۶	۰	۸	۱۰	۱۳

شاه اباد کلکٹريٹ
۳۰ جنوري ۱۸۷۲

ايچ اليکزانڈر
کلکٹر

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS WIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in th City of Calcutta.—February 21, 1872.

No. 8 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Working of the Village Chowkeedaree Act No. VI (B.C.) 1870 in the District of Rajshaye.

No 50Ct., dated camp Bograh, the 19th January 1872.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to refer you to my No. 110, dated the 5th of June, and to submit, for His Honor's information, a complete statement of the introduction of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (Village Chowkeedaree Act) into the district of Rajshahye.

2. I annex a copy of a report, No. 88V, dated the 30th of May last, from the Magistrate, which furnishes the particulars of the procedure under which the Act was, with comparative ease, quickly and systematically introduced. This report was intended to supply the call made in paragraph 7 of the Government order No. 4787, dated the 29th of October 1870; it was retained in my office pending the receipt of certain further particulars and the statement now appended.

3. In all 921 unions have been created, assessments completed, and chowkeedars enrolled. The total monthly assessment is Rs. 10,912-8-4, or Rs. 1,30,950 per annum. The number of chowkeedars appointed and enrolled is 2,876. Of this number, about two-thirds receive Rs. 3, and one-third sums between Rs. 3 and 4, leaving eighty-four persons drawing above Rs. 4.

4. Sunnuds under the Magistrate's signature have been issued to the punchayets, or are being issued, to replace the provisional perwannahs that were used at first by the officers entrusted with the introduction of the Act.

5. The Magistrate has directed the punchayets to submit monthly accounts of progress in making the quarterly collections and of expenditure, which are examined in his office. But few complaints have been made, and the members of the punchayets have as a rule behaved well. In one instance reported in

September, it was necessary to prosecute the members of punchayets for abuse of power in levying fines on their own authority. In some instances they have been obstructed in making collections, and liberty to prosecute under section 183 of the Penal Code, as public servants, has been accorded.

6. Deputy Magistrate Mohindro Nath Bose, who was entrusted with the introduction of the Act in the northern thannahs, speaks highly of the way in which it was received when once understood in all its details. He says the people were eager to take advantage of it.

7. I have myself lately travelled through a great part of the district, and only in one place did I hear any complaint against the assessments, and the gist of that was, that they had to pay regular fixed sums now, which were heavier than they paid before. As far as I could gather, the Act has been productive of good. Formerly the villagers did not pay the chowkeedar regularly, now they are obliged to do so. This they do not like, but they insist upon the chowkeedar keeping watch in return for his pay, which they could not do before. The chowkeedars themselves seemed to be smarter than I had usually noticed them, and to be, as far as they were concerned, quite satisfied. Every one that I asked said he received his pay regularly now.

8. I think the experiment has been a success in Rajshahye, and that as soon as the Government determines on its general introduction, it may unobjectionably be introduced into all the districts of this division.

No. 88V, dated Bauleah, the 30th May 1871.

From—J. S. Carstairs, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Rajshahye,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

With reference to your No. 48, dated the 18th April 1871, forwarding a copy of the Government letter No. 1565 in the Judicial Department, dated the 6th April 1871, to the Commissioner of the Presidency division, regarding the introduction of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1870, I regret to inform you that this intimation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's views reached me long after all the arrangements for the introduction of the Act into this district had been completed.

2. When the Government letter No. 4787, dated 29th October 1870, was received here, it was understood that the Act was intended to be introduced experimentally throughout this particular district. In fact, paragraph 2 of that letter expressly contemplated "every village containing more than sixty houses, and each group of villages in which none of the existing Chowkeedaree or Municipal or Town Acts are in force." That you also understood those orders as applying to more than only a few selected villages within the district is clear from your No. 94Ct., dated 7th November 1870, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which you urged that it would be impossible for a Magistrate to go out and visit personally "every village or group of villages in which the Act may be introduced," and proposed a more practicable arrangement, in furtherance of which you asked for 10,000 copies of the Act.

3. In sending a copy of your letter to Government on this subject, you, in in your No. 98Ct., dated the 7th November 1870, directed my predecessor at once to make the necessary arrangements "for the systematic introduction of the Act throughout the district." The views of Government being thus understood, and your instructions being thus definite, my predecessor in December 1870 began to adopt the requisite preliminary measures, and before the end of March 1871 every thing had been completed, and all was in working order to allow of the Act, as was contemplated, taking effect from the 1st Bysack 1278 (B.S.) corresponding with the 13th April 1871.

4. In determining what villages should be excluded from the new arrangements, the general principles adopted have been—

1st.—A legal principle,—namely, not to include villages which contained less than sixty houses, unless they could be conveniently grouped with others, according to law.

2nd.—A practical principle,—namely, not to include villages for which suitable punchayuts were not eligible. The general rule adopted under this head was that, if possible, all the members of a punchayet should be able to

read and write, and that no punchayet should on any account be appointed in which the majority of the members were not possessed of this degree of education. The Magistrate was thus at liberty to use his own discretion as to what villages to exempt and what to include.

5. The Magistrates who personally took part in the introduction of the Act were the following:—Mr. Heeley made the arrangements in Bauleah, Godagari, and part of Lallpore. I made the arrangements in the rest of Lallpore, in Bhalukgachi, Bilmariah, and Charghat.

Baboo Bhubuneshur Sinha made the preliminary arrangements in Singra, Baraigaon, and Nattore; and Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu made them in Bagmara, Tannore, Manda, and Badaikhara. Such arrangements were accordingly altogether completed in 919 unions in this district, and in the great majority of these, the punchayets appointed had completed and published their assessments, and began collections before the copy of the Government letter to the Commissioner of 24-Pergunnahs was received in my office.

6. In your No. 48, dated 18th April, you asked whether I would recommend that further proceedings should be stayed until the result of the experiments hitherto has been tried. In reply I beg to state that I do not propose to extend the Act to any more unions in this district, and that the experiment we are now making extends to all the villages to which the Act is legally and practically applicable. I am giving the experiment my careful attention, and the sub-divisional officer of Nattore and Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu are co-operating with me in supervising the working of the punchayets. Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu writes that he has no doubt but that the experiment will succeed. "A new law is always regarded by the people of this country with suspicion, "but when they see that the change is all for the better, that representative "men in the villages manage and control the chowkeedars, instead of the "zemindars, and that Government have not the most distant idea of deriving "any benefit from the surplus at the credit of the chowkeedaree fund, they will "vie with one another to serve in the punchayet, and hail the Act as a decided "improvement." Looking at the result of the experiment thus far, I myself find sufficient reason to be sanguine of success.

7. You have also asked me to state particularly what measures have been adopted to explain the object and meaning of the Act to the villagers. The instructions contained in your No. 98Ct. have been strictly followed. Baboo Bhubuneshur Sinha in Nattore; Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu in the northern thannahs; and Mr. Heeley and I in the southern thannahs all adopted much the same procedure: certain convenient centres in the several thannahs were chosen, at which we arranged to halt during fixed dates, for which we invited the attendance of several residents and chowkeedars from each of the villages within the circles round those centres.

In our interviews with the deputation from such villages, we consulted them and the district sub-inspectors or head constables as to the number of houses in each village and the arrangement of them which would be most convenient. Having thus classified the villages we next selected the punchayets, and gave each member a copy of the Act and a sunnud of appointment. At the close of each day our plan was to collect all the deputations who had been disposed of, and to go through the Act with them, section by section, explaining to them clearly what the object of the Act was, and what were under it the duties of punchayets and chowkeedars respectively.

8. If any questions were put or doubts suggested, answers and explanations were furnished, and the punchayets were then dismissed with instructions to set about their selection of chowkeedars and their assessment of their unions with as little delay as possible. Travelling from centre to centre, we went through the same course at each, and thus completed the arrangements, thannah by thannah.

9. I trust this report will suffice for the one called for in paragraph 7 of the Bengal Government's letter No. 4787, dated 29th October, which was to be submited by June. To make it to do so, it is only necessary for me to add that there are in this district no police chakran lands at all, and that consequently there has been no transfer of any such possible under section 48 of the Act.

Statement showing the enrolment of chowkeedars under Act VI of 1870.

Name of stations.	Number of unions created.	Unions in which the assessments are completed.		Details of unions created.					Number of chowkeedars already enrolled.	Salary of chowkeedars.																	
		Number.	Total amount assessed per month.	Containing one village.	Containing two villages.	Containing three villages.	Containing four villages.	Containing more than four villages.		On Rs. 6.	On Rs. 5-4.	On Rs. 5.	On Rs. 4 12.	On Rs. 4-8.	On Rs. 4-4.	On Rs. 4-2.	On Rs. 4.	On Rs. 3-14.	On Rs. 3-13.	On Rs. 3-12.	On Rs. 3-8.	On Rs. 3-7.	On Rs. 3-4.	On Rs. 3-3.	On Rs. 3-2.	On Rs. 3.	On Rs. 3-7-3.
			Rs. As. Gds.																								
Godagaree	8	8	102 14 16	1	...	3	2	2	22	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...
Putteah	80	80	1,208 10 8	13	20	22	11	14	313	1	...	13	...	2	...	...	63	...	...	4	19	...	18	...	...	193	...
Bagmara	114	114	1,024 12 14	16	17	17	20	44	281	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	1	232	...
Charghat	40	40	636 0 7	3	2	16	5	14	174	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	4	12	...	6	2	1	131	...
Bauleah	44	44	576 1 5	5	10	13	10	6	151	...	1	...	3	5	2	...	18	..	...	4	16	1	4	...	...	97	...
Bilmariah	70	70	1,277 8 2	5	15	16	18	16	321	...	...	11	...	1	1	...	96	1	...	7	39	...	6	...	...	159	...
Badaikhara	58	58	691 7 0	6	6	4	8	34	172	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	1	58	...	2	...	...	57	...
Tannore	44	44	586 9 3	6	2	6	8	22	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	156	...
Mandah	69	69	716 0 6	1	7	5	6	50	199	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	1	15	...	1	...	...	167	...
Nattore	134	134	1,174 15 7	50	46	20	17	1	315	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	49	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	238	1
Singrah	147	147	1,583 4 4	22	26	19	15	65	411	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	118	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	...	259	...
Baraigaon	113	113	1,334 4 12	47	44	16	4	2	350	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	70	...	1	3	50	1	4	...	...	215	...
Total ...	921	921	10,912 8 4	175	195	157	124	270	2,876	3	1	57	3	14	6	1	532	1	6	28	254	2	53	2	2	1,910	1

RAJSHAHYE MAGISTRACY,
The 4th November 1871.

J. S. CARSTAIRS,
Officiating Magistrate.

Proposal to limit the quantity of powder to be retained on board Vessels in Port.

No. 2250, dated the 6th February 1872.

From—W. D. BRUCE, ESQ., Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the following points relating to the present port regulations which, under Act XXII of 1855, permits a vessel to retain on board, within the limits of the port, any quantity of powder or combustible ammunition not in excess of 50 lbs.

2 The recent inquiry into the circumstances attending the burning of the ship *Lady Melville* elicited the fact that in close proximity to the fire, the vessel had the prescribed quantity of 50 lbs. of powder stored. Had the fire reached this powder during the time when attempts were being made to get the fire under, the after-part of the ship would have been blown to pieces, and the loss of life would have been fearful.

3. The Commissioners would therefore submit to Government that the existing laws should be amended, and they would propose that immediate steps be taken with a view—

I. To limit the quantity of powder to be retained on board a vessel in port to a quantity not exceeding 5 lbs.

II. To empower the Commissioners, if they see fit, to prohibit vessels from bringing any powder into port.

4. The objection which would be raised by ship-owners and agents would be based on the ground of the detention of the vessel at Moyapore; and to meet this, the Commissioners propose to provide, out of the revenues of the port and without charge to the vessel, a properly constructed powder boat, to be constantly lying off the magazine, ready to take powder from or to vessels passing up and down the river.

5. The Commissioners believe that the question is one of great importance, and that safety of life and property may be ensured without inconvenience to the carrying trade of the port.

6. Detailed estimate and plans for the construction and working of the boat will be submitted, should His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be pleased to entertain the proposition, and, in anticipation of His Honor's sanction, provision will be made in the budget of 1872-73 for carrying out the scheme.

7. The Commissioners would take this opportunity to invite the attention of Government to the advisability of taking advantage of any amendment of the existing law, such as would be necessary to give effect to their views in this matter of the powder, to provide definitely for the payment of salvage in cases like the "*Lady Melville.*" The opinion of the Advocate-General has been asked for on a point at present open to doubt, and a further communication on the subject will be sent hereafter.

No. 633, dated Fort William, the 20th February 1872.

From—H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.,

To—The Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

IN reply to your letter No. 2250, dated 6th February 1872, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor will cause your letter to be published in the *Gazette*, and that should no objections be thereupon raised to the proposal made by the Commissioners, a Bill will be introduced into the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, restricting the quantity of gunpowder which a ship is allowed to bring up into the port as proposed.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report regarding salvage which is promised in your last paragraph.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 17th February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ...	Feb. 17th	0	Very favorable ...	Very good.	
2	Monghyr ...	,, 17th	0	Favorable ...	Good	
3	Purneah ...	,, 17th	0	Seasonable ...	Winter crops reaped; the spring crops promise a full harvest.	
4	Rajmehal ...	,, 10th	0 7	Rain fell more or less over the district	The wheat will have much improved from this rain.	
5	Deoghur ...	,, 10th	1·2	Heavy rain for 3 days; cold and healthy.	Sugar-cane and poppy are the only crops on the ground. They are doing well.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	,, 17th	0	Dry and fine ...	Nothing to report.	
7	Godda ...	,, 17th	0	Cold and bracing	Good	
8	Pakour ...	,, 17th	0	Cloudy, then clear and cold.	Satisfactory.	
9	Jamtarra ...	,, 17th	0	Settled and fine	No crops.	
10	Patna. ...	,, 17th	0	Fine ..	Favorable.	
11	Gya ...	,, 17th	0	Dry west winds .	The spring crops have grown up well, and promise a rich outturn The poppy has flowered.	
12	Chumparun ...	,, 17th	0	Fine, with westerly winds.	Very good throughout the district.	
13	Sarun ...	,, 17th	0	Fine ...	Spring crops flourishing.	
14	Shahabad. ...	,, 15th	0	Cold ..	Spring crops daily improving owing to the recent rain.	Small-pox prevailing in Putheа.
15	Tirhoot ...	,, 16th	0	Seasonable ..	Satisfactory.	
16	Rajshahye ...	,, 17th	0	Foggy mornings	Very little of cold weather crop grows here; the want of much rainfall in October has made the mustard scanty.	
17	Bograh ...	,, 17th	0	Fair	Good.	
18	Dinagepore ...	,, 17th	0	Fair ...	The heavy rain of the past week has done good to wheat, barley, and indigo, but injured gram, &c., that were in blossom.	
19	Maldah ...	,, 17th	0	Fine and cloudy; seasonable.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	,, 17th	0	Fair ..	Ploughing.	
21	Pubna ...	,, 17th	0	Cool and cloudy	Winter crops progressing well in consequence of the late rainfall.	
22	Rungpore ...	,, 17th	0	Getting hot ..	Fair.	
23	Burdwan. ...	,, 17th	0 2	Clear and cloudy	Winter crops good.	
24	Bancoorah ...	,, 16th	1 0	Favorable ..	Satisfactory.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	,, 17th	0	Fair ...	Good.	
26	Hooghly ...	,, 17th	0	Fine ...	The cold weather crops are not good in some parts of the district; in others they are fair.	There is a little cholera in the district in scattered places.
27	Howrah ...	,, 17th	0 2	Fine and clear ...	Good.	
28	Midnapore ...	,, 16th	0	Fair ...	Good throughout.	
29	Nuddea ...	,, 17th	0	Fair ..	Good.	
30	Jessore ...	,, 16th	·01	Cold and fair ..	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	,, 17th	0·8	Cool and pleasant	Good	
32	Dacca ...	,, 17th	0	Fair	Good. ...	There is not much sickness going on anywhere.
33	Backergunge ...	,, 16th	·3	Good ..	Very good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	,, 17th	0	Cloudy and rainy	No crops on ground.	
35	Mymensingh ...	,, 17th	0	Cold since the fall of rain.	Cold weather crops coming on fairly.	
36	Sylhet ...	,, 10th	0·4	Fair	Good.	
37	Cachar ...	,, 10th	1·2	Cloudy and cold.	Winter crops benefitted by slight rain.	
38	Chittagong ...	,, 10th	0 2			
39	Noakhally or Bullooal.	,, 9th	0·8			
40	Tipperah	,, 9th	0·3			

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	Feb. 10th	0	Foggy and cloudy	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 17th	0 1	Seasonable ..	Good.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 17th	2·7	Cool ..	Favorable.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 9th	A trifling shower.	Weather has become colder and is seasonable.	In general satisfactory. Relief works going on in the Chilka isthmus as reported last week.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 17th	0	Fine ...	Crops improved by the late rain.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 16th	0	Bright and cold .	Fair.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 17th	0	Fine ...	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, urhur, linseed, and rape, have improved by the late rain.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 9th	0·2	Seasonable ...	Favorable ...	
49	Durrung ...	„ 10th	0·1	Variable ...	Sugar-cane and mustard are being cut.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 9th	1·3	Cloudy ..	Spring crops promising well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 10th	1·8	Cold, cloudy, and damp, with frequent drizzling.	The weather has been somewhat unfavorable to cold season crops.	Hail on Thursday.
52	Kamroop ...	„ 9th	0·4	Cold	Salee crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 10th	1·3	Thunder and high wind.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 9th	0	Fair ...	No standing crop except a little cotton	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 2nd	0	Fine and seasonable.	Nagas occupied in preparing their "jhums" for the ensuing year.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 17th	0	Close days & variable; occasionally raw and cold, at other times hot.	Mustard not good; spring crops poor for want of rain.	Price of rice rising.
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 10th	0 04	Misty, visibility of objects thunder, drizzling rain, calm, and foggy mornings.	Nearly all the crops have been reaped and gathered.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 10th	0·2	Fine ...	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 17th	0·3	Cold and misty in the hills; fair in the terai.	In the hills: wheat short of the mark for want of rain; in the terai crops are flourishing.	Crops in Sikhim fallen short from various causes; no scarcity apprehended, as the people would always find enough to eat from yams and other jungle produce.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 10th	1·2	Cold and seasonable.	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 5th to 11th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	·40	0·40	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	0·44	0·44	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	ditto	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bhuddruck	ditto	Not received	ditto	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pooree	ditto	0·08	0·08	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0·46	0·49	1·19	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·61	0·45	1·18	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	0·10	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Puchumba	0·46	ditto	0·46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee	0·54	0·92	1·46	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Palamow	Nil	0·41	0·96	ditto	
	Purulia	0·26	0·82	1·08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	Nil	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	0·16	0·16	11th Feb. 1872.	
Patna	Patna (Bankipore)	0·83	0·02	2·87	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	0·29	Nil	2·75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0·67	0·10	3·32	ditto.	
	Behar	1·06	Not received	2·06	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh	0·44	ditto	2·12	ditto.	
	Gya	Not received	ditto	0·43	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Sherghotty	0·38	0·72	1·20	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowadah	1·51	Nil	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad	0·98	0·44	3·56	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Not received	Not received	0·51	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	0·70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah	0·20	Nil	2·50	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Sewan	0·02	Not received	1·21	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore	0·20	ditto	2·30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	0·16	Nil	1·12	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Seetamaree	0·30	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Not received	Not received	3·40	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Mudhubani	0·50	ditto	2·92	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Hajipore	1·00	0·02	3·09	11th Feb. 1872	
	Arrah	0·35	Nil	2·57	ditto.	
	Buxar	0·30	ditto	2·86	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·90	0·32	1·86	ditto.	
	Bhubhooah	0·86	Nil	2·26	ditto.	
	Benares	0·30	0·10	1·95	11th Feb. 1872.	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	0·27	Not received	0·48	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Mudheypoorah	Nil	ditto	0·50	ditto.	
	Banka	0·09	ditto	0·71	ditto.	
	Soopool	Not received	ditto	0·99	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Monghyr	0·44	0·37	2·08	11th Feb 1872.	
	Jamooie	Not received	1·57	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai	2·05	Nil	3·05	ditto.	
	Deoghur	1·09	1·22	2·34	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamtara	0·50	1·00	1·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	0·40	Not received	0·40	4th Feb 1872.	
	Pakour	Not received	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	0·32	1·58	1·90	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Purneah	0·25	0·39	1·84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	0·06	Not received	1·42	4th Feb 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah... ...	0·28	2·09	2·37	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Nattore	Nil	2·40	2·40	ditto.	
	Bograh	0·12	1·00	1·12	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	0·67	0·15	1·77	ditto.	
	Maldah	0·41	0·93	1·43	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0·37	2·44	2·85	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0·43	2·61	3·13	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	0·26	2·35	2·72	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	0·57	Not received	0·59	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pubna	0·06	2·02	2·08	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Serajgunge	0·60	1·65	2·25	ditto.	
	Rungpore	0·10	Not received	0·10	4th Feb 1872.	
	Bhowanigunge	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Titalya	0·10	ditto	1·38	ditto.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	0·02	0·58	0·60	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa	0·60	1·18	1·90	ditto.	
	Culna	0·01	Not received	0·03	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bood-Bood	0·80	0·30	1·10	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah	0·05	0·91	0·96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0·12	1·12	1·39	ditto.	
	Sooree	1·28	1·20	2·55	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Nil	3·30	3·80	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	1·30	1·52	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Not received	Not received	...	...	
	Howrah	Nil	0·99	0·99	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Midnapore	ditto	0·12	0·12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	Not received	1·35	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	0·50	1·50	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Tumlook	Not received	ditto	0·13	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 5th to 11th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Kishnaghur	0·06	Not received	0·14	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Bongong	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meherpore	0·12	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	Nil	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jessore	ditto	2·20	2·29	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah	ditto	1·65	1·85	ditto.	
	Nurail	ditto	1·55	1·61	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	0·06	0·06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	1·45	1·45	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	ditto	0·20	0·22	ditto.	
	Calcutta	ditto	0·78	1·00	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	0·85	0·85	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	0·81	0·81	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	Not received	0·70	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	0·31	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0·16	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·21	ditto	0·21	ditto.	
	Barripore	0·12	ditto	0·12	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·68	1·19	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	0·60	0·65	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	0·44	0·81	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Perozepore	ditto	0·89	1·26	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Madaripore	ditto	1·50	2·20	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	0·68	0·68	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Mymensing	ditto	0·86	0·86	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamalpore	Not received	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Atteah	0·01	1·21	1·24	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge	Nil	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sylhet	ditto	0·41	0·57	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar	ditto	1·17	1·84	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	Not received	Not received	0·57	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Koyah	Nil	ditto	0·47	4th Feb. 1872.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·10	0·50	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail	ditto	0·24	0·68	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not received	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	Nil	0·50	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	0·08	0·67	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	0·26	0·52	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah	ditto	Not received	0·87	4th Feb. 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Akyab	ditto	Nil	0·10	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa	0·55	0·42	1·95	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Goalparah	Nil	Not received	0·83	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dhoobree	Not received	ditto	1·00	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills)	Nil	0·23	0·23	...	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	...	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·14	0·86	0·86	...	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	...	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto.	
	Boda	ditto	0·10	2·10	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0·31	0·11	0·87	ditto.	
	Nowgong	2·09	1·30	6·19	ditto.	
	Mungledye	0·25	Not received	0·89	4th Feb. 1872	
	Burpettah	Nil	ditto	0·53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	0·43	2·13	11th Feb. 1872	
	Seebsaugor	1·01	Not received	1·85	4th Feb. 1872	
	Jorehaut	0·34	ditto	0·79	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Golaghat	1·00	ditto	1·36	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·63	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·31	ditto	1·96	ditto.	
	Suddya	1·15	ditto	3·23	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 31st Jan.
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	0·01	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	Not received	ditto	0·51	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jaowai	Nil	ditto	0·50	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	

Calcutta,
The 17th February 1872.

Henry F. Blanford,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th February 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Feb.											
Calcutta.	11th	10	29·981	30·000	71·0	65·3	72	W S W	...	...	CS	
		16	29·848	29·866	79·4	69·7	60	S by W	...	...	K	
	12th	10	30·001	30·020	74·0	71·2	85	W by S	...	...	K	Scuds from W by S
		16	29·894	29·912	81·0	73·5	68	W by S	...	...	K	
	13th	10	30·014	30·033	73·3	69 6	83	E N E	...	0·27	K	
		16	29·876	29·894	81·9	74·3	68	S W	...	...	K	
	14th	10	30·050	30·069	74·6	65·5	57	E by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·917	29·935	81·3	71·8	61	E N E	...	...	CS	
	15th	10	30·043	30·062	70·9	65·9	75	N E	...	0·40	KS	
		16	29·919	29·937	79·2	66·5	48	N by E	...	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30·133	30·152	70·8	59·0	44	N N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·981	29·999	76·7	62·5	39	N N W	...	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30·114	30·133	70·0	59·7	52	N N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·977	29·995	78·0	63·0	39	W by S	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	11th	10	29·972	29·978	75	71	81	N E	2·0*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·855	29·861	80	74	74	S S E	5·6*	...	K	b, m
	12th	10	29·971	29·977	77	75	90	W S W	7·6*	...	N	b, u
		16	29·892	29·898	81	76	78	S	8·6*	...	N	b, m
	13th	10	29·996	30·002	78	76	90	W S W	4·0*	0·10	N	
		16	29·890	29·896	82	76	74	S	8·6*	...	K	b, m
	14th	10	30·042	30·048	77	75	90	E	3·9*	...	N	b, m
		16	29·909	29·915	81	76	78	S	7·4*	...	K	b, m
	15th	10	30·019	30·025	78	74	81	N W	8·8*	...	N	b, m
		16	29·917	[illegible]·923	81	71	59	N	10·6*	...	K	b, m
	16th	10	30·128	[illegible]·134	74	59	35	N	9·5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·989	29·995	78	63	39	N W	1·6*	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30·127	30·133	74	65	59	S W	4·6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·990	29·996	79	69	58	S	7·7*	...	.....	b
Chittagong.	11th	10	29·914	30·008	74	64	55	E S E	4·3*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·833	29·927	76	66	56	S W	8·5*	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29·964	30·058	74	65	59	E N E	4·9*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·878	29·961	79	69	58	S W	7·7*	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	29·894	29·988	75	68	68	N N E	4·2*	...	.....	b
		16	29·840	29 933	81	69	51	W	6·4*	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·956	30·050	77	69	64	N N E	4·8*	...	CK	b
		16	29·837	29·930	80	71	62	W S W	5·8*	...	.....	d, u, m
	15th	10	29·951	30·046	72	70	90	Calm	2·5*	...	N	b, m
		16	29·855	29·948	79	72	69	S W	7·0*	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	29·898	29·992	75	70	76	N	5·0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·880	29·973	81	67	44	S W	8·2*	...	.....	b, m
	17th	10	30·019	30·114	71	63	61	N N E	4·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·908	30·001	78	64	42	W	9·8*	...	.....	b, m
Madras.	10th	10	30·003	30·033	79	72	69	S E by S	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·881	29·911	83	73	60	S E by S	9*	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·993	30·023	81	72	62	S S E	8*	...	.....	b
		16	29·870	29·900	82	72	59	S E by S	11*	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·991	30·021	82	73	63	S W by S	8*	...	.....	
		16	29·872	29·902	82	71	55	S E by S	10*	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·998	30·028	83	72	56	S by E	12*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·868	29·898	83	72	56	S E	11*	...	.....	bc
	14th	10	30·007	30·037	83	73	60	S E by S	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·901	29·931	83	72	56	S S E	10*	...	.....	bc
	15th	10	30·028	30·058	81	72	62	S by W	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·902	29·932	83	73	60	S W	8*	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30·047	30·077	83	72	56	S by E	5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·934	29·964	82	72	59	S E by E	8*	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	10th	10	29·912	29·995	76	69	68	N E	0·5*	...	.....	fair
		16	29 767	29·849	85	64	26	W N W	2·6*	...	.....	fair
	11th	10	29·859	29 943	75	69	72	N E	0·4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·732	29·814	88	71	40	S W	2·3*	...	.....	fair
	12th	10	29 883	29·966	80	74	74	S	8·6*	...	N, KS	cloudy
		16	29·771	29·853	86	74	54	S S E	7·3*	...	KS	cloudy
	13th	10	29·913	29·996	80	74	74	S	2·5*	...	KS, N	c
		16	29·776	29·858	83	70	49	S	5·9*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	14th	10	29·946	30·029	78	74	81	N E	2·1*	...	KS, N	cloudy
		16	29·801	29·893	87	74	51	S S E	4·1*	...	KS, N	t, cloudy
	15th	10	29·936	30·029	79	73	73	W S W	1·9*	...	.....	d, fair
		16	29·810	29·891	90	69	30	W S W	4·5*	...	.....	fair
	16th	10	30·054	30·137	76	58	27	N N E	4·6*	...	C, KS	cloudy
		16	29·831	29·913	83	64	30	N E	7 0*	...	.....	fair
	17th	10	30·024	30·118	76	66	56	N E	1·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·858	29·940	86	68	35	N	2·8*	...	KS	fair
Akyab.	11th	10	29·988	30·010	72	63	58	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·887	29·909	78	66	49	W N W	1	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30·028	30·050	72	64	62	E N E	1	...	.....	b, u
		16	29·912	29·934	79	69	58	W N W	2	...	.....	b, u
	13th	10	30·003	30·025	74	67	67	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·889	29·911	80	70	58	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·970	29·992	75	68	68	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·889	29·911	80	72	66	W	2	...	.....	b
	15th	10	30·030	30·052	75	69	72	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·922	29·944	78	71	69	W	1	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30·058	30·080	74	69	76	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·942	29·964	78	73	77	W	1	...	K, KS	b
	17th	10	30·080	30·102	74	60	39	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·964	29·986	78	65	46	W N W	2	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 17th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	8th	29·898	74·5	62·0	135·0	67·8	61·3	56·1	0·68	N W & W N W	...	85·9	...	...	Clear.
	9th	·951	71·9	58·0	131·4	64·6	57·1	51·1	·64	W by N	...	87·6	...	☾	Clear.
	10th	·928	75·2	58·0	134·0	66·1	58·8	53·0	·65	S by W, S W & W by S	...	98·0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 5 and 6 A.M.
	11th	·904	79·5	60·5	137·0	69·8	64·7	60·6	·74	W by S & S S W	...	76·4	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	12th	·935	81·0	67·0	131·0	73·6	70·3	68·0	·83	S S W & W by S	...	76·6	..	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy from 2 to 7 A.M.
	13th	·938	81·9	67·0	129·5	74·3	70·5	67·8	·81	S W & E	...	94·5	0·27	...	Chiefly cumuli. Rain between 3 and 4 A.M.
	14th	·964	82·0	66·8	131·0	74·2	67·8	63·3	·70	E by N & E N E	...	119	...	...	Clear and cirro strati. Lightning on S W between 6 and 7 P.M., Light rain at 9 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24·0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	82·0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·27
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·19
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·46
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th February	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	1·04

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	99,618	1,52,449 13 7	13,974 11 4	761,200 0	4,77,224 11 0	43,745 12 0	57,720 3 4
Or per mile of railway ...	...	117 1 7	10 18 4	...	372 13 4	34 3 6	45 1 10
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	360,050	5,81,814 7 7	53,332 19 11	2.847,579 10	18,62,381 2 6	170,718 5 5	224,051 5 4
Total for 5 weeks ...	459,668	7,34,264 5 2	67,307 11 3	3,608,779 10	23,39,605 13 6	214,463 17 5	281,771 8 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	102,997½	1,54,281 11 0	14,142 9 9	696,095 10	4,09,779 5 4	37,563 2 1	51,705 11 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	120 9 3	11 1 1	.....	320 4 3	29 7 2	40 8 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	492,737½	7,39,482 13 2	67.785 18 6	3,119,468 10	12,04,711 3 2	174,598 10 6	242,384 9 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1872. on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5 4	15,190 4 2	1,392 8 10	73,728 20	19,585 7 9	1,795 6 8	3,187 15 6
Or per mile of railway	...	68 1 10	6 4 11	.....	87 13 3	8 1 0	14 5 11
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	1 780	56,310 8 0	5,161 15 11	320,175 30	92,149 3 6	8,447 0 3	13,608 16 2
Total for 5 weeks ...	25,194	71,500 12 2	6.554 4 9	393,904 10	111,734 11 3	10,242 6 11	16,796 11 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,914	16,441 6 1	1,507 2 6	57,169 30	15,853 8 9	1,453 4 10	2,960 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	73 11 8	6 15 2	.....	71 1 5	6 10 4	13 5 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,436½	87,687 9 8	8,038 0 7	177,082 0	47,783 14 10	4,380 3 10	12,418 4 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,979½	23,538 3 6	2,157 13 5	95,761 35	20,864 15 7	1,912 12 6	4,070 5 11
Or per mile of railway	198	150 6 6	13 15 9	612 0	133 5 2	12 4 5	26 0 2
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	127,405½	78,399 1 0	7,186 11 8	369,738 9	80,709 7 4	8,398 7 4	14,584 18 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	158,385	101,937 4 6	9,344 5 1	465,500 4	101,574 6 11	10,310 19 10	18,655 4 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,940	18,616 9 9	1,706 10 5	91,647 14	21,886 15 3	2,006 6 1	3,712 16 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	179	118 15 3	10 18 1	586 0	139 13 8	12 16 5	23 14 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	143,218½	85,322 10 9	7,821 4 10	523,050 8	111,067 2 8	10,181 3 1	18,002 7 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,232	1,186 3 6	118 12 5	15.947 20	466 2 0	46 12 3	165 4 8
Or per mile of railway	294	42 5 10	4 4 9	569 0	16 10 0	1 13 3	5 18 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	105,170	15,423 10 0	1,542 7 3	214,878 30	6,320 10 0	632 1 3	2,174 8 6
Total for 18 weeks ...	113,402	16,609 13 6	1,660 19 8	230,826 10	6,786 12 0	678 13 6	2,339 13 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,388½	1,354 2 9	135 8 4	10.670 20	341 15 9	34 4 0	169 12 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	385	48 5 10	4 16 9	381 2	12 3 5	1 4 0	6 1 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	118,798½	18,301 10 9	1,830 3 4	197,833 3	6,419 13 3	641 19 9	2,472 3 1

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 21, 1872.

No. 9 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Preliminary Report of a Select Committee was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix and have come to the following resolutions, which we now submit in the form of a preliminary report.

RESOLUTION 1.—We are of opinion that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects.

We recommend—

(1.) That a full-power Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, and being, in the case of Mofussil Magistrates, an European British subject, should be empowered to try European British subjects for such offences as would be adequately punished by three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

(2.) That a Sessions Judge, being an European British subject, should be empowered to pass a sentence on European British subjects of one year or fine; and that, if the European British subject pleads guilty or accepts the Sessions Judge's jurisdiction, the Court may pass any sentence which is provided by law for the offence in question.

(3.) That an European British subject, convicted by a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, should have a right of appeal, either to the Court of Session, or High Court, at his option.

(4.) That in every case in which an European is in custody, he may apply to a High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the High Court shall thereupon examine the legality of his confinement and pass such order as it thinks fit.

RESOLUTION 2.—We think that the provisions of the Code ought to be extended to proceedings in the Presidency Towns, but not so as to vary the procedure now in force in trials by jury in the Presideney Towns. We are not, however, as yet in a position to say whether this can be more conveniently done in the present Bill or in a separate measure.

RESOLUTION 3.—We think that, if the jury system in the Mofussil is to be maintained, the Judge should, in cases in which he differs from the jury, have power to refer the case to the High Court, and that the High Court should be empowered to pass final order in the case.

J. F. STEPHEN.
G. CAMPBELL.
J. STRACHEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 30th January 1872.

APPENDIX.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 502, dated 17th April 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Nos. 95-9, dated 22nd March 1869, and enclosure.
Petition from Muktars of Berhampore, dated 2nd May 1869.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 655, dated 19th May 1869, forwarding
Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 639, dated 19th April 1869.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 757, dated 7th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3323, dated 12th May 1869, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 772, dated 9th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 120, dated 28th May 1869, and enclosure.
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 584, dated 21st June 1869.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 925, dated 30th June 1869, forwarding
Letter from Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1675, dated 31st May 1869, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1106, dated 3rd August 1869, forwarding
Letter from Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2199}{231}$, dated 16th July 1869, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1360, dated 18th August 1869, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 541-9, dated 21st August 1869, and enclosure.
Petition from Dwarkanauth Bukshee and others, dated 31st August 1869.
From Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 2711, dated 2nd September 1869, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1520, dated 10th October 1869, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 469T, dated 22nd September 1869, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1769, dated 8th December 1869, forwarding
Letter from Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4161, dated 24th November 1869.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 21, dated 7th January 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 61, dated 10th January 1870, forwarding
Letter from Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4592, dated 22nd December 1869.
From Military Department, No. 556, dated 12th January 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 131, dated 17th January 1870, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 13A, dated 6th January 1870, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 24-8, dated 5th February 1870, and enclosure.
" Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 624, dated 18th February 1870, and enclosure.
" Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 738, dated 7th March 1870, and enclosure.
" Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1326, dated 15th March 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 485, dated 15th March 1870, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 531, dated 5th February 1870, and enclosures, and
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 21st October 1868.
From Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 1430, dated 21st April 1870, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 613, dated 5th May 1870, and enclosures.
" Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 84A, dated 13th May 1870, and enclosure.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 903, dated 27th May 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1224, dated 11th July 1870, forwarding
Office Memorandum, Financial Department, No. 1277, dated 22nd June 1807, and enclosure.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 30, dated 21st July 1870, and enclosure.
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3142, dated 29th July 1870, and enclosures.
From Government of Bombay, No. 2899, dated 30th July 1870, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1397, dated 8th August 1870, forwarding
Office Memorandum, Financial Department, No. 2397, dated 30th July 1870.
From Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 53, dated 25th August 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1536, dated 26th August 1870, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 917A, dated 3rd August 1870, and enclosures.
From Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 168A, dated 26th August 1870, and enclosures.
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 329-9, dated 27th August 1870, and enclosure.
From Officiating Commissioner, Jhansi Division, No. 401A, dated 29th September 1870.
From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3810, dated 8th October 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 2022, dated 23rd November 1870, forwarding
Judicial despatch from Secretary of State, to the Government of Bombay, No. 1, dated 26th January 1869, and connected correspondence.
From T. H. Thornton, Esq., dated 24th November 1870, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Bombay (no No. and date), and enclosure.
" Officiating Legal Remembrancer, No. 1450, dated 16th December 1870.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 79, dated 20th January 1871, forwarding
Letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1796, dated 27th December 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 84, dated 20th January 1871, forwarding
Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1777, dated 23rd December 1870, and enclosures.

From Judge of Bhagulpore, No. $\frac{C.O.}{28}$, dated 23rd January 1871.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 103, dated 24th January 1871.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 134, dated 2nd February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Registrar, High Court, No. 51, dated 17th January 1871.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 87, dated 11th February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 279, dated 19th January 1871, and enclosure.
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 868, dated 17th February 1871, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 250, dated 20th February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 100, dated 26th January 1871, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 254, dated 21st February 1871, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, No. 66, dated 4th February 1871.
Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart, dated 26th February 1871.
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 39A, dated 28th February 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 884, dated 2nd March 1871, and enclosure.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 300, dated 13th March 1871, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 436, dated 25th March 1871, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 727, dated 18th February 1871, and enclosures.
From H. Birdwood, Esq., to Hon'ble F. S. Chapman (no date).
Memorandum by C. D. Field, Esq., dated 1st April 1871.
Note by Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Goojranwalla, dated 3rd April 1871.
From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1531A, dated 12th April 1871, and enclosures.
" Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1799, dated 20th April 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1954, dated 13th May 1871, and enclosures
Endorsement, Foreign Department, No. 150J, dated 8th July 1871, forwarding
Letter from Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2675, dated 11th July 1871, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1181J, dated 14th July 1871, forwarding
Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 876, dated 23rd June 1871, and enclosures.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. $\frac{272}{3}$, dated 27th July 1871, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 207A, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosure.
" " " Panjáb, No. 1145, dated 14th August 1871, and enclosures.
" Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3215, dated 18th August 1871, and enclosure.
Note by Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, dated 26th August 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1273, dated 5th September 1871, and enclosure.
" Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No. 2, dated 7th September 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. $\frac{34}{58}$, dated 9th September 1871.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1518, dated 14th September 1871, forwarding
Proceedings of Government, North-Western Provinces (Criminal) for May 1871.
" Home Department, No. 1521J, dated 15th September 1871, forwarding
Office Memorandum from Financial Department, No. 2785, dated 16th August 1871.
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4732, dated 3rd October 1871, and enclosure.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2088}{238}$, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosures.
" Assistant Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 157, dated 25th October 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5041, dated 2nd November 1871, and enclosures.
" D. G. Barkley, Esq., dated 2nd November 1871.
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 5457, dated 4th November 1871, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6064, dated 30th November 1871.
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 369, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosure.
" " " Bombay (no date).
" " " Madras, No. 172, dated 7th December 1871.
" " " Bengal, No. 6394, dated 15th December 1871.
" " " Panjáb, No. 1756, dated 16th December 1871, and enclosures.
" " " Bengal, No. 6629, dated 23rd December 1871.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 4th January 1872, forwarding
Opinion by J. D. Mayne, Esq.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1872:—

Second Report of the Select Committee.

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Indian Evidence Bill was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Petition from certain Barristers and Advocates of Bombay dated 18th August 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{288}{4}$, dated 4th October 1871, and enclosures.
From certain Pleaders of the High Court, Bombay, dated 4th October 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{400}{6}$, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosure.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 166, dated 21st November 1871, and enclosures.
From F. J. Fergusson, Esq., Barrister, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th December 1871, forwarding Memorial from Barristers and Advocates, High Court, Calcutta.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2640}{196}$, dated 6th December 1871, and enclosures.
From Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 6326J, dated 13th December 1871, and enclosures.
Memorial from certain Members of the Madras Bar, dated 16th December 1871.
From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1745, dated 13th December 1871, and enclosures.
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3936, dated 18th December 1871.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5719, dated 22nd December 1871, and enclosures.

1. We have made some alterations in the arrangement of the Bill.

2. We have omitted the definitions of "proof" and "moral certainty," and the sections relating to inferences to be drawn by the Court, as being suitable rather for a treatise than an Act.

3. We have omitted the provisions relating to material evidence, and have given a new and simpler definition of the difference between primary and secondary evidence.

4. We have provided that the Act shall apply to all judicial proceedings, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings in arbitration.

5. As to the effect of an admission by one of several persons jointly tried for an offence, we have omitted sections 120 and 121 of the original Bill. Instead of these, we have provided that when two or more persons are on their trial for the same offence at the same time, and an admission is proved against one of them, which affects others of the accused besides himself, it may be taken into consideration by the Court against all the persons whom it affects.

6. We have redrawn Chapter VI, as to the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence, so as to make the sections more distinct and complete. We believe that they now represent the English law on the subject freed from certain refinements which would not be suitable for this country.

7. Exception was taken to the Bill in several quarters, on the ground that it did not sufficiently dispose of the matter of presumptions. We have reconsidered this subject with attention, and have provided for it as follows:—

Some presumptions have the effect of laying the burden of proof on particular persons in particular cases. These we have dealt with in sections 103 to 111 of the new Bill.

A conclusive presumption is a direction by the law that the existence of one fact shall, in all cases, be inferred from proof of another. This we have provided for in sections 112, 113.

We have substituted the term 'conclusive proof' in these instances for that of 'necessary inference,' which was employed for the same purpose in the first draft of the Bill.

Other presumptions are in substance mere maxims by which the Court ought to be guided in the interpretation of facts. Theoretically they are regarded in English law in a different light, that is to say, as artificial rules which the Court is bound to follow as to the inferences to be drawn from facts. Practically, however, so many exceptions are made, that the difference between a presumption of law and a presumption of fact is hardly traceable. The distinction appears to us altogether unsuitable for this country, and likely to produce great inconvenience if it were introduced. We have accordingly, by section 114, put all such presumptions in the position of mere presumptions of fact, with which the Court can deal at its discretion.

We have provided in the Chapter on the Burden of Proof, that a Notification in the Gazette that a territory has been ceded to a Native State, shall be conclusive proof of a valid cession at the date mentioned in the Notification. The object of this section is to set at rest questions which, as we are informed, have arisen on this subject.

The subject of presumptions as to documents is a very special matter, and appears to us to belong to the subject of documentary evidence, under which head we have placed it in Chapter V.

Lastly, many subjects are treated by English writers under the head of presumptions which appear to us to belong rather to different branches of the substantive law, *e. g.*, the presumption that every one knows the law is in reality a branch of the substantive criminal law. We have omitted such presumptions as these from the law of evidence, because they do not belong to the subject, and because many of them are fictitious.

8. The chapter on oaths has been omitted, as they form the subject of a separate Bill now under discussion.

9. We also recommend the omission of sections 141 to 145 of the old draft, as to questions to credit asked by barristers or pleaders, and the substitution of provisions showing the principles by which the asking of such questions should be regulated, and empowering the Court, if any such question is improperly asked, to report the circumstance to the authority to which the person asking it is subject.

10. We have amended the wording of section 166 as to the Judge's power to ask questions. The section, as originally drawn, might have been taken to authorize him to found his judgment upon irrelevant matter, such as loose rumours. The intention of the section was to give him the fullest possible power of inquiry for the discovery of relevant matter. Section 164 as now drawn makes this clear.

11. We have omitted the chapter as to the duties of Judges and Juries, which will, we think, be more properly placed in the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have also omitted the provisions as to appeal in the first draft, and have substituted for them section 57 of Act II of 1855, which provides for the cases in which the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall be ground for a new trial or reversal of a decision.

12. Subject to these amendments we recommend that the Bill be passed, but we also recommend that the amended Bill *be* published in the Gazette, and that this report be not taken into consideration for a month from the date of its publication.

J. F. STEPHEN.
J. STRACHEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 30th January 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

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THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define, and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Part I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

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Court, in
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Commenceme

Repeal of enactm

(1.) All rules
Statute, Act, or R
British India.

(2.) All such rul
have acquired the forc
fifth section of 'The In
in so far as they relate to
vided for.

(3.) The enactments ment
hereto, to the extent specified i
of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained
to affect any provision of any
Regulation in force in any part
and not hereby expressly repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act the following wo
sions are used
ing senses, un
intention appears from the context:—

"Court."

"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

"Fact."

"Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses;

(2) any mental condition, of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place is a fact.
(*b.*) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.
(*c.*) That a man said certain words is a fact.
(*d.*) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.
(*e.*) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

'Relevant.'

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.

"Facts in issue."

The expression "Facts in issue" means and includes—

any fact, from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the

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used B's death
d, incapable of

expressed or
n any substance
letters, figures,
of those means,
nay be used, for the
ter.

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or photographed are documents.
nt.
plate or stone is a document.
ent.

"Evidence" means and includes—

nents which the Court permits
e made before it by witnesses, in
ers of fact under inquiry;

nts are called oral evidence;

ments produced for the inspection

ments are called documentary evi-

Explanation.—A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

"Proved."

A fact is said to be disproved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

"Disproved."

A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

"Not proved."

4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

"May presume."

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

"Shall presume."

When one fact is declared by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

"Conclusive proof."

Chapter II.—Of the relevancy of facts.

Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.

5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.

At A's trial the following facts are in issue—

A's beating B with the club.
A's causing B's death by such beating.
A's intention to cause B's death.

(*b.*) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Facts forming part of same transaction.

6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it, as to form part of the transactions, is a relevant fact.

(*b.*) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and gaols are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant as forming part of the general transaction, though A may have not been present at all of them.

(*c.*) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(*d.*) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

Facts which are occasion, cause, or effect of facts in issue.

7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A murdered B.

Marks on the ground produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed are relevant facts.

(*c.*) The question is, whether A poisoned B.

The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

Motive, preparation, and subsequent conduct.

8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

The previous or subsequent conduct of any party to a suit or proceeding, or of any person, an offence against whom is the subject of a suit or proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by any fact in issue or relevant fact.

Explanation 1.—The word "conduct" in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements: but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statements under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(*b.*) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose, is relevant.

(*c.*) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.

The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(*d.*) The question is, whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakíls in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(*e.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favorable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(*f.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—'the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,'—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(*g.*) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000.

The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,'—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(*h.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(*i.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(*j.*) The question is, whether A was ravished.

The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which and the terms in which the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A was robbed.

The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint, is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32 (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person, whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(*b.*) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. B affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(*c.*) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under section 8, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(*d.*) A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C on leaving A's service says to A, I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer. This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(*e.*) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(*f*) A is tried for a riot, and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, any thing said, done or written, by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustration.

(*a.*) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, D persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant both to prove the existence of the conspiracy and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—

(1) if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact;

(2) if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else, and that it was not committed by either B, C, or D, is relevant.

In suits for damages, evidence may be given of facts tending to determine amount.

12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded is relevant.

Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.

13. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—

(*a.*) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(*b.*) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcilable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind, such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will or good-will towards any particular person, or showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling, are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is in issue or relevant.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists not generally but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(*b.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin is relevant.

(*c.*) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y, and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(*d.*) The question is, whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(*e.*) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(*f.*) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(*g.*) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B upon a house of which A is owner by the order of C, a contractor. A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(*h.*) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew or had reason to believe that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(*i.*) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(*j.*) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved as showing the intention of the letters.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(*l.*) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(*m.*) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance on his life was effected.

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(*n.*) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage, is relevant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(*o.*) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(*p.*) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

Act forming part of series of occurrences.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment form a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(*b.*) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favor of A, are relevant.

(*c.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D and E, are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

Course of business when relevant.

16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.

The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

Admissions defined.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons hereinafter mentioned.

Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a representative character are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

Admissions by parties interested in subject-matter.

18. Statements made by—

(1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit,

are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.

19. Statements made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Illustration.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.
B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B.
A denies that rent was due from C to B.
A statement by C, that he owed B rent, is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.

20. Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.
A says to B 'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

Relevancy of admissions against or in behalf of persons concerned.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases:—

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section 32.

(2.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question between A and B is whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(*b*) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away. Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section 32 (1).

(*c.*) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta. He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day, and bearing the Lahore post mark of that day.

The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead out, it would be admissible under section 32 (2).

(*d.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(*e.*) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last illustration.

When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant.

22. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

Admissions in civil cases when relevant.

23. In civil cases no admission is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakíl from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under section 126.

Admission of crime caused by inducement, threat, or promise, irrelevant.

24. An admission made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the admission appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

PART 1. Ch. 2.—Admissions, ss. 25—31. Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, s. 32.

Confession made to a police officer shall not be used as evidence.

25. No admission of guilt made to a police officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

Confession made while the accused is in custody of the police shall not be used as evidence.

26. No admission of guilt made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

So much of any statement or confession made by the accused as relates to a fact thereby discovered, may be given in evidence.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to an admission of guilt or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

Admission made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat, or promise, relevant.

28. If such an admission, as is referred to in section 24, is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, or promise, has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant.

Admission otherwise relevant not irrelevant on certain grounds.

29. If such an admission is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant, merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make such admission, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

Consideration of proved admission affecting person making it and others jointly under trial for same offence.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and an admission made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other such person is proved, the Court may take into consideration such admission as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such admission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—"B and I murdered C," the Court may consider the effect of this admission as against B.

(*b.*) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—"A and I murdered C."

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

When admissions are conclusive proof.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

When statement by person who is dead or cannot be found, &c., is relevant.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases:—

Statement as to cause of death.

(1.) When the statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

Such statements are relevant, whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

Statements in course of business.

(2.) When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular, when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of acknowledgments written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of documents used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

Statements against interest.

(3.) When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

Matters of general interest.

(4.) When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen.

As to relationship.

(5.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

Recitals as to relationship in deeds.

(6.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

Statements in deeds.

(7.) When the statement is contained in any deed, will, or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section 13 clause (*a*).

(8.) When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A was murdered by B.; or A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was ravished. The question is, whether she was ravished by B.; or

PART I. Ch. 2—Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, ss. 32—33.

The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(b.) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(c.) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(d.) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(e.) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

A letter from a deceased agent to A, saying that he had received the rent on A's account, and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

(f.) The question is, whether A and B were legally married.

The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime, is relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day, is relevant.

(h.) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship.

A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(i.) The question is, whether a given road is a public way.

A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

(j.) The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price made by a deceased banya in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact.

(k.) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B.

A statement by A that B was his son, is a releyant fact.

(l.) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A.

A letter from A's deceased father to a friend announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(m.) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married.

An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A at a given date, is a relevant fact.

(n.) A sues B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop-window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

Evidence in a former judicial proceeding when relevant.

33. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person authorised by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving the truth of the facts which it states in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable:

Provided that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest;

that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine;

that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or inquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Entries in books of account.

34. Entries in books of account, regularly kept in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Illustration.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

Entry in public record, made in performance of duty enjoined by law, when relevant.

35. An entry in any public or other official book, register, or record, stating a relevant fact and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register, or record is kept, is itself a relevant fact.

Maps and plans when relevant.

36. Statements of relevant facts made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts or plans, are themselves relevant facts.

Statement as to fact of public nature contained in Government notification, when relevant.

37. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any fact of a public nature, any statement of it, made in a recital of Parliament or in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bengal, or in a notification of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in the Gazette of any local Government, or in any printed paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the Government Gazette of any colony or possession of the Queen, is a relevant fact.

Statements in law-books.

38. When the Court has to form an opinion as to a law of any country, any statement of such law contained in a book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of such country and to contain any such law, and any report of a ruling of the Courts of such country contained in a book purporting to be a report of such rulings, is relevant.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED.

When evidence to be given when statement forms part of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers.

39. When any statement of which evidence is given forms part of a longer statement or of a conversation or part of an isolated document, or is contained in a document which forms part of a book, or of a connected series of letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers as the Court considers necessary in that particular case to the full understanding of the nature and effect of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made.

APPENDIX (No. III.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Consecutive number of sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the application in Register No. 40, and name of applicant	Pergunnah, thannah, or other sub-division in which situated.	Village or township.	Area and boundaries of the plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of sale.	Name and residence of purchaser.	Date of possession being given.	Amount paid for survey, clearances, and advertisement.	Price for which sold and rate per acre.	Dates of instalments of the prices being paid with amounts (N.B.—interest payments not to be shown here.)
								Rs As.P	Rs. As..P.	
36	3 of 1870-71, Mr. G. Rotherdon.	Pergunnah Kalain, Kattigorah.	Degabur.	E.—Lands of Potta No. 27, belonging to Sabil Mahomed and others, Bhoyrobibari and Emanca Mokam and khas lands. W.—Lands of Potta No. 34, and khas lands of Mouzah Bhorrubpoor. N.—Khas lands and Pachpir Mokam. S.—Settled lands of Mr. Davidson in Potta No. 37. Area, 334 acres 2 roods and 24 poles.	20th Jan. 1872.	Mr. G. Rotherdon, for Dr. G. R. Ferris.	20th Jan. 1872.	182 4 0	836 10 0, at Rs 2-8 per acre.	20th Jan. 1872 Rs 86-10

CACHAR DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
The 3rd February 1872.

O. G. R. MCWILLIAM,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28 Chowringhee in the City of Calcutta.—February 28, 1872.

صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ۶-۵-۳۱۱۷ بابت حصہ مسماۃ عارفہ بیگم عرف حسنے بیگم و مسماۃ کنیز فاطمہ
بیگم و محمد امان اللہ خان و نصیر احمد خان و مسماۃ الہی بیگم و علے احمد خان و مسماۃ امراو بیگم و ولی احمد خان
و عنایت اللہ خان عرف عبدالمجید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان متوفی و مجید النسا بیگم و جگرناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ
و رام پرتاپ سنگہ و سام کشور سنگہ و ہرکشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغ پسر بابو کاندھہ پرشاد سنگہ متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگہ
و رام لعل سنگہ و مسماۃ جتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگہ و تہاکر پرشاد سنگہ و ہر پرشاد سنگہ و چھمي پرشاد سنگہ و رنگ
لعل سنگہ و مادھو پرشاد سنگہ و گوپال نراین سنگہ و نرسنگہ نراین سنگہ و کلدیپ نراین سنگہ و دیو نراین سنگہ و
مسماۃ سندر کنور و لعل بیہاري سنگہ و کنجبہاري سنگہ و رام نراین سنگہ عرف رامجي و مسماۃ خوشحال کنور و
لوکہناتہہ سنگہ و کنجل سنگہ و پہلوان سنگہ و شنکر سنگہ و گجو سنگہ و کہربان سنگہ غیر مایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري
کے نیلام ہوگا فقط *

پٹنہ کلکٹریٹ بانکیپور
۳۱ جنوري ۱۸۷۲

سي: اف: ومسلے
ديپوٹي کلکٹر کلکٹر تور کے لئے

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarrah Pergunnah Essuppore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Chunder Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-3-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-9 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Taraf Sagerneah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryun, Premnaryun Parry, Lukhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joytara Debya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah, Talook Rajah Buroda Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1872, corresponding with the 20th Phalgoon 1279 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate, to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 501.—The rights and interrsts of Baijoo Sing, in mehal Sendooar, pergunnah Baul; recorded proprietors are Baijoo Sing, Chuttur Sing, &c. The sudder jumma of the entire Estate is Rs. 693-5-4.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and payment of Government revenue. :—

10*kts.* of Rughoonundun Sing and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 461-13-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 2459.—The rights and interests of Achul Opudhia, Mahurbun Sing, Ramsuhoy Sing, Thacoor Sing, Rughoonath Sing, Kullian Sing, Ramsuhoy Roy, Ramessur Roy, Jutteedharee Lal, Rusul Roy, Trashee Pershad Sing, Goorpershad Sing, and Doobree Opudhia, in Mehal Dhurum Raj Pergunnah Gooh; recorded proprietors, Achul Opudhia and others. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 663-7-5.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and the payment of Government revenue :—

7*kts.* of Radhayram Pershad and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 332-2.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

C. B. GARRETT, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

اضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع سارن مین بابت بقیۂ
کار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ۱۲
۱ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز جمعہ تاریخ ۱۵ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۰ پھاگن سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے
کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکھا جاویگا *

نمبر شماري نمبر توزيع	نام محال قسم اول	قسم مطالبه
نمبر ۱ نمبر ۵۰۱	محال سندوار پرگنه بال جسکا جمع صدر مبلغ ۶۹۳-۵-۴ هی و خانه مالگذار مین نام بیچو سنگه و چهتر سنگه وغیره کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه رگهو نندن سنگه و غیره بقید ده قلم تفریق رول شده بمواد اکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۴۶۱-۱۳-۶ متعلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و مرافق اجمالي بیچو سنگهه جمعي مبلغ ۲۲۱-۷-۱۰ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۲-۴-۷ کے نیلام هوگا *	باقي مالگذاري سرکار
نمبر ۲ نمبر ۲۴۵۹	محال دهومراج پرگنه گوه که جسکا جمع صدر ۶۶۳-۵-۷ هی و جانه مالگذار مین نام اچل اوپدهیا و غیوه کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه راده رون پرشاد و غیره بقید هفت قلم تفریق رول شده نمبر ۱ و ایکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۲-۲ متلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و مرافق اجمالي اچل اوپدهیا و مهربان سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و تهاکر سنگهه و رگهوناتهه سنگهه و کلیان سنگهه و رام سهاي راي و رامیشر راي و جتادهاری لعل و رسال رای و کاشے پرشاد سنگهه و گور پرشاد سنگهه و دوبری اوپدهیا جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۱-۵-۵ بعلت باقي مالگذاری سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۱-۹-۲ کے نیلام هوگا *	ایضا

سي: بي: گیریٹ
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۲ فبروری سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore; recorded Proprietor, Sheonondun Roy, non-applicant; Sudder Jumma of the entire Mehal, Rs. 1,059-11-9. The share of non-applicant alone shall be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 7-15-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859 :—

	Names of villages.	Names of Proprietors.	Amount of Jumma. R.	A.	P.	K.	M.
1.	Noughura ...	Rookmin Bibi and others ...	13	13	1	8	0
2.	Kusbe Chynepore ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	13	13	10	8	0
3.	Sirbit Khass ...	Mussamut Goonrani Koour and others	221	9	7	4	0
4.	Ditto ...	Seoraj Sing and others ...	55	6	4	0	0
5.	Ditto ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	27	11	4	0	0
6.	Ditto ...	Nuki Ally Khan ...	27	11	2	8	0
7.	Kutra ...	Reoti Roy ...	42	10	7	12	0
8.	Sirbit and Gobindipore Luhrajai-rampore ...	Nuki Ally Khan and others ...	113	3	2	12	0
9.	Kootmunpore ...	Koulesur Choubey and others ...	12	1	5	1	7
10.	Kota ...	Judoo Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
11.	Kekurha ...	Ramlall and others ...	5	5	4	0	0
12.	Gobindipore Lohrajey Rampore ...	Mussamut Umani Kooner and others	19	15	11	12	0
13.	Kota ...	Mussamut Zeb Kooner and others ...	112	6	4	18	0
14.	Kota ...	Saligram Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
15.	Kootmunpore ...	Jhuboo Choubey ...	6	0	8	10	13

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 30th January 1872.

H. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

اشتهار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریه اسکے سب لوگونکو واقف کیا جاتا
شاهآباد کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کي صاحب کلکٹر کے افیس مین باقي مالگذاري او
سنه ۱۸۷۲ جنوري تاریخ ۱۲ مین دن جمعه هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کی بطور مجریه آئین

کا ضابطه هی اسکے اداي کي واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع ماه مارچ تاريخ ۱۴ مين نيلام عام کي اخريهه کارمين فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۲ ماه جنوري تاريخ ۳۰ فقط *

تفصيل قسم اول

نمبر ۱۴۲۸ — محال سربيت پرگنه چين‌پور جسکي خانه مالگذار مين نام شيونندن راي غيرمايل تفريق اول مندرج هی و مبلغ ۹-۱۱-۱۰۵۹ جمع صدر گوشواره اس محال کا هی بعلت ابقاي مبلغ ۵-۱۵-۷ باقي مالگذاري حصه خاص غيرمايل تفريق اول بابت حصه مفصله ذيل که جسکا جمع از روي دفعه ۱۰ ايکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع علحده ليا جاتا هی نيلام هوگا *

	نام موضع	نام مايلان تفريق اول	تعداد جمع صدر روپيه	انه	پائي	که	م
۱	نوگهرا	روکن بےبے و امام جهان بےبے و جهان بےبے	۱۳	۱۳	۱	۸	۰
۲	قصبه چين پور	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۱۳	۱۳	۱۰	۸	۰
۳	سربت خاص	مسماة گونرانے کنور و سيواب سنگهه	۲۲۱	۹	۷	۴	۰
۴	ايضا	سيوراج سنگهه و فقي علي خان و غلام متي خان	۵۵	۶	۴	۰	۰
۵	ايضا	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۲۷	۱۱	۴	۰	۰
۶	ايضا	نقے علے خان	۲۷	۱۱	۲	۸	۰
۷	کنّرا	ريوتے راي	۴۲	۱۰	۷	۱۲	۰
۸	سربت و گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رام‌پور	نقے علے خان و مسماة مهده بےبے	۱۱۳	۳	۲	۱۲	۰
۹	قطمن‌پور	کوليسر چوبه جگنند چوبه و لکچند چوبه و رميسر چوبه و هر گوبند چوبه و هيرا لال چوبه و بهگوبت چوبه و رگهوبر چوبه و بسيسر چوبه و اجودها چوبه و املاکهه چوبه و گنادت چوبه و گجالر چوبه	۱۲	۱	۵	۱	۷
۱۰	کوتا	جدو راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۱	کهکرها	رام لال و مسماة جيا کنور زوجه بسيسر سنگهه و هرجهوکهن سنگهه و رام چرن سنگهه	۵	۵	۴	۰	۰
۱۲	گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رام‌پور	مسماة اماني کنور زوجه گردهاري سنگهه و مسماة کونرانے کنور	۱	۱۵	۱۲	۱۲	۰
۱۳	کوتا	مسماة زيب کنور مادر وليه جدو متے راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۴	ايضا	سالگرام راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸	۰
۱۵	قطمن‌پور	جهبو چوبه	۶	۰	۸	۱۰	۱۳

ايچ اليکزانڈر
کلکٹر

شاه اباد کلکٹريٹ
۳۰ جنوري ۱۸۷۲

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 2, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 2nd day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1871 :—

Mehal Noabad.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Chota Sonooah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 303.—Talook Chota Sonooah, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,072-0-1.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Borghona, Thannah Satkania.

No. 314.—Talook Gouri Sunker, Boidyonath Kanongo, Nilam Tarini Charn Chowdhri, and Ram Mohun Sen; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 639-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Naporah, Thannah Satkania.

No. 541.—Talook Srimoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Proprietors, Sreemoti Bishashori and Nobo Chunder Rai; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 633-11-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Mouzah Bakolea, Kismut Chur Shabek Bakolea Thannah Towa.

No. 559.—Talook Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, Srimoti Noor Bebi; Proprietors, said Ahamed Ali, Mahomed Esof, Korban Ali, Ajgar Ali, and Srimoti Noor Bebi; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 686-4.

J. WHITMORE, *For Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmaha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenauth Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgora and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kasseenath Kooar's share of Neej Goorbaree and Hufrirampore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ...	692	2	9			
				1,282	9	2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorno Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgora, Pergunnah Chowmaha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,413-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

W. F. MERES, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 1-0.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chundra Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 50,287-13-7, and Police Rs. 568-14-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 23,743-5-8, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17-0.—Dehi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santaram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 92-1-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors, Kader Nath Ghose and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 6,054-3-8, and Police Rs. 73-11-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 832-10-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62-0.—Dehi Buxipore; recorded proprietors, Hurrimohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 653-15-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 240-0.—Dehi Huri Sankura; recorded proprietors, Mohamaya Chowdhurani and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,935-3-7¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 48-6-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 304-0.—Turuf Khoirhuda; recorded proprietors, Nobokisto Chowdhury and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 539-10-5½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 9-12-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371-0.—Dehi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 695-8-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2179.—Chur Samnagur; recorded proprietor, Mr. J. B. Mackintosh; sudder jumma Rs. 523-9-8, and road fund Rs. 5-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 27-2-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3227.—Dehi Pukuria; recorded proprietors, Nobokishen Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 799-13-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-0-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3231.—Dehi Shasta; recorded proprietors, Jeban Nessa Bibi and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 553-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-12-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd February 1872.

C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Mames of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs As. P.	
30	1st Class, permanently-settled.	Bhedia, 4 annas share; Pergunnah Monohurshahi.	Hirra Lall Baboo, Doorganaran Banerjea, Khodeza Bibi herself, and as guardian of minor Abdool Odood, Kedar Nath Mookerjea, and Brojo Mohun Ghose.	2,676 6 5	Out of the total amount of Government revenue separate accounts have been opened for Rs. 143-9-1, on account of Brojo Mohun Ghose, and for Rs. 307-6-11 in favor of Kedar Nauth Mookerjee; no arrears have occurred on their portions of the sudder jumma. The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
62	Ditto	Pulshona, Pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Umbicca Churn Chundro, Kassi Nath Chundro, Lokenath Chundro, Rukkini Bulluv Chundro, Kallydas Chundro, and Hurro Mohun Chundro.	7,400 11 11	The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 12th day of January 1872.
		Chakran lands appertaining to the above mehal bearing Touji No. 16.	Ditto	44 8 2	
78	Ditto ...	Nizampore and others, Pergunnah Shomershahi.	*Issur* Radhamadan Mohun Jea *Sewal* Gopikristo Bose, and Poornoo Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	Ditto.
158	Ditto ...	Shoomuddoogoree, Pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundro Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	Ditto.
174	Ditto ...	Gowarrah, Pergunnah Mamdanipore.	Kristodeb Bhattacherjea	727 14 7	Ditto.
5537	Ditto ...	Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Chowmoohah	Ram Gobindo Roy ...	508 0 10	Ditto.

R. PORCH,
For Collector.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 28, 1872.

No. 9 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Rewards to villagers for resisting Dacoits.

No. 8885, dated Fort William, the 17th November 1871.

From—COLONEL J. R. PUGHE, Inspector-General of Police, L. P.,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and to offer suggestions thereon.

2. On the 27th August last, the crew of an up-country boat landed in the Nuddea district and attacked the village of Ghasooreah Dungah. On the alarm being given, the villagers, led by one Sudderooddeen, the brother of Koodrut Sheikh, the plaintiff, turned out and defeated the dacoits, capturing two, and wounding two or three more, who, however, succeeded in effecting their escape.

3. In the Government resolution of the 4th September 1871, on my annual report for 1870, it is remarked in paragraph 43 "that His Honor hopes that in cases in which villagers specially distinguish themselves, report may be made with a view to obtaining for them a special reward;" and considering as I do that the villagers did, on this occasion, especially distinguish themselves, for they, Bengalee villagers, attacked a band composed of notoriously bold men, *viz.* Sarun Aheers, captured two of them, and drove off the others to their boat, I beg to recommend that Sudderooddeen, the leader of the villagers, be granted a complimentary purwanah, and a reward of Rs. 50, or their equivalent in a sword or gun, and that the villagers, as per margin, be granted a money-reward of Rs. 10 each, and a purwanah.

No. 1. Sudderooddeen.
" 2. Koodrut.
" 3. Khatter.
" 4. Bhobun.
" 5. Ashrof Ghukh.
" 6. Denoo Ghukh.
" 7. Shakim Ghukh.
" 8. Malubhur Ghukh.
" 9. Sarun Ghukh.
" 10. Bhondolo Ghukh.
" 11. Junghi Sirdar.
" 12. Lakhi Chowkeedar of the village.

4. It would increase the effect if the grant of these rewards were published in the *Gazette*, and their bestowal made the subject of some show at the head-quarters of the district.

No. 1JJ., dated Calcutta, the 4th January 1872.

From—HORACE A. COCKERELL, ESQ., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your No. 5952 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I concur in the recommendation made by the Inspector-General of Police. I had already, early in November, directed the Magistrate to draw out a complete narrative of the case for submission to Government with a somewhat similar recommendation.

No. 1072, dated Fort William, the 15th February 1872.

From—A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1JJ of the 4th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the grant by the Magistrate of Nuddea of complimentary purwanahs, and the sums of money recommended to the men named on the margin, as a reward for their gallant conduct in beating off a gang of dacoits who attacked the village of Ghasooreah Dungah on the 27th August last.

1. Sudderooddeen, the leader of the villagers	... Rs. 50
2. Koodrut	... „ 10
3. Khatter	... „ 10
4. Bhobun	... „ 10
5. Ashrof Ghukh	... „ 10
6. Denoo Ghukh	... „ 10
7. Shakim Ghukh	... „ 10
8. Malubhur Ghukh	... „ 10
9. Sarun Ghukh	... „ 10
10. Bhondolo Ghukh	... „ 10
11. Junghi Sirdar	... „ 10
12. Lakhi Chowkeedar of the village	... „ 10

2. These rewards should be conferred on the men in as public a manner as possible at the head-quarters of the district.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Gazette*.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	15th	29·965	79·5	67·5	129·0	72·6	66·4	61·4	0 69	S by W & N by E	...	99·6	0·40	...	Cumuloni and clear. Slightly foggy at 8 P.M. Thunder and lightning at 5¾ A.M. Rain at 5 and 6 A.M
	16th	30·039	77·0	60·5	129·4	68·7	60·5	53·9	·61	N N E & N N W	...	152·6	...	☽	Clear. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	17th	·031	78·3	60·8	131·0	69·0	61·2	55·0	·63	N N W & W by S	...	71·2	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight, 4 and 5 A.M.
	18th	·006	80·4	61·7	133·0	70·7	64·4	59·4	·69	W by S & W S W	...	50·9	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	19th	29·971	83·2	65·0	139·0	73·5	68·6	65·2	·76	S S W	...	88·7	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	20th	·985	83·0	68·5	128·8	74·9	70·9	68·1	·80	S by W & S S W	7·0	148·9	1·37	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning at 7, 8, 10, and 11 P.M. Thunder at 7 and 11 P.M. High wind accompanied with rain, and hailstones fell in immense quantities between 7 and 8 P.M., and rain at 10½ P.M.
	21st	·964	81·7	70·0	135·6	75·2	71·6	69·1	·82	S W & W	...	81·7	...	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli, and clear. Slightly foggy at 10 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	83·2
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·77
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	1·45
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·09
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	3·04
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	1·13

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 24th February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return, from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Feb. 24th	0	Favorable ...	Very good ...	Strong west wind set in.
2	Monghyr ...	„ 24th	0	Favorable ...	Excellent.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 24th	0	Seasonable ...	The spring crops promising very well.	
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 24th	0	Hot and dry ...	Wheat and gram doing fairly.	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	Sugar-cane sowings getting on favorably.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 24th	0	Fine, clear, and dry.	Nothing reported by the Assistant Commissioner.	
7	Godda.					
8	Pakour ...	„ 24th	0	Dry ...	Favorable.	
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	No crops.	
10	Patna ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	Wheat, oats, &c., fair; pulses have suffered much from the late rain and fogs.	
11	Gya ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	Wheat and barley favorble; pea and mustard have somewhat suffered from the rain.	
12	Chumparun.					
13	Sarun.					
14	Shahabad ...	„ 24th	0	Fair ...	The winter crops promise well.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	Spring crops flourishing.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 22nd	0	Cold morning and warm afternoon.	Spring crops daily improving; mustard reaped in some places.	Small-pox prevailing in some places.
17	Bograh ...	„ 23rd	0	Growing warm. Seasonable.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 24th	0	Nothing reported	Very little of cold weather crop in the district; mustard scarce for want of rain. Price risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 a maund.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 24th	0	Fair ...	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 24th	0	Fair ...	Generally good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 24th	0	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore.					
23	Burdwan ...	„ 24th	0	Fair ...	Favorable.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 23rd	0	Fine; getting hot.	Spring crops doing well; sugar-cane is being cut.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 24th	0	Nights and mornings cold, and days warm.	Fair.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 24th	Drizzling on the 24th.	Clear ...	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 24th	0·3	Favorable ...	Spring crops somewhat damaged by the hailstorm of the 20th.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 23rd	0	Growing hot ...	Good.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	Fair. The recent rain has facilitated ploughing.	A little cholera still remains in different parts of the district.
30	Jessore ...	„ 23rd	0·2	Generally fine and clear.	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 24th	1·6	Fair ...	Good.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 24th	0·1	Cloudy and rainy, then fair and dry.	Good.	
33	Backergunge.					
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 24th	0	Cloudy, rainy, then clear and pleasant.	Good.	General health very satisfactory.
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet ...	„ 17th	0	Good ...	Very good.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 17th	0·1	Fair ...	No crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
38	Chittagong ...	Feb. 17th	0	Fine ...	Cold weather crops generally fair.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 16th	Very slight.	Fair ...	Good.	
40	Tipperah	„ 16th	0·5	Fine, with occasional showers.	Generally satisfactory.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 17th	0·3	Mostly foggy ...	Good.	
42	Cuttack.					
43	Balasore ...	„ 10th	Few drops.	Good ...	Excellent.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 16th	0	Windy and variable, but no rain	The state of the district generally is satisfactory. Relief works are in operation in the distressed tracts on the Chilka isthmus as previously reported.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	Good.	
46	Lohardugga.					
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 24th	0	Fine ...	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, urhur, linseed, and rape have improved by the late rain.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 16th	0	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 17th	Very slight.	Stormy ...	Sugar-cane and mustard are being cut.	A shock of earthquake on the 14th instant.
50	Nowgong ...	„ 16th	0	Cloudy ...	Spring crops good.	
51	Seebsaugor.					
52	Kamroop ...	„ 17th	0	Cold and dry ...	Salee crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 17th	0·6	Thunder and high wind.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 16th	0	Fair ...	No standing crop.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 9th	0·9	Fair, cold, and seasonable in the hills; damp and chilly in the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhums."	
56	Julpigoree.					
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 17th	0	Little foggy, occasionally cloudy.	Almost all crops reaped and gathered.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 17th	0	Fine ...	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling.					
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 17th	1·2	Seasonable; mornings cold; sun getting warm in the day time.	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 5th to 11th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 12th to 18th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Up to date.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	·40	Nil	0·40	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	0·44	0·05	0·49	ditto.	
	False Point	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto.	
	Jajipore	Not received	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore	Nil	2·70	2·70	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bhuddruck	0·37	Nil	0·37	ditto.	
	Pooree	0·08	ditto	0·08	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0·49	Nil	1·19	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·45	ditto	1·18	ditto.	
	Burhee	1·30	Not received	1·50	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Puchumba	Not received	ditto	0·46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee	0·92	Nil	1·46	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Palamow	0·41	ditto	0·96	ditto.	
	Purulia	0·82	ditto	1·08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	1·35	Not received	1·35	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Chyebassa	0·16	Nil	0·16	18th Feb. 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·02	ditto	2·87	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	Nil	ditto	2·75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0·10	Not received	3·32	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Behar	Not received	ditto	2·06	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh	0·15	ditto	2·16	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gya	1·35	ditto	2·24	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	0·72	Nil	1·20	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowadah	Nil	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad	0·44	ditto	3·56	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Not received	Not received	0·51	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	0·70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	2·50	18th Feb. 1872	
	Sewan	ditto	ditto	1·21	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	2·30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	ditto	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Tajpore	0·02	Not received	3·52	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Mudhubani	Nil	ditto	2·92	ditto.	
	Hajipore	0·02	ditto	3·09	ditto.	
	Arrah	Nil	Nil	2·57	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Buxar	ditto	ditto	2·86	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·32	ditto	1·86	ditto.	
	Bhubhooah	Nil	Not received	2·26	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Benares	0·10	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhangulpore	Not received	Nil	0·48	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Mudheypoorah	0·50	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Banka	1·15	ditto	1·86	ditto.	
	Soopool	Not received	Not received	0·99	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Monghyr	0·37	Nil	2·08	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Jamooie	1·57	ditto	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai	Nil	ditto	3·05	ditto.	
	Deoghur	1·22	ditto	2·34	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamtara	1·00	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	ditto	0·40	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Pakour	ditto	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	1·58	Nil	1·90	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Purneah	0·39	ditto	1·84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	Nil	Not received	1·42	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah	2·09	Nil	2·37	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Nattore	2·40	Not received	2·40	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Bograh	1·00	Nil	1·12	18th Feb. 1872	
	Dinagepore	0·15	Not received	1·77	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Maldah	0·93	Nil	1·43	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Berhampore	2·44	ditto	2·85	ditto.	
	Jungipore	2·61	ditto	3·13	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	2·35	ditto	2·72	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	0·75	Not received	1·34	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Pubna	2·02	Nil	2·08	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Serajgunge	1·65	ditto	2·25	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Not received	ditto	0·10	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Titalya	Nil	Nil	1·38	18th Feb. 1872	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	0·58	ditto	0·60	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa	1·18	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
	Culna	Not received	0·02	0·05	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th and 22nd to 28th Jan. and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bood-Bood	0·30	Nil	1·10	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah ...	0·91	ditto	0·96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	1·12	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Sooree	1·20	ditto	2·55	ditto.	
	Hooghly	3·30	0·20	4·00	ditto.	
	Serampore	1·30	1·16	2·68	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	2·67	Not received	2·67	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Howrah	0·99	0·31	1·30	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	0·12	Nil	0·12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office .	Nil	ditto	1·35	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·50	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	1·54	ditto	1·54	ditto.	
	Tumlook	2·00	0·20	2·33	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan. and 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 5th to 11th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 12th to 18th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Not received	Not received	0·14	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	1·50	Nil	1·50	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Jessore	2·20	0·01	2·30	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah	1·65	Not received	1·85	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Nurail	1·55	ditto	1·61	ditto.	
	Magoorah	0·06	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	1·45	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	0·20	0·10	0·32	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Calcutta	0·78	0·67	1·67	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0·85	0·35	1·20	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0·81	0·38	1·19	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	1·26	1·07	3·03	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0·95	1·01	2·06	ditto.	
	Baraset	1·19	0·71	2·21	ditto.	
	Satkherah	0·87	1·10	2·13	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	0·78	2·01	2·79	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·92	0·70	1·83	ditto.	
	Barripore	1·21	0·18	1·51	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·68	Nil	1·19	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	0·60	ditto	0·65	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	0·44	0·38	1·19	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	Not received	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Perozepore	0·89	0·55	1·81	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Madaripore	1·50	Nil	2·20	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	0·68	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Goalundo	2·06	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Mymensing	0·86	Not received	0·86	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamalpore	Not received	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Atteah	1·21	Nil	1·24	18th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge	Not received	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sylhet	0·41	Nil	0·57	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar	1·17	Not received	1·84	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Hylakandy	Not received	ditto	0·57	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Koyah	0·40	ditto	0·87	11th Feb. 1872.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0·10	Nil	0·50	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	0·24	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	0·32	0·82	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Noakhally	0·08	0·02	0·69	ditto.	
	Tipperah	0·26	0·49	1·01	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0·59	Not received	1·46	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·10	18th Feb. 1872	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa	0·42	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	0·83	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	1·00	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0·23	ditto	0·23	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	0·80	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·86	Nil	0·86	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·96	18th Feb. 1872	
	Boda	0·10	Not received	2·10	11th Feb. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0·11	ditto	0·87	ditto.	
	Nowgong	1·30	ditto	6·19	ditto.	
	Mungledye	Not received	ditto	0·89	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Burpettah	Nil	ditto	0·53	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gowhatty	0·43	Nil	2·13	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Seebsangor	1·12	Not received	2·97	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	Not received	ditto	0·79	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Golaghat	ditto	ditto	1·36	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·95	ditto	2·15	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Debrooghur	1·07	ditto	3·03	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	3·23	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 31st Jan.
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	0·01	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	0·35	ditto	0·86	ditto.	
	Jaowai	0·45	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	0·10	4th Feb. 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th February 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb.											
	18th	10	30·097	30·115	73·5	67·0	69	W S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·942	29·960	80·4	66·6	46	W S W	...	...	K	
	19th	10	30·045	30·063	76·7	71·5	75	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·903	29·921	82·0	72·5	61	S S W	...	...	K	
	20th	10	30·071	30·089	77·0	72·6	81	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·910	29·928	82·0	73·5	64	S by W	...	...	K	
	21st	10	30·053	30·071	76·6	72·5	79	S W	...	1·37	K	
		16	29·908	29·926	81·0	72·5	64	W	...	...	K	
	22nd	10	30·027	30·046	74·8	66·0	59	W by N	...	...	... ..	b
		16	29·897	29·915	82·0	64·0	33	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	30·078	30·096	76·5	64·7	50	W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·952	29·970	83·3	68·0	41	W	...	...	.....	b
	24th	10	30·104	30·122	77·0	63·0	41	E by N	...	...	... ..	b
		16	29·966	29·984	83·4	63·5	27	W by N	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	18th	10	30·072	30·078	77	70	68	S	3·9*	...	N	b
		16	29·978	29·984	80	70	58	S S E	10·6*	...	K	b
	19th	10	30·052	30·058	80	73	70	S S W	9·7*	...	CK	b
		16	29·941	29·947	81	73	66	S	11·5*	...	KS	b
	20th	10	30·085	30·091	81	75	74	S W	11·8*	...	K	b
		16	29·942	29·948	82	75	70	S	6·2*	...	KS	b
	21st	10	30·063	30·069	78	73	77	N N W	5·3*	...	K	b
		16	29·916	29·922	82	76	74	S S W	8·2*	...	K, S	b
	22nd	10	30·017	30·023	82	66	38	N N E	7·9*	...	C	b, m
		16	29·896	29·902	84	64	28	N N W	12·6*	...	CS	b, m
	23rd	10	30·080	30·086	79	71	65	N	4·7*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·964	29·970	82	74	66	S	8·4*	...	N	b
	24th	10	30·103	30·109	78	74	81	N W	6·1*	...	N	b
		16	29·978	29·984	86	74	54	S W	6·3*	...	K	b
Chittagong.	18th	10	30·012	30·107	71	62	57	N	5·7*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·873	29·967	77	85	49	W S W	9·2*	...	.....	b, m
	19th	10	29·996	30·091	72	63	58	N	4·7*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·885	29·978	78	65	46	W	6·9*	...	.....	b, m
	20th	10	30·044	30·138	74	64	55	N N E	3·9*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·898	29·985	80	67	47	W S W	6·8*	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·983	30·077	77	69	64	N E	4·3*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·862	29·955	81	70	55	S W	7·6*	...	K, CK, KS	b
	22nd	10	29·938	30·031	79	73	73	E S E	3·6*	...	.....	b
		16	29·840	29·933	79	72	69	W S W	8·5*	...	.....	b, m
	23rd	10	29·993	30·088	72	68	80	N N E	4·2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·892	29·984	83	66	36	N N W	7·5*	...	.....	b
	24th	10	30·016	30·109	78	70	65	W	3·6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·894	29·987	82	69	48	W	7·4*	...	.....	b, m
Madras.	17th	10	30·073	30·103	83	72	56	S E by E	4*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·933	29·963	83	71	52	E	9*	...	.....	b
	18th	10	30·057	30·087	83	72	56	E	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·912	29·942	82	72	52	E by S	10*	...	.....	b
	19th	10	30·046	30·076	82	70	52	N E	9*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·923	29·953	84	73	56	E N E	11*	...	.....	b
	20th	10	30·069	30·099	86	76	61	E N E	11*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·934	29·964	85	76	64	E N E	13*	...	.....	bc
	21st	10	30·069	30·099	84	75	64	E by S	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·915	29·945	85	75	60	S E by E	9*	...	.....	bc
	22nd	10	29·994	30·024	84	73	56	S	5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·875	29·905	83	72	56	S E by S	8*	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	30·005	30·035	83	73	60	S by E	8*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·925	29·955	84	73	56	S E by E	9*	...	.....	bc
Cuttack.	18th	10	29·989	30·072	80	72	66	N E	1·5*	...	KS, N	cloudy
		16	29·823	29·905	85	71	47	S S W	6·3*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	19th	10	29·983	30·066	81	72	62	S W	2·6*	...	C	fair
		16	29·817	29·899	89	72	40	S S E	6·5*	...	.....	fair
	20th	10	29·993	30·076	81	71	59	E S E	3·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·837	29·919	89	73	43	S S W	8·5*	...	C	fair
	21st	10	29·963	30·046	77	73	81	E N E	3·4*	...	N	d,t,l, cloudy
		16	29·823	29·905	87	75	55	S	5·6*	...	N, CK	cloudy
	22nd	10	29·893	29·976	79	73	73	E N E	2·0*	...	C, KS	cloudy
		16	29·784	29·866	83	70	49	E N E	5·8*	...	C	cloudy
	23rd	10	29·986	30·069	79	72	69	Calm	1·4*	...	KS	fair
		16	29·830	29·912	88	71	40	S W	2·7*	...	N	u
Akyab.	18th	10	30·068	30·090	72	64	62	E N E	1		.....	b
		16	29·917	29·939	78	65	46	N W	1	...	.....	b
	19th	10	30·061	30·083	70	64	70	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·950	29·972	77	64	45	N W	2	...	.....	b
	20th	10	30·096	30·118	71	62	57	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·939	29·961	80	69	54	N W	1	...	.....	b
	21st	10	30·040	30·062	70	64	70	E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·909	29·931	80	70	58	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	30·018	30·040	76	70	72	E S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·879	29·901	80	70	58	W N W	1	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	30·045	30·067	76	67	60	N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·926	29·948	80	78	91	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	24th	10	30·080	30·102	75	65	55	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·946	29·968	81	69	51	W	2	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 24th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	121,405	1,67,303 0 2	15,336 2 2	820,198 0	4,64,688 7 3	42,596 8 10	57,932 11 0
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	130 11 4	11 19 7	.....	363 0 7	33 5 7	45 5 2
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	459,668	7,34,264 5 2	67,307 11 3	3,608,779 10	23,39,605 13 6	214,463 17 5	281,771 8 8
Total for 6 weeks ...	581,073	9,01,567 5 4	82,643 13 5	4,428,977 10	28,04,294 4 9	257,060 6 3	339,703 19 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,790	1,47,751 3 4	13,543 17 3	793,076 30	4,62,212 11 5	42,369 10 0	55,913 7 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	115 7 7	10 11 8	.....	361 3 11	33 2 4	43 14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	598,527½	8,87,234 0 6	81,329 15 9	3,912,545 0	23,66,923 14 7	216,968 0 6	298,297 16 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,355	14,726 9 2	1,349 18 8	71,272 0	19,912 3 9	1,825 5 10	3,175 4 6
Or per mile of railway	.....	66 0 8	6 1 1	.....	89 4 8	8 3 8	14 4 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	25,194	71,500 12 2	6,554 4 9	393,904 10	1.11,734 11 3	10,242 6 11	16,796 11 8
Total for 6 weeks ...	30,549	86,227 5 4	7,904 3 5	465,176 10	1.31,646 15 0	12,067 12 9	19,971 16 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,910½	22,132 15 6	2,028 17 1	54,685 20	17,588 5 10	1,612 5 4	3,641 2 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	99 4 0	9 2 0	.....	78 14 0	7 4 7	16 6 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,347	1,09,820 9 2	10,066 17 8	231,767 20	65,372 4 8	5,992 9 2	16,059 6 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	28,596½	20,504 14 3	1,879 12 3	89,467 31¼	26,670 1 0	2,444 15 1	4,324 7 4
Or per mile of railway	183	131 0 4	12 0 3	572 0	170 6 8	15 12 5	27 12 8
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	158,385	1,01,937 4 6	9,344 5 1	465,500 4	1,01,574 6 11	10,310 19 10	18,655 4 11
Total for 6 weeks ...	186,981½	1,22,442 2 9	11,223 17 4	554,967 35¼	1,28,244 7 11	12,755 14 11	22,979 12 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,645½	19,437 13 1	1,781 15 11	118,560 6	22,031 0 5	2,019 10 3	3,801 6 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	196	124 3 3	11 7 8	758 0	140 12 4	12 18 1	24 5 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	173,864	1,04,760 7 10	9,603 0 9	641,610 14	1,33,098 3 1	12,200 13 4	21,803 14 1

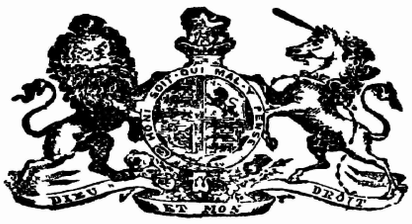
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 10th February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,275½	1,208 6 9	120 16 10	14,690 20	488 6 6	48 16 10	169 13 8
Or per mile of railway	296	43 2 7	4 6 4	524 26	17 7 1	1 14 11	6 1 3
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	113,402	16,609 13 6	1,660 19 8	230,826 10	6,786 12 0	678 13 6	2,339 13 2
Total for 19 weeks ...	121,677½	17,818 4 3	1,781 16 6	245,516 30	7,275 2 6	727 10 4	2,509 6 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,055½	1,422 9 0	142 5 2	16,113 25	592 15 0	59 5 10	201 11 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	324	50 13 0	5 1 8	575 19	21 13 0	2 3 8	7 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	118,798½	28,370 1 0	1,837 0 2	203,276 8	6,670 12 6	667 1 7	2,504 1 9

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—February 28, 1872.

No. 10 of 1872



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month.

No. 2 of 1872.

A Bill to provide for the Extradition of Criminals and for the trial of offences in Native States.

Preamble.

Whereas various Courts have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India for the trial of offences committed by British subjects beyond such limits; and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to such Courts, and to offences committed by British subjects, beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Courts and Extradition Act, 1872":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1.) the principal officer representing the British Government in any Native State;

(2.) any officer in British territory appointed by the Governor General in Council to act as Political Agent for any place not forming part of the British territory.

"Native State."

'Native State' means, in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all States without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and, in reference to European British subjects, it means the domi-

nions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

COURTS IN NATIVE STATES.

Power to establish Courts for trial of offences committed in Native States.

4. The Governor General in Council may establish Courts of Justice with criminal jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

Notification of establishment of such Courts.

5. The establishment of such Courts shall be notified in the Gazette.

The notification shall state:

(1.) What powers the Court is to have.

(2.) What is to be the course of commitment, and of appeal and revision to which the proceedings and judgments of such Courts are to be subject; and whether such Courts are in any, and, if so, in what, cases to report their proceedings to the Governor General in Council or to the Local Government for final orders.

(3.) What is to be the local area of the Court's jurisdiction within which they are to exercise the powers hereinafter described.

Every such notification shall have the force of law.

Appointment, powers and jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.

6. The Governor General in Council may also appoint any European British subject in any such State or territory to be a Justice of the Peace, and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Justices of the Peace by any law in force for the time being in British India. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court having jurisdiction over European British subjects any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

Confirmation of existing Courts and Justices.

7. All Courts heretofore established, and all Justices of the Peace heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council in any such Foreign State as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been established and appointed, and to have had jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act.

Extension of Criminal law of British India to British subjects in Native States.

8. The law relating to crimes and to criminal procedure in force in British India for the time being, shall extend to all British subjects European and Native, in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

Jurisdiction of Courts under Act.

9. The Courts hereinbefore referred to shall have the same jurisdiction to inquire into, try and determine all charges against British subjects, European or Native, charged with any offence against such laws, as Courts with the same powers would have in British India, subject to such rules as may be contained in the notification by which they are established or in any orders heretofore issued by the Governor General in Council.

INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NATIVE STATES.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed in Native States.

10. All British subjects, European and Native, in the British territories, may be dealt with in respect of offences committed by them in Native States as if such offences had been committed in any place within the British territories in which any such subject may be or may be found.

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be enquired into unless the Political Agent for the territory in which the offence is said to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into.

Proceedings for compelling appearance of such offenders before officers having jurisdiction.

11. All such proceedings shall be taken by officers in British territory for compelling the appearance of such persons before the British officers having jurisdiction in the Native territory in which the alleged offences were committed as might be had in British territory for compelling the appearance in one district of a person charged with committing an offence in another district:

Provided that any proceedings taken against any person under section ten which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if the offence had been committed in British territory, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him in respect of the same offence in Native territory under this section:

Provided, also, that the Political Agent may give over any such person being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the territory in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

12. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section ten is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions taken or exhibits produced in a State in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, or exhibits filed before a competent judicial officer of such State, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, as though made or produced before such Court.

EXTRADITION.

Arrest and removal of offenders in Foreign States not being British subjects escaping into British territory.

13. When an offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed in any such State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British territory, the Political Agent may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to an officer of such State to be named in the warrant,

if he thinks that the charge is one which ought to be enquired into,

and if the act said to have been done would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto,

or under any other section which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

The warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district in which the accused person is believed to be, and shall be executed in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Proceedure; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and officer named in the warrant.

Power to make rules.

14. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the authorities of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act I of 1849.	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	The whole.
Act VII of 1854.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 12.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive, sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to throw the existing law as to offences committed in foreign territory into a more compact and convenient form; to provide in a distinct manner for the establishment of Courts in Native States for the trial of British subjects; and to lay down the conditions under which Extradition can be enforced.

J. F. STEPHEN.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 3 OF 1872.

A Bill to amend Act XXIV of 1867.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXIV of 1867; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 3 of Act XXIV of 1867.

1. In section three of Act XXIV of 1867, after the words "Presidency of Bengal includes the territories which are or shall for the time being be respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and under the administrations of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah," the following shall be read:—

"and such other places within the territories of Native States and Princes in alliance with Her Majesty as shall be from time to time declared by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette to form part of the Presidency of Bengal."

Amendment of section 52 of said Act.

2. After section 52 of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

"*Explanation.*—When an Administrator General, representing or having taken out letters of administration to an estate, pays, sets aside in account, or otherwise deals with any of assets of such estate, at the request of an Executor or Administrator of such estate not in British India,

or, having declared a dividend or payment in full of the debts due by any estate which he represents, sets aside the funds to meet such dividend or payment in full on account of the creditors,

or, after payment of the debts due by any such estate, sets aside any of the assets of such estate to the account of a person entitled to a share in or legacy payable out of such estate,

there shall be and shall be deemed to have been a 'distribution' of the assets so paid, set aside or dealt with. within the meaning of this section, and of section 27 of Act VIII of 1855."

Act to be read as part of Act XXIV of 1867.

3. This Act shall be read as part of the said Act XXIV of 1867.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable the Governor General in Council to extend the Administrator General's Act, 1867, to places in Native Indian States in which, owing to the existence of a considerable European community, it is desirable that the Administrator General should be able to act. This has been done by providing that the "Presidency of Bengal" shall, for the purpose of the Act, include such places in Native States as the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare to belong to it.

The occasion has also been taken to clear up some uncertainty which at present exists as to the meaning of the word "distribution" in section 52.

J. F. STEPHEN.

The 7th February 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district."

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer."

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House."

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place."

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land."

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar."

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road."

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner."

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year."

"Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under whichhe is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

Penalty for organising procession without license.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Market dues on sale of goods.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

Power to lease the same.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Payment on account of Police.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Estimates to be published.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATH.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any outhouse, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may, be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard-room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on then relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships.

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, with the amended Bill, is by order of the President, published for general information :—

We, the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill "to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council," have the honor to make the following Report.

We have made one verbal alteration in the provision regarding indemnity.

We have proposed two fresh sections empowering the Commissioners to recover moneys spent by them on removing wrecks in the Port.

We have proposed a fresh section reducing the amount of gunpowder to be stored on board a vessel in the Port; and a further section laying certain obligations on police officers in respect to breaches of the Port Act and Rules.

C. BERNARD.
V. H. SCHALCH.
T. M. ROBINSON.

The 2nd March 1872.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to amend Act XXII of* 1855.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta a like indemnity to that which is given to the East India Company by section 61 of Act XXII of 1855, and otherwise to amend the said Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Indemnity to Port Commissioners against default of officers, &c.

1. The said Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Conservator or Harbour Master of the said port, or of any Deputy or Assistant of the said officers, or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, heretofore or hereafter done within the limits of the said port; nor for any damage or injury heretofore or hereafter sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other thing belonging to the said Commissioners within the said port which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the said Commissioners from an action in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the said Commissioners.

Repeal of Section 23, Act XXII of 1855.

2. Section 23 of the said Act XXII of 1855 is hereby repealed so far as the same affects the Port of Calcutta, but such repeal shall not affect any act done or liability incurred under the said section.

Conservator may raise wreck, &c., and charge reasonable expenses.

3. If any vessel shall be wrecked, stranded, or sunk within the limits of the said port, the Conservator may in any case cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed; or he may call on the owner, master, or consignee thereof, to cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed; and if the said owner, master, or consignee, when called upon, shall refuse or neglect forthwith so to do, the Conservator, in that case also, may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed. Unless all expenses in or towards executing any works undertaken by the Conservator under this section shall be repaid within one month after the completion thereof, the Commissioners may recover the same in the manner provided by the next succeeding section. The amount claimable and due under this section shall include all monies expended, reasonable remuneration for labor and for the use of the property and appliances of the Commissioners, and a further sum of twenty per cent on the total amount so due in respect of monies expended and of remuneration. If any dispute shall arise concerning the amount due to the Commissioners under this section, the same shall be determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, shall have power to determine such amount, and to award such costs as he shall think reasonable to be added to or deducted from the amount due under this section as he shall direct.

Sale of property if unclaimed, or if expenses unpaid.

4. If the property recovered under the next preceding section is unclaimed, or if the person claiming the same refuses or neglects, within one month from the date of recovery, to pay the amount due to the Commissioners under the next preceding section in respect thereof, such property, if of a perishable nature, may be sold forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, may be sold at any period not less than two months after the recovery thereof by public auction; and after the realization of the proceeds thereof, the amount due to the Commissioners as aforesaid shall be deducted therefrom and paid to the Commissioners, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to recover, on his applying for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of such property, or good reason to the satisfaction of the Commissioners be shown why such application was not made. Otherwise such balance shall be held by the Commissioners, upon trust for the purposes of the said Act V of 1870.

Vessels not to have more than five pounds of powder, &c., on board.

5. In sections 29 and 31 of the said Act XXII of 1855, for the words "fifty pounds" wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "five pounds," and the said Act shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Duty of police officers.

6. It shall be the duty of all police officers to give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of the said Act V of 1870, or of Act XXII of 1855, or of any bye-laws or rules having the force of law prescribed in

accordance therewith. Any police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the said provisions, if the name and address of such person be unknown. Such person may be detained at the station house until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

Construction of Act.

7. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act V of 1870, and of the said Act XXII of 1855.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

LEAVE to introduce the following Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations having been obtained on the 2nd March 1872, the Bill is by order of the President hereby published for general information :—

A Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS there are at present endowments granted in money or in land for certain educational and charitable purposes, in respect of which either no person has been originally nominated a trustee, or there is now no trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their due appropriation and management; It is enacted as follows :—

Vesting of endowment.

1. All moneys or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor, shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as hereinafter provided.

Appointment of trustees.

2. For every district in respect of which any such endowments have been made whereof at the time of the passing of this Act or thereafter there shall not be any trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment, the said Lieutenant-Governor shall nominate trustees in whom such endowments shall vest; provided that the chief executive officer of such district shall be nominated as one of the trustees in respect of such endowments. Such trustees shall have in all respects the same powers and responsibilities in relation thereto as if they had been appointed by the donor thereof under the instrument of endowment, and where there is no instrument of endowment, they shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Appropriation of endowments

3. It shall be the duty of such trustees to take order that all endowments so vested in them as aforesaid shall be duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the respective donors thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained, and to invest the same in Government securities, and to apply the yearly proceeds or income thereof to the purposes aforesaid, subject in all respects to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor; provided that the trustees may, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, devote any portion of the capital sum or value of the said funds to any especial object for the furtherance of the above-mentioned purposes.

Suits in court.

4. Any person interested in the purposes to which any endowment, not being for a purely religious purpose, may have been intended may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the civil court the trustee, manager, or superintendent by whom such endowment may be administered, or any trustee appointed under this Act, for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may decree damages and costs against such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may also direct the removal of such trustee, manager, or superintendent. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under this section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Provided that any trustee, nominated under this Act, shall not be liable for damages on account of any act done or omitted by him *bonâ fide* for the furtherance of the objects of the trust; and provided also that any costs which may be awarded against any trustee as aforesaid in a suit instituted under this section may, if the said trustee be found to have acted *bonâ fide*, be defrayed from the endowment vested in such trustee under this Act.

New trustees.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time nominate and appoint a new trustee or trustees for any endowment which by virtue of this Act has been vested as aforesaid, and also may at any time remove any trustee so appointed as aforesaid.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN some districts of Bengal there are certain educational and charitable endowments for which there are no properly constituted trustees. The present Bill is introduced to enable the Government to appoint standing trustees, who shall be responsible for the care of such endowments.

C. BERNARD.

The 2nd March 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 452R.

APPOINTMENTS

The 26th February 1872.—The following gentlemen are licensed, under Section 47, Part V., Act V. of 1865, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, *viz.*:—

Madan Mohun Koosali, Backergunge.
Hari Charan, Backergunge.

The 29th February 1872.—Mr. John Lange Fawcus to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. John Nathaniel Cosserat, or until further orders.

The 2nd March 1872.—Babu Kalinath Bose, Officiating Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of the District Road Cess Act (No. X. [B.C.] of 1871) in that district.

Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott, B.A., officiated as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, in the Second Grade, from the 13th to the 30th October 1871.

Lord Henry Ulick Browne to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta under Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

The 4th March 1872.—Sir William James Herschel to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Francis Bruce Simson, or until further orders.

Moulvi Mahomed Ashraf Ali to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Lukhiparah, in the District of Noakhally, with effect from the 1st instant.

Moulvi Karím Bux to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Amirgaon, in the District of Noakhally, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Henry Haddon Davis is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 9th January 1872.

In continuation of the orders of the 8th ultimo, the following appointments of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, who have not yet passed the prescribed examinations, are notified:—

To be Temporary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

Mr. George Ricketts Carter, Benares Agency.
,, W. B. Peade, Behar Agency.

To be Acting Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

Mr. Alfred Walter Osborne, Benares Agency.
,, William Evelyn Morton Glynn, Benares Agency.

Mr. Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, L.L.M. and B.A., to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, and to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in that District.

The 5th March 1872.—The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are vested with the powers of a Magistrate, *viz.*:—

Mr. John Charles Veasey, Kishengunge, Purneah.
,, George Goodair Dey, Purneah.
,, Richard Herbert Greaves, Pooree.
,, Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A., Beerbhoom.

The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class:—

Mr. Frank Hunter Barrow.
,, Behari Lall Gupta.

The following Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are appointed to officiate temporarily as Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Seventh Grade:—

Mr. Laurence Barlow Roberts.
,, John Reginald Hand.

Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tirhoot, is transferred to Burdwán.

Mr. James Crawfurd, B.A., Assistant Magistrate of Sherghotty, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Tirhoot.

Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, in charge of the Sub-division of Bhubooah, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Shahabad.

Baboo Hurri Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Jamooakandi, in Moorshedabad.

The following gentlemen are appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. of 1843, and Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, *viz.*:—

Moulvi Abdul Hai.
Babu Amarnáth Bhattácharjya.
,, Dhanesh Chandra Ray.
,, Dwárka Nath Ray.
,, Lachmí Náráyan.
Mr. Aratoon Catchick Mackertich.
Babu Mahendra Náth Gupta.
,, Mohíní Mohan Chakravarti.
,, Nil Chandra Chackravati.
,, Rajani Nath Chaturji.

The following gentlemen are posted as follows, and are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class:—

Babu Dhanesh Chandra Ray, Patna Division.
,, Dwárka Nath Ray, Rajshahye Division.
,, Lachmí Náráyan, Patna Division.
Mr Aratoon Catchick Mackertich, Dacca Division.
Babu Mohíní Mohan Ray, Jessore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 28th February 1872.—Baboo Ganganand Mukarjí, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, for one month, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Leave Code.

Mr. Stuart Saunders Hogg, Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, and Commissioner of Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days, from the 1st proximo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, embarking at Bombay.

The 2nd March 1872.—Mr. H. O. King, Officiating Inspector of Registration Offices, for twelve days, from the 15th to the 26th August 1871, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Captain James Sconce, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Sixth Division, Lower Provinces, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 5th March 1872.—Mr. Jack Francis Needham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, for two months, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Leave Code.

Mr. Thomas Edward Coxhead, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Gya, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 1st April 1872, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th February 1872.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following Officers are declared to have passed at the examination held in December 1871, in the subjects mentioned against their names :—

Mr. Richard Adam Fisher, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has passed in Revenue by the Higher Standard, and is still liable to a further examination in Judicial, Bengali, and Assamese by that standard.

Mr. J. G. Farquharson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had passed in Law by the Lower Standard at a previous examination has now passed in the remaining subject of that standard, *viz.*, Assamese.

The 1st March 1872.—The furlough granted to Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tirhoot, under orders of the 9th January last, is cancelled at his own request.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 70.—Fort William, the 1st March 1872.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Reverend J. Stephenson, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, to be Honorary Chaplain to His Excellency, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1544.—Fort William, the 29th February 1872.—*Leave and Allowances.*—Read Proceedings of the Marine Department, No, 27 (Marine), dated 9th February 1872, on an application from the Government of Bengal for sanction to the following ruling :—

"No charge shall be made for table money, (except when wines are supplied) in the case of Officers of the Marine Service on their way from one appointment to another, if in both appointments they are entitled to be messed free of charge."

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Marine Department.

Ordered, also, that the Rule now sanctioned be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to Officers in charge of Civil Offices of Account, in continuation of Financial Notification No. 1467, dated 23rd July 1866.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 220.—Fort William, the 1st March 1872.—The following Notification issued by the Home Department is republished for general information :—

No. 917, dated 23rd February 1872.—The foot-note attached to Clause II of the Rules relating to the employment of Military Officers in the Civil and Political Departments, published in the notification of this Department, No. 3101,* dated 5th October 1864, is hereby cancelled.

* Published in G. G. O., Military Department, No. 845 of the 1st November 1864.

G. G. O. No. 845, dated 1st November 1864, to be corrected accordingly.

No. 221 of 1872.—With reference to the foregoing G. G. O., No. 220 of this date, and under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with advertence to G. G. O. No. 845, dated 1st November 1864, that previous service for a year in the Survey, Public Works, Commissariat and Stud Departments, and in the Police will not in future exempt a candidate for the Staff Corps, who may desire to enter it with the view of obtaining Civil or Departmental employment, from the rule which requires a year's service with Native Troops as a preliminary condition to his admission as a probationer for the Corps.

2. Such service with Native Troops will hereafter be always required, excepting in very special cases, before a candidate is accepted as a probationer for the Corps in any department, Civil or Military.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1872.—It is hereby notified, under Section 161, Act VI. of 1863, that from and after the 1st of April 1872, no boat which shall not have been duly licensed and registered shall be allowed to ply as a cargo boat for the landing and shipping of merchandise within the limits of the port of Chittagong.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th March 1872.—The Committee of Examiners appointed to conduct the examinations under the Rules notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th September 1871 having reported the result of the examinations held in January and February 1872, it is hereby notified that certificates of eligibility for the branches of the public service specified have been granted to the following gentlemen, *viz.* :—

For the Subordinate Executive Service, Police, and the Commission of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

Moulvi Abdul Hai.
Babu Amarnáth Bhattáchárjya.
" Bijoy Krishna Bose.
Mr. John Christian.
Babu Danesh Chandra Ray.
" Dwárkánáth Ray.
Mr. James Ernest Hand.
Babu Hari Mohan Sen.
" Káli Náth De.
" Lachminárayan.
Mr. Aratoon Catchick Mackertich.
Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta.
" Medni Prasád.
" Mohini Mohan Chakravarti.
" Nil Chandra Chakravarti.
" Rajaninath Chaturji.
" Raj Mohan De.

For the Police and Commission of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

Mr. Herbert Maitland Hinde.

For the Opium Department.

Moulvi Abdul Hai.
Mr. Bedford M. Allen.
" John Christian.
" Aratoon Catchick Mackertich.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st March 1872.—Whereas it appears to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Court of Wards, Raj Durbhunga, for a public purpose, *viz.* for construction of a public road from Puttulleah Ghaut, Mouzah Chundial, Pergunnah Mulnee Gopaul, in the District of Bhaugulpore, to Mouzah Mircha, Pergunnah Mulnee Gopaul, in the District of Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the undermentioned plot of land, measuring on the whole 33 beegahs 11 cottahs and 5 dhoors, is required.

A strip of land 9,500 feet in length by an average width 150 feet, containing 33 beegahs 11 cottahs and 5 dhoors in the village of Chundial, Pergunnah Mulnee Gopaul, District Bhaugulpore.

The land is bounded on the north by Mouzah Chundial belonging to Chundial Mohunt; on the south by Mouzah Chundial belonging to Chundial Mohunt, and Mouzah Mircha belonging to Rajah Teknarian Singh of Barooaree; on the east by Mouzah Mircha belonging to Rajah Teknarian Singh of Barooaree; and on the west by the Puttulleah river.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 20th February 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 83, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (An Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws for landing and delivery of goods at the jetties, as proposed by the Commissioners, are published for general information :—

SECTION 2.

LANDING AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AT THE JETTIES.

BYE-LAWS.

Allotment of jetties.

1. The allotment of jetties shall be entirely at the discretion of the Commissioners, but as a general rule, vessels shall be accommodated in the order of their arrival off the jetties. Vessels discharging or loading at the jetties shall move from one jetty to another when ordered.

Copy of manifest or the Master's bills of lading to be sent in before breaking bulk.

2. Masters of vessels about to discharge at the jetties, shall not break bulk until a copy of the manifest, or the Master's copies of the bills of lading have been deposited in the jetty office. The copies of the bills of lading, if deposited, shall be returned after discharge of the inward cargo.

Conditions under which vessels lying at the jetties may discharge into boats.

3. Ships lying at the jetties shall not discharge cargo into boats if such cargo is to be subsequently landed on the Calcutta bank of the river, between Chitpore Canal and Tolly's Nullah.

Packages to be slung in the hatchway.

4. Packages of cargo shall be slung in the hatchway, and under no circumstances whatever shall the cranes be employed in breaking out cargo or removing it from under the combings.

Hoisting heavy weights.

5. Single packages over three tons shall not be hoisted until the correct weight shall have been ascertained; and when packages weighing more than three tons are being hoisted, the Superintendent of the cranes shall invariably be present.

Notice of dangerous articles to be given by Masters to shed officers.

6. Masters of vessels shall furnish special notice to the shed officers before landing packages containing articles liable to ignition or explosion, or which are otherwise dangerous.

Packages not to be opened for appraisement without written order of appraisers.

7. Packages shall not be opened for appraisement except in the presence of the consignee or his representative, and under an application to the shed officer from the appraiser endorsed on the bill of entry.

Erroneous removal of goods by a consignee.

8. No person shall remove from the wharf any goods other than those covered by the customs bill of entry and the jetty challan. In the event of any person removing goods not covered by such documents, the Commissioners may detain any goods of such person until all questions connected with the erroneous removal shall have been adjusted, and all monies due to the Commissioners paid.

Smoking prohibited under penalty.

9. Smoking, and the use of any unprotected fire or light, in any office, shed, or warehouse within the jetty enclosure, is strictly prohibited.

Persons not to remain in the jetties after twilight.

10. Excepting persons passing to and from ships lying at the jetties, no person shall be allowed inside the jetty enclosure after twilight.

Carpenters' tools not to be taken into the compound without permission.

11. No person, unless duly permitted by the Commissioners, shall take inside the jetty premises carpenters' tools, or other instruments used for opening cases, and no cooper shall be allowed to work in the sheds without a license from the Commissioners.

Penalty for non-observance of bye-laws.

12. Any person committing an infringement of any of the foregoing bye-laws, shall be liable for the first offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and for a continuance of that offence after notice shall have been given him by the Commissioners of his having committed the offence, to a further fine of Rs. 50 per day.

Bills of lading to be produced before delivery.

13. Goods landed at the jetties shall only be delivered on production of the bills of lading, accompanied by a delivery order from the Master or Agents of the vessel, and no delivery orders, unsupported by the bills of lading, will be accepted.

Consignments of metals to be kept separate.

14. When discharging iron, drainage pipes, or other goods, which from their want of description or want of proper distinguishing marks, there will be difficulty in delivering correctly to consignees, the Master of the vessel shall separate before landing, or in course of landing, the various marks and consignments, failing which the Commissioners will refuse to receive the goods.

15. Packages containing jewellery, precious stones, or specie shall be taken delivery of by consignees direct from the jetties as soon as they are landed, as the Commissioners undertake no risk in respect of such packages.

Specie to be taken delivery of direct from the jetties.

16. All goods trans-shipped from one vessel to another without being landed, and without the assistance of the jetty cranes, are exempted from all charges, provided notice of trans-shipment is given by consignees or vessel's agents to the jetty superintendent immediately after the vessel hauls alongside a jetty to discharge. If goods for trans-shipment are landed on the jetties, they will be allowed to remain in the sheds free of wharf-rent for five clear running days.

Trans-shipment of goods.

17. The Commissioners shall not be responsible for damage by chafage, salt-water or oil, nor for any damage done in course of landing, except such damage as may be caused by carelessness on the part of the Commissioners' servants or failure in the jetty appliances, nor for any loss resulting from fire in the jetty sheds or enclosure.

Limits of Commissioners' responsibility for damages sustained.

18. Masters of vessels shall be responsible for the proper slinging of cargo, and directing the crane drivers when discharging or loading.

Commissioners not responsible in the matter of slinging cargo.

19. The special sanction of the Commissioners shall be necessary to work the jetties before and after regular hours, and on Sundays and authorized holidays, and no overtime work shall be performed by any of the servants of the Commissioners, without permission. In order to facilitate the discharge of vessels, they will be allowed to work on holidays, so long as accommodation can be conveniently provided for cargo in the jetty sheds, on payment of double jetty hire, and the usual overtime fees to the establishments employed.

Restrictions to working jetties with respect to time.

20. The sanctioned holidays recognised by the Commissioners shall be—

Recognised holidays.

New year's day	... ...	1 day.
Sree Punchoomy	... ...	1 „
Good Friday	... ...	1 „
Queen's Birth-day	... ...	1 „
Doorga and Luckhee Poojah	...	12 „
Kally Poojah	... ...	1 „
Juggodhatree Poojah	... ...	1 „
Christmas	... ...	2 „
		20 days.

21. Working hours shall be from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. All fees for overtime work, and for working on holidays, shall be regulated by the sanctioned pay of each *employé*. The rule shall be one-and-a-half hour's pay for one hour's work—working days being calculated at 26 days in the month—and for holidays or part of a holiday, one day's pay. All fees for overtime work shall be paid to the Commissioners.

Working hours.

22. Two clear days, exclusive of Sundays and the holidays recognized by the Commissioners, shall be allowed to consignees for the removal of goods from the jetty-sheds.

Time allowed for removal of goods.

23. Consignees applying for delivery of goods shall fill up the jetty challan showing the quantities, weights or measurements, and the landing charges payable thereon. This form, accompanied by the Custom House bill of entry, shall be presented at the office of the Commissioners, where the amount of the landing charges will be received, and a receipt granted in original and duplicate if required. The jetty challan, accompanied by the bill of lading and a delivery order from the Master or Agents of the vessel, shall then be handed to the shed officer, who will examine the document, and on being satisfied that they are in order, will grant delivery and authorise the gate officer to pass the goods.

Procedure for delivery.

24. The opening of any package for appraisement, without the condition of the package being previously questioned, shall be considered as delivery of the goods by the Commissioners to the consignee, and no claim for damage subsequently discovered shall be admitted.

Opening of a package, its condition not being questioned.

25. Permission to consignees from the Collector of Customs to open packages shall be countersigned by the superintendent of the jetties, and the opening of such packages without their condition being questioned shall be considered as delivery by the Commissioners, and no claim for damage subsequently discovered shall be admitted.

Permission of Collector of Customs to open packages to be countersigned by the jetty superintendent.

26. Packages which have been opened for appraisement, or by permission of the Collector of Customs, shall lie at the risk and expense of the owner, consignee, or agent.

Packages opened for appraisement and left unprotected.

27. Damaged goods for which a claim is brought against the ship shall not be charged wharf-rent until the fourth day after landing, provided notice of survey is given to the jetty superintendent within forty-eight hours after the goods have been received from the ship.

Damaged goods to be detained.

28. Goods taken delivery of but not removed from the jetty compound, shall lie at the risk of the owner, consignee, or agent.

Goods taken delivery of and left in the jetty compound.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 320J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th February 1872.—Mr. Alexander Hope, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun, is appointed under Section 2, Act XIX. of 1871, to be Sessions Judge of Chumparun, in addition to his present duties.

The 28th February 1872.—Mr. Henry Cockburn Richardson to officiate as District and

Sessions Judge of Nuddea, from the date on which Sir William James Herschel may make over charge to him.

Mr. John Mangles Lowis to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore.

The 1st March 1872.—Mr. John Briscoe Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Hooghly.

The 2nd March 1872.—Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe to be Consulting Surgeon to the Howrah General Hospital.

The 4th March 1872.—Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M.D., to be Superintendent of the Bhaugulpore Central Jail.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Francis Lestock Beaufort to be temporarily a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. Ernest George Birch to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Alexander Thomas Maclean to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Captain Richard Percival Davis to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Patna.

Mr. Hugh Gilmore Wilkins to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Chumparun.

The 5th March 1872.—Mr. Prannath Bánurji, B.L., to officiate as Munsiff of Thakoorgong, in Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Shitalchandra Múkerji, or until further orders.

Moulvi Ahmedullah to officiate as Munsiff of Bishenpore, in West Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kali Charan Chaturji, or until further orders.

Mr. George Augustus Pepper, Additional Judge of Jessore and Backergunge, is vested under Section 2, Act XIX. of 1871, with the powers of a Sessions Judge in Jessore.

Mr. Arthur Levien, Officiating Additional Judge of Chittagong and Dacca, is vested under Section 2, Act XIX. of 1871, with the powers of a Sessions Judge in those Districts and in the District of Backergunge.

The following gentlemen are appointed under Section 4, Act II. of 1869, to be Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, *viz.*:—

Mr. F. F. Wyman.
Lieutenant-Col. Montague James Turnbull.
Babu Shubal Das Mallik.
Mr. Reginald Crawfuird Sterndale.
Dr. Mohendra Lall Sarkár.
Lieut.-Col. Augustine Allen.
Mr. R. Harvey.
Babu Iswar Chandra Ghosal, Ray Báhádur.
Mr. Hugh David Sandeman.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 1st March 1872.—Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, for three weeks, under Financial Department No. 3819, dated the 29th September 1870.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st March 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dwarkanath Goopto, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The 2nd March 1872.—Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, having resigned his appointment under this Government, his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th February 1872.—It is hereby notified that under Section 6 of Act XIX. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Sessions Judge of Sarun, who has been appointed to be also Sessions Judge of Chumparun, will in future hold his court, for the purpose of the sessions trials of the latter district, at the station of Moteeharee, and for the purpose of hearing criminal appeals either at the said station, or at the station of Chuprah in the district of Sarun

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1561.—*Fort William, the 29th February* 1872.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The following General Order of the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 293, dated the 28th March 1871, is republished, as applicable to Subordinate Medical Officers in civil employ:—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that whenever Members of the Subordinate Medical Department, including Hospital Assistants, Hospital Apprentices, and Native Medical Pupils, proceed to any other station than their own for the purpose of undergoing an examination for promotion to a higher grade, such movements shall be considered as "on duty," entitling them to free passages to their destination and a free return passage, if the examination be successfully passed. If they fail to pass, however, the candidates must defray the expenses of their passage back to the stations whence they came.

When necessitated to march, in the absence of any other mode of conveyance, these Medical Subordinates will be entitled to the field allowance and batta prescribed for their grades in G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th February 1872.—It is hereby notified that, in the exercise of the power vested in the local Government by Section 10 of Act VI of 1871, (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to vest the undermentioned officers in the district of Cachar, and in the divisions of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, with the civil court powers noted below:—

Officers.	Powers with which vested by this notification.
In the District of Cachar.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	Power of a District Judge.
Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hylakandy	„ „ Moonsiff.
„ W. K. Clementson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the Assam Division.	
The Judicial Commissioner of the division... ...	Power of a District Judge in the Assam division and in the district of Goalparah.
In the District of Kamroop.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	Power of a Subordinate Judge.
Mr. A. C. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of Burpettah	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
„ C. J. Cowie, Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
„ W. R. Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ District Judge.
Mr. J. B. Shadwell, Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the District of Luckimpore.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Captain A. N. Philips, Assistant Commissioner of North Luckimpore	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
In the District of Seebsaugor.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Mr. P. T. Carnegy, Assistant Commissioner of Jorehaut	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Lieutenant L. Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner of Golaghat	„ „ Moonsiff.
Captain W. G. Maitland, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the District of Durrung.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ of Subordinate Judge.
Lieutenant M. O. Boyd, Assistant Commissioner of Mungledye	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Mr. R. Lea, Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
„ R. A. Fisher, Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the District of Nowgong.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Baboo Goonabhiram Surma Burrooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the Chota Nagpore Division.	
The Judicial Commissioner of the division... ...	„ of a District Judge in all the districts of the division.
In the District of Hazareebaugh.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	Power of Subordinate Judge.
Mr. A. G. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
Captain W. Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Burhee	„ „ Moonsiff.
„ N. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pachumba	„ „ Moonsiff.
Baboo Gunganund Mookerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner	„ „ Moonsiff.

Officers.	Powers with which vested by this notification.
In the District of Lohardugga.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	Power of Subordinate Judge.
Mr. G. K. Webster, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
Captain N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
Mr. L. R. Forbes, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Palamow	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the District of Maunbhoom.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Captain C. H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
„ W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Govindpore	„ „ Moonsiff.
Baboo Bemolanund Mookerjea, Extra Assistant Commr.	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the District of Singbhoom.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Mr. S. J. Manook, Civil Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Commissioner	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the Cooch Behar Division.	
The Commissioner of the division	Power of District Judge in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree.
In the District of Goalparah.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	Power of Subordinate Judge.
Baboo Poornanund Surma, Extra Assistant Commissioner	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the District of Darjeeling.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Major W. H. J. Lance, Assistant Commissioner ...	„ „ Moonsiff.
Mr. J. F. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Terai	„ „ Moonsiff.
In the District of Julpigoree.	
The Deputy Commissioner of the district	„ „ Subordinate Judge.
Mr. F. Grant, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Falacotta	„ „ Moonsiff.
Baboo Denonath Mookerjea, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner	„ „ Moonsiff.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st March 1872.—It is hereby notified that the former boundaries of the Mudhoobuny Cum Bhawarah Union, under Act VI. (B.C.) of 1868, have been changed in consequence of the exclusion of the suburbs of Bhawarah from the limits of the town of Mudhoobuny.

The boundaries will, therefore, now stand as follows :—

The town of Mudhoobuny is bounded on the north by the old stream of the river Komla, Jagutpore, Ram Lal's tank, and Mangranni; on the east by Ranti Tolah Mangranni; on the south by Chutahari river, bridge on same, and embankment running from Balanath bridge to Ranti; and on the west by the old stream of Komla, Sapta, Kasera tank, and Rudhah Putwah bridge.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 87.

The 4th March 1872.

Notification.—The following Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in regard to the Local and Provincial Receipts, Outlay, and Works, connected with Canals, Roads, and Ferries, is published for general information :—

No. 403.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Accounts, under date the 20th January 1872.

Read again the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor dated 23rd May 1871, which required a report by Messrs. H. Leonard and C. Bernard on the future sources of income available for expenditure on provincial and local works and the settlement of provincial and local claims to income from ferries and tolls and other matters relating to provincial and local works.

Read also the joint report dated 15th June 1871 by Messrs. H. Leonard and C. Bernard on the subject of the above minute.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the recommendation made in the 11th paragraph of the report to the effect that the gross receipts of toll collections on the Nuddea Rivers, the Calcutta Canals, and the Backergunge Canals shall be credited as Provincial Revenue in the Public Works Department, and that all outlay on the toll collections, and the maintenance and improvement of these channels, shall be met from the Public Works Provincial Budget grant; the Public Works Provincial Budget for the year 1872-73 will therefore be prepared accordingly.

2. The collections from these canals will be made by the existing staff of Collectors who will retain their present position in respect to Commissioners of Divisions in all revenue matters, but will render their accounts direct to the Controller, Public Works Accounts, instead of, as at present, to the Accountant-General, Bengal: this change will take effect with the submission of the accounts for the month of January 1872.

3. In order to bring the entire receipts and outlay of the year 1871-72 into the Public Works books the necessary transfer of all receipts and outlay hitherto charged to the several funds concerned since the 1st April 1871 will be made between the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Controller, and the separate funds of gross toll collections for each canal and river will be closed in the Accountant-General's books as from the 31st March 1871, the balance on that date being carried to the "Provincial Reserve Fund."

4. The Controller of Public Works Accounts will keep in his office a separate account of the receipts and charges of each canal or river, and will submit an annual review of the same to the Secretariat of this office, furnishing a copy also to the Board of Revenue for remark and suggestions.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor also approves of the recommendation made in paragraph 17 of the report to the effect, and directs that the following roads shall in future be classed as provincial and maintained from Provincial Funds:—

		Miles.
(1.)	Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta *viâ* Phultaghaut to the Benares Frontier	406
(2.)	From Grand Trunk Road to Patna *viâ* Gya	98
(3.)	From Dinapore to the Railway Station	4
(4.)	From Grand Trunk Road *viâ* Hazareebaugh to Dorunda ...	80
(5.)	From Midnapore to Raneegunge...	96
(6.)	The Orissa Trunk Road from Calcutta *viâ* Midnapore to the Ganjam Frontier	229
(7.)	From Pooree to Cuttack ...	52
(8.)	From Cuttack *viâ* Ungool to the Sumbulpore Frontier ...	85
(9.)	The Assam Trunk Road from Goalpara to Debrooghur and thence to Suddya... ...	469
(10.)	From Gowhatty to Chuttack or Sylhet *viâ* Shillong ...	114
(11.)	Naga Hill Road from Golaghat to Samoogoodting ...	72
(12.)	Garrow Hill Roads, *viz.*, Tara and Harigony, Daloo Roads ...	50
(13.)	The Cachar Trunk Road from Sylhet *viâ* Cachar to Munipore Frontier	100
(14.)	The Chittagong Trunk Road from the Megna River to Chittagong	128
(15.)	The Darjeeling Trunk Road from Caragolah Ghaut to Darjeeling	175
(16.)	From Titalya to Julpigooree and thence to Cooch Behar Frontier	45
(17.)	From Patna to Mozuffurpore ...	34
(18.)	Calcutta and Jessore Road ...	67
(19.)	From Cossipore to Dum-Dum ...	3
(20.)	From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour	22
(21.)	Calcutta Maidan Roads, including Strand Bank Road from Chandpal Ghaut to Kidderpore Bridge	12
	Total ...	2,341

6. The cost of maintenance and improvement of these roads will be borne by Provincial Funds; works on all other roads will be charged to Local or District Funds.

7. The coat of maintaining ferries on provincial roads will be provided in the Public Works Budget, and the amount of all collections on such roads will be credited in the accounts as Public Works Revenue. The actual realization of revenue will for the present remain in the hands of either Civil or Public Works Officers as now existing, and the adjustment of all arrear charges since the 1st April last will be made by transfer in the books of the Accountant-General, Bengal, and Controller of Public Works Accounts, but receipts and charges from the 1st January 1872 will be carried direct to the proper head of accounts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and to all Commissioners of Divisions and Superintending Engineers of the several Circles in Bengal for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to

the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for guidance, in view to the issue of such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the adjustment of the receipts and charges alluded to.

No. 88.

The 4th March 1872.

Notification.—The following Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in regard to matters connected with the operations of the District Road Cess Act in the districts to which its provisions have been applied, and to the management of local works in other districts, is published for general information :—

No. 1009.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Accounts, under date the 23rd February 1872.

Read the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department, Accounts, No. 403 of the 20th January 1872, determining the rivers, canals, and roads which are in future to be maintained from Provincial Funds.

Read also the District Road Cess Act No. X. of 1871.

Read again Notifications of this Government in the Revenue Department, dated respectively the 15th August and 5th September last, published at pages 1565 and 1671 of *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 16th August and 6th September 1871, putting in force the abovementioned Act in certain districts.

Read also Circular of this Department, No. 4, dated the 12th ultimo, containing the views and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor relative to the future control and management of the Road and Ferry Funds in Bengal.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution first above mentioned orders have been issued as to the rivers, canals and roads which are in future to be maintained from Provincial Funds, and it has been ruled that all other rivers, canals, and roads, excepting irrigation canals, shall be maintained at the cost of Local or District Funds. In the case of the 16 districts marginally noted, to which the provisions of Act No. X. of 1871, the District Road Cess Act, have been applied in the Notifications quoted at the head of this Resolution, it is hoped that the road cess will soon furnish funds for the maintenance and improvement of district roads, rivers, and canals. It remains to constitute the several District Committees, and to fix the date from which the cesses shall take effect, and the cess years shall run under Section II. of the Act. In the remaining districts of these provinces, to which the Act has not yet been extended, and in some of which the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Road and Ferry Fund Committees have fallen very much into disuse, His Honor is desirous that sufficient provision should be made by the appointment of committees to manage the funds available from other sources and supervise the local works, and that the arrangements should be as far as possible assimilated to those under the District Road Cess Act.

Jessore	Presidency Division.
Nuddea	Presidency Division.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Presidency Division.
Dacca	Dacca "
Furreedpore ...	Dacca "
Hooghly, including Howrah ...	Burdwan "
Burdwan	Burdwan "
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore "
Monghyr	Bhaugulpore "
Moorshedabad ...	Rajshahye "
Rajshahye	Rajshahye "
Pooree	Orissa "
Cuttack	Orissa "
Balasore	Orissa "
Tipperah	Chittagong "
Hazareebaugh ...	Chota Nagpore "

2. In order, therefore, to give effect to these views, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to constitute in each district a committee similar to that contemplated by Part V. of the District Road Cess Act, of which the Magistrate and Collector of the district will be *ex-officio* Chairman.

3. In all matters relating to the outlay of funds, the transaction of business, and the maintenance and improvement of works, the powers and functions of committees formed under this order will be similar to those of committees formed under the District Road Cess Act.

4. In regard to the formation of District Road Funds, *vide* Section LXXXII., the keeping of accounts, Section LXXXVII., and the prescribing of forms and rules, all orders of Government issued under the District Road Cess Act will be held to be so far as is possible equally applicable to all committees formed under these orders.

5. Towards meeting the necessary outlay of the committees, whether formed under the District Road Cess Act, or under these orders, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following assignment of funds :—

1st.—The unexpended balance on the 31st March 1872 of the assignment made under proceedings of this Government in the Public Works Department, No. 2651 of the 16th June 1871, sanctioning the Local Fund Budget-Estimate of 1871-72.

2nd.—The proceeds of all public ferries, other than those on provincial roads or within the limits of any Municipality; and all existing road cess collections which may be due on and after the 1st April 1872.

3rd.—The proceeds of all tolls on roads, other than provincial roads or within the limits of any Municipality, which may be due on and after the 1st of April 1872, under Act VIII. of 1851.

In the case of ferries between adjoining districts the proceeds will be divided ; it will rest with the Commissioner of the Division to regulate the amount which shall belong to each district.

6. No increase in the rates of toll to be levied, either at ferries or toll bars, shall be made, nor shall any increase in the number of toll bars be made, unless under the sanction of Government.

7. The Accountant-General, Bengal, will be instructed to close in his books from the 31st March 1872 the Amalgamated District Road Fund formed under the orders of this Government, No. 759, dated 30th April 1855, and to issue the needful instructions to the treasury officer of each district, to open from the 1st April 1872 a deposit account to be called the "——— District Road Account," to which will be paid in all sums accruing from the above sources and such other sources as may be available, and against which all payments will be made upon cheques

drawn as provided for in Section LXXXV. of the District Road Cess Act. So soon as the road cess under the new Act shall be declared to be leviable in any district, the road cess collections otherwise made in the financial year then past will be paid over to the District Road Fund as required by Section LXXXIII. of the Act.

8. In respect to actual supervision and carrying on of works under the District Road Committee, as but few districts would be able to bear the cost of, or even to obtain, an efficient staff of Engineers, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to take the needful steps for reorganizing the Public Works Establishment of this province, so as to ensure that a "District Engineer" of the rank of an Executive Engineer, or an Assistant Engineer, shall be attached to each full-sized district, who will, together with the provincial work, undertake the executive supervision of all district road works under the general control of the District Road Committee, and under such special rules as may from time to time be issued in accordance with Section XCVII. of the District Road Cess Act. The outlay on works carried out will be adjusted upon a monthly schedule of charges to be submitted to the committee by the District Engineer supported by all needful vouchers. Separate orders will be issued regarding the appointment of the committees and the adjustment of the cost of establishments when replies are received to the Circular No. 4 of 12th ultimo, read above of which a copy is annexed to this Resolution. Meantime it is to be understood that the assignment to the District Committees of ferry and other funds under this Resolution is subject to such charge against those funds on account of the Engineer Establishment as the Lieutenant-Governor may find it necessary to impose.

9. In making over to the several District Road Committees the unexpended portion of the assignment of the year 1871-72, together with road and ferry fund collections, as per paragraph 5 of this Resolution, it is expected that sufficient provision will be made for carrying on all needful works till the close of the rainy season of the current year, after which it is expected that in those districts where the District Road Cess Act of 1871 is in force cess collections will be available. In those ordinary and tolerably rich districts where the Act has not yet been enforced, it must be considered whether the source of income made over under paragraph 5 of this Resolution will suffice for the present to carry on needful works. If not, the Commissioner should represent the matter in time, in order that the District Road Cess Act may be introduced as soon as possible.

10. If any of the above classes of districts have spent all their allotments of the current year and are in urgent want of money to carry on to the rains, works in actual progress, they may send up through the Commissioner of the Division a statement showing—

1. Money assigned for 1871-72.
2. Total amount actually spent to date and balance.
3. Probable receipts from the sources of revenue now made over during the months of April, May, and June next.
4. Total available to end of June.
5. Works in hand, for which money is required, state of each work, and amount to be spent on each to the end of June.
6. Amount for which application is made for each work.

11. There will remain the poor districts, such as some of those of Chota Nagpore, to which the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to make special allotments so far as may be possible for the year 1872-73, on the receipt of special application.

12. As soon as possible after the formation of the several District Committees, or before the 1st July next at latest, an estimate of the income and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the ensuing year should be prepared as required by Section LXI., and dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in Section LXXI. of the District Road Cess Act.

13. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to rule that all correspondence connected with the District Road Cess Act of 1871 shall, so far as it relates to the levying of cesses and the appointment of committees, be conducted by Commissioners of Divisions in communication with the General Branch of this Secretariat, and so far as it relates to the execution of works, the establishment to be employed thereon, the forms of accounts and the expenditure of funds, with the Public Works Branch of this Secretariat.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it might be very desirable that the works of large Municipalities which employ professional agency should be brought under the same system as the district works, and begs that the Municipalities may be consulted and their views reported.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the General Branch of this Secretariat for the issue of further orders in respect to the constitution of committees and the fixing the date of the cess year as soon as possible.

That a copy be forwarded to the Commissioners of all Divisions for information and guidance.

That a copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for guidance in respect to paragraph 7.

Also that a copy be forwarded to all Superintending Engineers and to the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 89.

The 4th March 1872.

Notifications.—Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Dinapore Division on the 22nd February 1872, afternoon.

No. 90.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the First Presidency Division, passed in the Lower Standard on the 5th February 1872.

No. 91.

Transfer.—Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the

Dacca Division, is transferred from the General to the Irrigation Branch.

No. 92.

Notification.—Sub-Conductor W. J. Herdman, Supervisor, First Grade, joined the Ramghur Division on the 23rd February 1872, afternoon.

No. 93.

Transfer.—Mr. W. Girling, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Dum-Dum to the Second Presidency Division.

No. 94.

Posting.—Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee, Overseer, First Grade, is posted to the Rajshahye Division.

No. 95.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 107 *of the* 26*th February* 1872.—Baboo Nundo Lall Nundy is appointed an Accountant of the Fourth Grade, with effect from the 9th December 1871, and posted to the Office of the Executive Engineer, First Presidency Division, Calcutta, from the 22nd instant.

No. 96.

The 5*th March* 1872.

Transfers.—Baboo Brojolall Bhadoory, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Dacca to the Midnapore Division.

No. 97.

Baboo Gopaul Chunder Bose, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Midnapore Division to the South-Eastern Circle.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 98.

The 5*th March* 1872.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 *of the Government of India*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a portion of the line of road proposed from Lakutia to Madaripur *viâ* the villages of Lakutia, Chhatia, Hijla, Mohangunj *alias* Rohimgang, Mohangong, Rohamutpur, Manikkathe, Dwarika, Rakudia, within the Pergunnah of Chandradeep, and the villages of Rohutkathi, Sikarpur, Joyasree, Barta, Shanior, Bamrail, and Batagore, within the Pergunnah of Bangorarah, in the District of Backergunge, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 miles 520 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth is required within the aforesaid villages in the District of Backergunge.

A plan of the land has been made, and may be inspected at the Office of the Magistrate of Backergunge.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 53.

The 28*th February* 1872.

Postings.—Mr. H. Herd, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, to the Soane Circle.

No. 54.

The 1*st March* 1872.

Mr. H. Draper, Temporary Supervisor, First Grade, to the Soane Circle.

No. 55.

The 5*th March* 1872.

Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, to the Soane Circle.

No. 56.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 110, *dated* 28*th February* 1872.—Lieutenant F. F. Cotton, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the Fourth Grade, and posted to the Irrigation Branch in Bengal

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 4.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th February 1872.

HIGH COURT, &c., CIVIL SIDE.

IN the Notice circulated with Circular Memorandum No. 2, dated 21st February 1870, after the words "*viz.* Rs. 2 for each person to be served,"

READ—

"plus 6 annas on account of the Sheriff's Native Officers."

By order of the High Court,

F. B PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 6.

To all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners,—(dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c., CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt., Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" H. V. Bayley,
" F. B. Kemp.
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" E. Jackson,
" F. A. Glover,
" D. N. Mitter,
" W. Ainslie,
Judges of the Court.

ARE requested to have the following alteration made in the first portion of clause (9), paragraph 6 of Circular Order No. 9, dated 6th April 1871:—

FOR—

"The Court should in all cases obtain the proof which is above described as requisite, according to the case," &c.

READ—

"The proof which is above described as requisite, according to the case, may be," &c.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 31.

ON the 5th instant MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM KELLY, Revenue Surveyor, Second Grade, doing duty in the Head-Quarters' Office, Calcutta, passed by the First or Lower Standard of Vernacular examination laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Col., R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th February 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO KALLY CHURN GHOSE has been placed in charge of the Alipore Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN.,
Calcutta, the 15th February 1872.

Notification.

BABOO RAMAKHOY CHATTERJEE has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 1st March 1872.

Notice.

MOULVIE ABDOOL GHUFOOR, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Sylhet Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 12th February 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 140C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th April respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 8th April 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th April 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 6th May 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	16,000	12,600	28,600

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B LANE, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar.	30th ...	1 Box, Mr. R. Taylor, Oak Lodge, Dalhousie Hill, *vid* Loodiana, Punjab, India	... Meinam.
,,	9th ...	1 Parcel, A P	... Chinsurah.
,,	9th ...	7 Boxes, no mark	... Krishna.
,,	9th ..	1 Grindstone, C	... Ditto.
,,	23rd ...	2 Boxes, M N	... Mahratta.
,,	23rd ...	11 Bars of Iron, 8 Pieces ditto, no mark	... Cathcart.
,,	23rd ...	10 Cakes of Spelter, M	... Ditto.
,,	23rd ...	2 Cases, C. N. and Co.	... Dacca.
,,	9th ...	1 Case, M V X O X	... Hindoostan.
,,	30th ...	1 Case, [G A & Co.] C L & Co.	... Oriental.
,,	30th ...	2 Drums, [X]	... Ditto.
,,	30th ...	1 Bag, R	... Meinam.
,,	30th ...	1 Bag, J E	... Ditto.
,,	30th ...	2 Cases, E J S	... Hindoostan.
,,	30th ...	1 Bundle, no mark	... Ditto.
,,	30th ...	2 Boxes, no mark	... Ditto.
,,	30th ...	1 Bag, no mark	... Ditto.
,,	30th ...	1 Case, [C S] 102	... Surat.
,,	30th ...	1 Parcel, [C B C]	... Burmah.
,,	30th ...	1 Keg, [S. S. & Co.]	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 5th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, April	15th ...	84 Broken pieces of Spelter, no mark	... Gryfe.
,,	27th ...	300 Cases, [J B B]	... Antoinette.
,,	27th ...	6 Cases, [37] A. J. and Co.	... Ditto.
,,	21st ...	880 Plates of Spelter [RB, W]	... Ghazeepore.
,,	21st ...	15 Pieces of Spelter, mixed marks	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 5th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
Feb. 26th ...	2 Cases, [C F N]	... Order ...	Serius.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, [H A & M A] C & B	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Major J. Hunter, 63rd Regiment.	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	4 Cases, J H D S	... A. Butler ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, addressed	... W. R. Larminie ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	2 Cases, [27] M. & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, [19] M. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, [6] M. & Co.	.. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	2 Cases, [26] M. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, [C S N]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	3 Cases, [R. A. & Co.]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ..	10 Packages, [X]	... Ahmuty & Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	20 Cases, [H A D] A B	... Order ...	City of Calcutta.
„ 23rd ...	1 Sample, L B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd ...	3 Packages, addressed	.. Collis & Co. ...	Roman Empire.
„ 23rd ..	2 Packages, B C C	... Order ...	Duleep Singh.
„ 23rd ...	3 Cases, addressed	... Lord Ulick Brown ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	6 Packages, J. G. & Co., W	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	9 Casks, M M D	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	8 Casks, R C D	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1127—1)

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situated in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGURH DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West—Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolli, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd May of 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR'S. OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

1. LOT.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryotts' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryotts' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 1st April 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Fourth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৫ মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৪ আপ্রিল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৫ মার্চ।

JOHN COWIE, *Sheriff.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 23rd February 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	3	6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	3*	0	* Boats drawing 4 fee can pass up and down easily.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	4	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 25th February 1872 above zero 5 feet 4½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 26th February 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 1st March 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	Boats drawing 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	4	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 4th March 1872 above zero 5 feet 2½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 4th March 1872.

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 29th February 1872.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	...	...	...	3	600	450	...	...	* ...	...	...	† ...	25	7500	‡ 320700	...	...	§ ...	5	3000	2100	...	...	...	...	...	‖ ...	315	42500	28700	594	415600	¶ 215700	70	52100	36500	25	11300	7500	...	...	...
	Chitpore	82	87275	46400	24	11200	7200	...	...	...	37	18800	325	...	...	...	47	20000	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	60000	32100	34	11200	4500
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	18600	7000	18	25100	12000	...	...	...	18	10725	4000	...	...	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	41	33250	17050	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	375	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	250	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2550	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Total number of boats.	Total maundage by canal measurement.	Total maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	...	...	...	90	15100	8300	6	1100	700	90	51300	40000	130	12900	7800	25	6100	4200	10	2500	1800	1890	842400	625000	15	7700	6200	2	1400	900	3	2400	1700	4382	2212175	...
	Chitpore	680	385650	214315	...	...	...	60	15000	9425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2246	847500	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	3850	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4925	2000	2	4800	2000	709	93200	45000	8	6225	3000	...	...	...	327	124875	50000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1243	277125	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1950	1800	...	...	...	...	...	...	1733	84850	83900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	28225	...
	Kidderpore	54	32900	15735	...	...	...	1	175	100	...	...	...	5	900	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1786	291050	...

* Per bales. † Per bales. ‡ Per hide. § Per bales. ‖ Per chest. ¶ Per bales.

DHAPPA TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 5th March 1872.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta,
during the month of January 1872.
Sole Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Description.	Size.	Price. Unmounted.
		Rs. As.
GENERAL MAPS.		
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 10 S E	Super Royal. ...	0 12
Do., do. do. No. 3 S E	Do. ..	0 12
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.		
Scale 1 *Mile* = 1 *Inch.*		
Sindh, Sheet No. 63	2 Sheets Super Royal.	1 8
Do., do. No. 99	2 Do. do. ...	1 8
District Mymensing, Main Circuit, No. 20 (Anastatic) ...	Double Elephant....	2 0
Do. do., do. do., No. 23 Do. ...	Atlas. ...	2 0
Do. do., do. do., Nos.24 & 28 Do. ..	Do. ...	2 0
Do. do, do. do., No. 25 Do. ...	Do. ...	2 0
Do. do., do. do., No. 26 Do. ...	Imperial ..	2 0
Do. do., do. do., Nos.29 & 30 Do. ...	Do. ..	2 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.		
Scale 1 *Mile* = 1 *Inch.*		
Chota Nagpore, Sheet No. 35	Double Elephant ...	1 0
Do. do., do. No. 43	Do. ...	1 0
Do. do., do. No. 62	Do. ...	1 0
Do. do., do. No. 67	Do. ...	1 0
Do. do., do. No. 68	Do. ...	1 0
Do. do., do. No. 72	Do. ...	1 0
Gwalior and Central India, Sheet No. 22	Do. ..	1 0
Do. do. do., do. No. 23	Do. ..	1 0
Do. do. do., do. No. 62	Do. ...	1 0
Do. do. do., do. No. 63	Do. ...	1 0
Bundelcund, Sheet No. 42	Do. ..	1 0
Do. do. No. 46	Do. ...	1 0
Do. do. No. 48	Do. ..	1 0
Do. do. No. 50	Do. ...	1 0
Khasia and Garrow Hills, Sheet No. 23 (2nd edition) ...	Do. ...	0 8
DISTRICT MAPS.		
Scale 8 *Miles* = 1 *Inch.*		
Skeleton map of the Chota Nagpore Division	2 Sheets D. Elephant	2 0
Scale 16 *Miles* = 1 *Inch.*		
Do. do. do. do.	Imperial ..	1 0
Scale 4 *Miles* = 1 *Inch.*		
District Kamroop.	Double Elephant ..	2 0
Scale 2 *Miles* = 1 *Inch.*		
Pergunnah Soonhut, District Balasore	Atlas ..	1 0
PLANS OF CANTONMENT, CITY & CIVIL STATION.		
Scale 6 *Inches* = 1 *Mile.*		
City and Environs of Meerut	4 Sheets Atlas ...	4 0

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 4th February 1872.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor-General of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4528	A/90 12783	100	Beharylol Bose.
4529	A/85 69984	50	Tincowry Roy.
4531	A/96 42550	10	J. C. Cox.
4532	A/83 50005	50	Chumroo Sing and Narain Sing.
	,, 49796	50	
	,, 24659	50	
	,, 56411	50	
	,, 67731	50	
	,, 66800	50	
	,, 47533	50	
	,, 49671	50	
	,, 52625	50	
4533	A/85 78367	500	Shaik Tegally.
4534	A/86 80559	1,000	Coomar Sing Gyapershad.
	,, 67279	1,000	
	,, 76875	1,000	
4535	A/90 17736	100	Purno Chunder Dutt.
4536	A/86 73951	1,000	Messrs. L. W. Toulmin and Co.
	,, 85763	1,000	
	,, 85764	1,000	
	,, 85765	1,000	
	,, 85766	1,000	
	,, 85767	1,000	
	,, 85768	1,000	
4537	A/90 27739	100	Alla Bux.
	,, 58027	100	
	,, 58026	100	
	,, 58025	100	
4538	A/88 42366	50	Debandronath Dey.
4552	A/90 59336	100	Heraloll Seal.
4553	A/84 27157	100	Mohes Chunder Paul.
	,, 27158	100	
	,, 27159	100	
4554	A/90 41868	100	Heraloll Nundy.
	,, 41127	100	
	,, 41126	100	
	,, 41125	100	
	,, 35065	100	
	A/88 40271	50	
	A/80 31901	10	
	A/97 18458	10	
4555	A/86 69228	500	Rossomoy Ghose.
4556	A/83 64298	50	Kalachund Mondole.
	,, 66294	50	
	,, 65776	50	
	A/90 65812	100	
	,, 65813	100	
4570	A/86 92923	1,000	Bhugwan Doss Agurwalla.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4539	A/96 40349	10	Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co.
4540	A/80 61177	10	Mr. J. Toonee.
4541	A/50 28827	10	Messrs. Bennett and Co.
4542	A/67 95741	50	Luckhmeechund Rakhickha.
	A/83 18926	50	
4544	A/87 85512	50	Mirza Ibrahim Beg.
4546	A/94 57926	20	Ismail Khan.
4547	A/67 78151	50	Rundhaie Lal.
4549	A/96 16857	10	Benudbehary Sing.
4550	A/98 44887	10	Nobinchund Bural.
4551	A/93 92999	20	Bistoo Doss Ghose.
	A/6 85938	10	
4557	A/93 80835	20	Dwarkanath Bhunjo.
	A/97 91100	10	
	A/98 24632	10	
4558	A/80 91015	10	Briznath Sing.
4562	A/97 51066	10	Hurronath Seal.
4564	A/84 34298	100	Pitumber Shaha.
4567	A/69 63913	10	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co.
	A/93 37019	20	
	A/83 56301	50	
	,, 56302	50	
4568	A/90 31971	100	J. Gibbon.
4569	A/88 63597	50	Doorgadoss Doss and Woomachurn Doss.

Wrongly joined.

		Rs.	
4543	A/81 13399	10	Koylas Chunder Banerjee.
	A/31 69397		
4545	A/79 09130	10	Auttol Behary Paul.
	A/96 72090		
4548	A/67 94150	50	Ramessur Mookerjee.
	,, 94151		
4559	A/93 05682	20	Rahamuth Khow.
	,, 05681		
4560	A/83 35884	50	Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.
	,, 35885		
4561	A/69 90842	10	Gunganarain Dhur.
	A/96 34908		
4563	A/93 65244	20	Syed Hossein.
	,, 65243		

L. BERKELEY,

Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,

The 4th March 1872.

Postal Notice.

Sea and Overland Mails.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, Japan, and Australia.	7 P M.	9th Mar.	
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo.	7 „	10th „	*Penang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 „	10th „	*Burmah.*
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah.	7 „	11th „	
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „	13th „	*Golconda.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 8th March 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 7th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. McGowan.
Post-Master.

Calcutta,
The 5th March 1872.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 24th February 1872.

Archer, Dr. C
Barker, J C
Barnes, F C
Bartleman, Miss
Brown, Mrs. M
Beattey, W
Birbeck, M
Bromley, W B
Barker, J H
Conolly, A
Cattrell, H
Croker, Mr.
Caddy, A E
Clark, D
D'Cruz, J F
Evangelist, D
Ewan, C H
Freeman, J
Fressanges, T J
Francis, A
Fraser, J W
Fletcher, H
Fignerald, S A
Gooldenbury, Mr.
Gutherty, E
Grant, P W
Gibson, Lieut. E E
Godfrey, N
Gokool Nath Chatterjee
Hollingberry, Mrs. M A
Holmes, W
Holet and Co.
Heysham, Miss M
Hay, Mrs. W A
Hunter, G
Hunter, R J
Johnston, D
Jones, R
Jackson, J T
Kendall, C
Kneller, H
Ludivise, F W
Leythorne, F C
Lord, Mrs A
Lepper, W
Leggett, Mrs. A J
Masterman, C
McCarthy, T C
Marsden, Mrs.
Morey, W
Maclean, F G
Madge, Mrs. M J
Mayer, G H
Middleton, G D
Manuel, L
Macwhister, Mrs.
Morrison, Mrs. T
Newton, Capt. C
Purcell, A B
Paires, R W
Peel, W
Rozario, Mrs. A
Robertson, G
Rebbeck, J K
Rodrigues, Mrs. M A
Scott, R W
Savage, E
Saunders, Miss
Spankey, D
Stirling, Mrs. G
Smith, J
The Failwell
The Supdt., Calcutta Foundling Asylum.
The Hony. Secy. of the Reform Association.
Williamson, Mrs. J
Wais, Signor M
Wells, W. W. and Co.
Webb, Capt. E H
Wadly, Mrs.
Wallis, Mrs. E B

W. H. McGowan,
Post-Master.

Calcutta,
The 26th February 1872.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 2nd March 1872.

Andrews, F.
Archer, A. O.
Arnold, R. J.
Arnold, J.
Atkinson, Mrs. J.
Arrow-Smith, Mrs. A. A.
Brown, Mrs. E.
Burns, Capt. J.
Barker, J. C.
Bernard, Mrs.
Bradley, H.
Campbell, J. W.
Card, A.
Carris, Madame,
Clifford, Mrs. B. H.
Clabon, G.
Clarke, Mrs. E. H.
Chunder, M. C. & Co.
Daunt, E.
Dhurumsee Kanjee.
Douglas, deWet J. V.
Duffin, C.
Daley, E. B.
Drum, Inspector.
Ewor, J. B.
Forbes, Mrs. C.
Fraser, Mrs. M.
Forbes, Mrs. Col.
Griffin, A.
Gomes, Mrs. A.
Goodall, Miss C.
Greene, J.
Gerard, W.
Grant, J. W.
Godfrey, N.
Gomes, J. M.
Geary, Miss E.
Hunter, Dr.-Mr. Sergt.
Hill, W.
Hooke, J.
Hoof, L B.
Irving, Major-Genl.
Jones, S.
Jury, Mrs.
Keemer, J.
Kelly, J.
Kenny, N.
Kennedy, Mrs. E.
Keating, B.
Lane, Captain D. F. M.
Lyons, Armr. Sergt.
Lloyd, E. H.
Lewis, W. J.
Massiem, Mrs.
Mier, Coiroo.
M. Pratapa C. Ebasha.
Mawson, W.
McIntosh, J.
McClean, J. B.
Mantell, Mrs.
Nixon, P.
Oakley, W. H.
O'Donoghue, C.
Pine, J.
Parker, Surgn. C. R. G.
Ritchards, Mrs.
Rouse, W.
Raven, C. W.
Sladen, Major.
Simpson, J. F.
Shave, E. D.
Sandford, H.
Saurie, Mrs C.
Smith, E. B.
Strettle, Mrs.
Taylor, A. F.
The Manager, "Indian Student."
Vincent, Mrs. M. E
Verey, J. G.
Williams, Mrs. H.
Westropp, W. W.
Wheeler, S.

W. H. McGowan,
Post-Master.

Calcutta,
The 4th March 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs' duty on the 1st March 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	18,20,507¼	98,858½	83,433½	20,02,799
Trapani Kurkutch ...	.....	.....	9,983	9,983
Bombay „ ...	34,538	.....	28,804	63,342
Madras „ ...	16,731½	.....	.....	16,731½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ..	3,79,809	...	6,848	3,86,657
Total ...	22,51,585¾	98,858½	1,29,068½	24,79,512½

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 5th March 1872.

Insolvent Notice.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Charles Henry Compton, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 26th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gray and Sen, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th February 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease, in the district of Darjeeling, being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule I for grant of location at Darjeeling :—

No. of lease.	Name of lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.
176	G. B. Ward ...	50 0 0

B. W. D. MORTON,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 12th January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the undermentioned lime quarries, situated in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, for three years, commencing from the 1st April 1872 and ending with the 31st March 1875 A.D., will be put up to public auction on the 30th March 1872, at 12 A.M., at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Shillong, at the upset price mentioned opposite the mehals. The rent payable half-yearly in advance. Further particulars regarding lime quarries can be obtained by application to the undersigned :—

No.	Name of quarries.	Where situated.	Upset price.
			Rs. As.
1	Patharea Cherra ...	Bhawul in Khasi Hills	6,015 0
2	Romsemdemreski ...	Maharam in ditto ...	795 0
3	Nokorea Cherra ...	Malaichamok in ditto	500 0
4	Oolhmee Cherra ..	Jynteah Hills ...	5,000 0
5	Leemussoochu ...	Ditto ...	805 0
6	Mooralee Cherra ...	Ditto ...	206 0
7	Nongtholong ...	Ditto ...	1,006 0
8	Roopnath	Ditto ...	1,506 0
9	Choon Cherra, Lelting Cherra, and Rowye.	Ditto ...	14,500 0

J. B. SHADWELL,
Extra Asst. Commr., in charge.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
The 26th February 1872.

Department of Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right of collecting the authorized tolls on the Buxee and Gyeghattee Navigation Channels, for the year ending the 31st March 1873, will be sold by public auction at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Selye Division, Raneegunge, on Monday, the 25th March 1872, at 11 A.M.

Each intending bidder will be required to deposit before the sale commences the sum of Rs. 100, which will be returned to him in the event of his bid not being accepted; the deposit of the highest bidder will be returned, on the receipt of security equal to the amount of one-fourth of his bid.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Selye Division.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, সন হালের ২৫ মার্চ তারিখে সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘন্টার সময়ে মোকাম রাণিগঞ্জে সিলাই ডিবিজানের একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়র সাহেবের আপিশে রূপনারায়ণ ও দামোদর নদের মধ্যবর্ত্তী বাকসী ও গাইঘাটী নামক খালের সন ১৮৭২ সালের ১লা আপ্রেল অবধি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ৩১ মার্চ পর্য্যন্ত এক বৎসরের নিমিত্ত মাসুল আদায়ের ইজারা প্রকাশ্য নীলামে বিলি করা যাইবে।

প্রত্যেক নীলাম ডাকনিয়া ব্যক্তিকে নীলাম আরম্ভের পূর্ব্বে ১০০৲ শত টাকা আমানত করিতে হইবে এবং যাহাদিগের ডাক অগ্রাহ্য হইবে, তাহাদিগের আমানতি টাকা ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে এবং উচ্চ পণের নীলাম ডাকনীয়া ব্যক্তির আমানতি টাকা ইজারার ডাকের সিকি পরিমাণে জামিনী টাকা আদায় দিলে ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে।

উপরি উক্ত বিষয়ের অন্যান্য সংবাদ নিম্নস্বাক্ষরিত সাহেবের সমীপে প্রাপ্ত হইবে।

এ. জে, হিউজ, সি, ই,
একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সিলাই ডিবিজান।

Insolvency Notice.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Walter Charles Child, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Presiding Commissioner has fixed Saturday, the 16th day of March instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the servants and clerks of the above Insolvent to come in and prove their claims in respect of wages or salary due from the said Insolvent. Dated this 5th day of March 1872.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee.

(1128—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 26th February 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,40,869	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 3,80,42,582 0 5	5,85,78,720	4	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	Rs. 2,05,36,138 4 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,17,51,160	5	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,39,553	2	7
Sundries		7,94,787	2	7
		10,56,05,090	6	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities		92,41,393	4	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		85,41,783	12	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,72,64,742	4	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,09,56,627	3	6
Dead Stock		11,86,385	5	9
Stamps		14,129	15	0
Balances with other Banks		4,66,099	1	7
Sundries		1,58,784	1	6
		5,78,29,945	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,65,73,159 14 3	4,77,75,145	5	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,12,01,985 7 8			
		10,56,05,090	6	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th February 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1125—1)

Notice.

THE Directors have made the following changes in the Banks' Establishment:—

Mr. John Hector to be Acting Inspector of Branches.

Mr. Thos. Dyson to resume charge of the Moulmein Branch.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay to be Agent at Patna, *vice* Mr. W. F. Fraser appointed Agent at Lahore.

Mr. J. D. Watters, of Lahore, is no longer in the Bank's service.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st March 1872. (1129—1)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the estate of the late MR. E. ROSMOND, who held the post of Inspector in the Sarun Police, and who died intestate on the 24th January 1872, have been placed in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

A. HOPE,
Judge.

SARUN,
The 24th February 1872. (1122—4)

PROBATE of the Will of Marie Fanny Favier, late of No. 10, South Road, Intally, widow, deceased, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William to the undersigned, one of her Executors, and to whom all persons having claims against the deceased are requested to forward the same forthwith.

J. W. LINZEE,
1, *Baretto's Lane.*

(1123—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

NOTICE.

Calcutta Municipality.

Bounded on the North by Upper Circular Road; on the South by Manicktollah Street; on the West by Cornwallis Street; and on the East by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch.
Hastings.

THE period for which the assessments of the portions of the town noted in the margin were made having expired, it is hereby notified that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta have, under Section 76 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1863, adopted the valuations, measurements, and assessments, made on the occasion of the last assessment for the three years next following. The registers containing the aforesaid valuations, measurements, and assessments, can be inspected by owners or occupiers of property at the Office of the Justices.

It is further notified that in accordance with Section 73 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1863, the Justices will, on the 26th March 1872, at noon, hear any appeals against the said valuations, measurements, and assessments; and any person desirous of appealing against the said valuations, measurements, and assessments, must do so by a written application, which must be left at the office of the Justices three days before the date fixed for hearing appeals. Under Section 27 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1866, no appeals can be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices, and unless such appeals be preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the assessment register as the owner or occupier of the premises to which such appeal refers.

G. W. BARTLETT,
Offg. Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
No. 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,
Calcutta, 1st March 1872. (1126—1)

Lost

THE following Government Promissory Notes of 3½ per cent. loan:—

Nos. 490 and 491 of 1853-54, for Rs. 1,000 each.

No. 492 of 1853-54, for Rs. 3,000.

(1117—3) SHAMA SUNDERY.

To be peremptorily sold on Saturday, the ninth day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, in pursuance of the decree made by the said High Court on the third day of March last, in the suit No. 83 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Eliza White is plaintiff, and Ramloll Mookerjee is defendant.

The estate and interest of the said defendant Ramloll Mookerjee as mortgagee, under and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made between Hurrynarain Day of Cornwallis Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, of the one part, and the said Ramloll Mookerjee of the other part, and which Indenture of mortgage was executed in order to secure the said Ramloll Mookerjee, his heirs, representatives, and assigns repayment by the said Hurrynarain Day, his heirs, representatives, and assigns of the principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand on the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum by quarterly instalments. All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation about sixteen cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 4, Callyprosaud Dutt's Street, in Sonagachee, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Government road called Callyprosaud Dutt's Street; on the south by the family dwelling-house of the late Mothoormohun Some; on the east by the dwelling-house of Surroopchunder Dutt; and on the west by the tenanted land of Nobinchunder Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of land held under a mourosee pottah, containing by estimation about two biggahs seven cottahs and eight chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Sulkea, in the district of Howrah, on the banks of the river Hooghly, and bounded as follows:—on the south by a Government drain and the house and premises occupied by the Howrah police section; on the west by the land of Juttedalhurry Holdar; on the north by the wall and land of Burnoo Khansamah; and on the east by the river Hooghly.

Also all that undivided one-fifth part or share, the whole being divided into five equal parts or shares of, in, and to all that dwelling-house, together with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation about two cottahs and four chittacks, situate and being on the west side of and numbered in Sibnarain Dass's Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—on the south by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain and Roopnarain Sircar, deceased; on the east by the tenanted house and premises of the late Gungadhur Bhuttacharjee; on the north by the family dwelling-house of Madhub Chunder Roodur; and on the west by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with the tank therein, containing by estimation about ten biggahs and ten cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 710, holding No. 223, sub-division No. 13, division No. 3, at Talpooker, Baleaghattah, in Mouzah, Soorah, in Deehee Punchannogram, in the Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded on the south by the Government public road called Baleaghattah road; on the east by Talpooker lane; on the north by the house of Shaik Lall Mahomed; and on the west by the dwelling-house of the late Moonshee Hadaet Hossain.

Also at that piece or parcel of tenanted land known as Babee's Garden, containing by estimation about two cottahs, situate and being in Lower Circular Road in 24-Pergunnahs, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Government lane and the house of Sheik Baboo Meah; on the south by the Government drain; on the east by the public road called the Circular Road and drain; and on the west by the tenanted land of the said Hurreenarain Day.

And also all that piece or parcel of land known as Babee's Baugan, containing by estimation about six cottahs, situate at Lower Circular Road, in Deehee Punchannogram, holding No. 1166, division 3, sub-division 22, and bounded on the north by the tank and land of the said Hurrynarain Day; on the south by the Government drain; on the east by the tenanted land of Bromomoye Dossee; and on the west by the house of Puddoo Meah, and the road called the Circular Road, and of and in the decree made by the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine in the suit No. 189 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein the said Ramloll Mookerjee is plaintiff, and the said Hurrynarain Day is defendant, and which suit was instituted by the said Ramloll Mookerjee for recovery of the said principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand and interest then due on the said Indenture of mortgage in pursuance of the covenant for payment contained in the said judicature of mortgage, and by which decree the said Hurrynarain Day was ordered and decreed to pay to the said Ramloll Mookerjee the sum of Rupees forty-three thousand and eighty-nine two annas and eleven pie for principal and interest including (quarterly rents) at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the said third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequent interest on the principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the date of realization and costs on scale No. 1, with interest thereon from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Note.—The two last mentioned properties, known as Babee's Garden, are subject to a prior mortgage, no part of the principal, interest, and costs payable under the decree has been realized.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply to the Office of Messrs. Gillanders and Company, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. Belchambers,

Registrar.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction;
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 28th February 1872. (1124—2)

Public Zemindari Sale.

THE right, title, and interest of Ramsewak Missir and Raghonandan Missir, deceased, and Jadoonandan Missir, Insolvents, in the following valuable zemindaries, situate in the District of Ghazipore, in the North-Western Provinces, now vested in the Official Assignee, will be put up to auction sale at Ghazipore, adjoining the Collectorate compound, at noon on Friday, the 15th day of March 1872, by the undersigned :—

Lot.	Names of Talookas.	Names of Mouzahs appertaining to each Talooka.	Area of Insolvents' share.	Jamma of Ditto.	Government Revenue payable for Ditto.
			B. K. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Talooka Buxoopoor, Pergunnah Ghazipoor.	Buxoopoor ...	337 10 5	930 9 0	576 5 0
2	Talooka Chillar, Pergunnah Sydpoor ...	Chillar and Kirpalchuk ...	1,099 17 11	2,093 9 0	1,066 9 3
		Luchmanpoor and Sirkitha ...	480 18 0	1,095 6 6	558 12 3
		Total ...	1,580 15 11	3,188 15 6	1,625 5 6
3	Talooka Flingootar, Pergunnah Mahaitch	Flingootar ...	1,585 11 5	4,467 6 3	2,603 13 3
		Runpoor ...	598 13 10	1,716 13 3	1,025 15 0
		Total ...	2,184 4 15	6,184 3 6	3,629 12 3
4	Talooka Nooroodipoor, Pergunnah Khanpoor.	Nooroodipoor ...	1,481 9 1	4,115 0 3	1,833 2 6
5	Talooka Mundra, Pergunnah Shadiabad	Puttee Munsa Rae ...	264 11 10	996 6 3	390 9 10
		Puttee Oomrao Rae ...	399 16 10	1,182 5 3	554 12 5
		Puttee Duswant Rae ...	213 10 5	683 4 0	220 14 8
		Puttee Kemar Rae ...	149 19 5	460 6 0	190 12 1
		Mouza Dhamraon ...	86 12 0	196 6 3	69 4 2
		Mouza Hamzapoor ...	177 13 0	331 1 3	154 11 0
		Total ...	1,292 2 10	3,849 13 0	1,581 0 2

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply at the Office of

PHILIP W. CARTER,
Official Assignee's Agent, Buxar.

BUXAR,
The 16th February 1872.

(1108—4)

Estate of Obhoy Churn Sen, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sagore Dutt and Sham Churn Sen, both of this city, to whom, as the Executors named therein, Probate of the last Will and Testament of Obhoy Churn Sen, late of Calcutta, deceased, was, on the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction, have, pursuant to the provisions of Section XXX of Act XXIV of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India (The Administrator-Generals' Act, 1867) by an instrument in writing under their hands, bearing date the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, transferred to the Administrator-General of Bengal all estates and interests vested in them, the said Sagore Dutt and Sham Churn Sen, by virtue of the said Probate. Dated this twenty-first day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERTSON, ORR, HARRISS, AND FRANCIS,
Solicitors and Proctors,
Calcutta.

(1114—3)

Just Published.

SECOND and revised Edition of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Code, containing the Leave, Acting Allowance, Pension, Travelling, and other Rules, corrected up to 29th February 1872. Price, Rs. 2 and 4 annas, inclusive of postage. Apply to Baboo Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office, Calcutta.

(1130—3)

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Shahabad.

Notice.

UNDER SECTION 250, INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865.

IN the matter of the Estate of Robert Smith Coombs, Esq., deceased.

Whereas an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for Probate of the Will, dated the 6th day of December 1869, of Robert Smith Coombs, Esq., deceased, late of Buxar, has been made by Charles James Coombs and Mary Ann Bock, and whereas Wednesday, the 13th March 1872, has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 13th day of March 1872, and show cause why the application of the said Charles James Coombs and Mary Ann Bock, both of Buxar, should not be granted.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Judge.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT COURT,
The 16th February 1872.

(1113—3)

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta : Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Darjeeling, on Saturday, the 30th of March 1872, at 4 P.M., to take into consideration the proposals contained in the letter of the Manager dated 4th February 1872, circulated with the last published report.

By order of the Directors,
WM. LLOYD,
Secretary.

DARJEELING,
The 24th February 1872. (1121—2)

Regulations for conducting the Musketry

Instruction of the Native Troops armed with the Enfield Rifle—published by authority. *Price,* 1 *Re.*; *postage,* 3 *as. extra.*

Apply at the Office of Supdt. Govt. Printing, Calcutta.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872,

Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of

Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the

years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1*st January* 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—March 6, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 6, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 1-0.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chundra Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 50,287-13-7, and Police Rs 568 14-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 23,743-5-8, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17-0.—Dehi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santaram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and Police Rs. 44 14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 92-1-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors, Kader Nath Ghose and others; sudder jumma, Rs 6,054-3-8, and Police Rs. 73-11-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 832-10-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62-0.—Dehi Buxipore; recorded proprietors, Hurrimohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 653-15-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 240-0.—Dehi Huri Sankura; recorded proprietors, Mohamaya Chowdhurani and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,935-3-7¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 48-6-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 304-0.—Turuf Khoirhuda; recorded proprietors, Nobokisto Chowdhury and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs 539-10-5½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 9-12-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371-0.—Dehi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 695-8-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2179.—Chur Samnagur; recorded proprietor, Mr. J. B. Mackintosh; sudder jumma Rs. 523-9-8, and road fund Rs. 5-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 27-2-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No 3227.—Dehi Pukuria; recorded proprietors, Nobokishen Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 799-13-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-0-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3231.—Dehi Shasta; recorded proprietors, Jeban Nessa Bibi and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 553-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-12-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd February 1872.

C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office o that, district, on the 12th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 1016.—Mehal Dearah More-us-dabed, More-Munoruth, and More-Goburdhun, Pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mussamat Arfay Begum *oorf* Hosseinee Begum, Mussamut Kneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Allahee Begum Ali Ahmed Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Walee Ahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Ubhnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughonath Pershad Sing, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwar Sing, Hurkishur Pershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandh Pershad Sing, deceased, Bishoon Pershad Sing, Ram Loll Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoor Pershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Gobinddharee Sing, Aluckhoharee Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing. Runglal Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopalnarain Sing, Nursingh Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Tookun Sing, Bhojoo Sing, Laulbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Khoosihal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Pahulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Gujjoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing; Sudder Jumma Rs. 4,211-2-0, of which Rs. 1,093-12-6 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Ubnasee Suhoy *oorf* Rughoonath Pershad Sing, Gobindharee Sing, Ulukh-dharee Sing, Tookun Sing, Bhoojoo Sing, and Mohamed Ibrahim Hossein Khan, with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per Section 10, Act XI of 1859.

The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 3,117-5-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Arphay Begum *oorf* Hoseinee Begum, Mussamut Kuneez Fatmay Begum, Mohamed Aumaunoollah Khan, Naseer Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Alahee Begum, Ali Ahmud Khan, Mussamut Oomrao Begum, Wuleeahmud Khan, Anaetoollah Khan *oorf* Abdool Mujeed Khan, himself and heir of Abdool Ruseed Khan, deceased, Mujeedoon Nissa Begum, Jugurnath Pershad Sing, Rampertap Sing, Sham Kishwur Sing, Hurkishwurpershad Sing, minor son of Baboo Kandhpershad Sing, deceased, Bishoon-pershad Sing, Ramlall Sing, Mussamut Jeetun Kour, Goorpertap Sing, Takoorpershad Sing, Hurpershad Sing, Lutchmeepershad Sing, Runglall Sing, Madhopershad Sing, Gopal Narain Sing, Nursing Narain Sing, Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deonarain Sing, Mussamut Soonder Kour, Lallbeharee Sing, Koonjbeharee Sing, Ramnarain Sing *oorf* Ramjee, Mussamut Koosheehal Kour, Lokenauth Sing, Koonjul Sing, Puhulwan Sing, Shunker Sing, Goojoo Sing, and Khirbun Sing, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

C. F. WORSLEY,
Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

PATNA COLLECTORATE, BANKIPORE,
The 31st January 1872.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح ہوکہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہہ محالات مرقومۃ الذیل ضلع پٹنہ مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روي دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ۱۲ ماہ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز منگل بتاریخ ۱۲ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچہري مین صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام مین رکہا جائیگا *

قسم دویم بندوبست میعادي *

نمبر ۱۰۱۶ توزیع محال دیارہ موراسدآباد و مور-منورتہہ و مور-گوبردھن پرگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاري مسماۃ عارفہ بیگم عرف حسنے بیگم و مسماۃ کنیز فاطمہ بیگم و محمد امان اللہ خان و نصیر احمد خان و مسماۃ الہي بیگم و علے احمد خان و مسماۃ امراو بیگم و ولے احمد خان و عنایت اللہ خان عرف عبدالمجید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان متوفی و محمد ابراہیم حسین خان و مجید النسا بیگم و ابہناسے سہاي عرف رگہوناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و جگرناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و رام پرتاپ سنگہ و شام کشور سنگہ و ہرکشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغ پسر بابو کاندہہ پرشاد سنگہ متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگہ و رام لعل سنگہ و مسماۃ جیتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگہ ٹہاکرپرشاد سنگہ و ہر پرشاد سنگہ و گوبند دھاري سنگہ و الکہہ دھاري سنگہ و لچہمي پرشاد سنگہ و رنگ لعل سنگہ و مادھو پرشاد سنگہ و گوپال نراین سنگہ و نرسنگہ نراین سنگہ و کلدیپ نراین سنگہ و دیونراین سنگہ و مسماۃ سندر کنور و ٹوکن سنگہ و بہوجو سنگہ و لعلبہاري سنگہ و کنجبہاري سنگہ و رام نراین سنگہ عرف رامجي و مسماۃ خوشال کنور و لوکہناتہہ سنگہ و کنجل سنگہ و پہلوان سنگہ و سنکر سنگہ و گجو سنگہ و کہوبان سنگہ صدر جمع ۴۲۱۱-۲ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۰۹۳-۱۲-۶ منہاي ہوگا بابت حصہ ابہناسے سہاي عرف رگہو ناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و گوبند دھاري سنگہ و الکہہ دھاري سنگہ و ٹوکن سنگہ و بہوجو سنگہ و محمد ابراہیم حسین خان جسکے ساتہہ حساب کہولا گیا بمراد دفعہ ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع *

صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہی ٦-٥-٣١١٧ بابت حصہ مسماۃ عارفہ بیگم عرف حسنے بیگم و مسماۃ کنیز فاطمہ بیگم و محمد امان اللہ خان و نصیو احمد خان و مسماۃ الہی بیگم و علے احمد خان و مسماۃ امراو بیگم و ولی احمد خان و عنایت اللہ خان عرف عبدالمجید خان خود و وارث عبدالرشید خان متوفی و مجید النسا بیگم و جگر ناتہہ پرشاد سنگہ و رام پرتاپ سنگہ و سام کشور سنگہ و ہر کشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغ پسر بابو کاندھہ پرشاد سنگہ متوفی و بسن پرشاد سنگہ و رام لعل سنگہ و مسماۃ جتن کنور و گور پرتاپ سنگہ و تہاکر پرشاد سنگہ و ہر پرشاد سنگہ و چھبي پرشاد سنگہ و رنگ لعل سنگہ و مادھو پرشاد سنگہ و گوپال نراین سنگہ و نرسنگہ نراین سنگہ و کلدیپ نراین سنگہ و دیو نراین سنگہ و مسماۃ سندر کنور و لعل بیہاري سنگہ و کنجبہاري سنگہ و رام نراین سنگہ عرف رامجي و مسماۃ خوشحال کنور و لوکہناتہہ سنگہ و کنچل سنگہ و پہلوان سنگہ و شنکر سنگہ و گجو سنگہ و کہربان سنگہ غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام ہوگا فقط *

پٹنہ کلکٹریٹ بانکیپور
٣١ جنوري ١٨٧٢

سي: اف: وسلے
ڈپوٹي کلکٹر کلکٹر تور کے لئے

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarrah Pergunnah Essuppore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Chunder Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-3-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-9 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Taraf Sagerneah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryun, Premnaryun Parry, Lukhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joytara Debya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah, Talook Rajah Buroda Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1872, corresponding with the 20th Phalgoon 1279 *F S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate, to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 501.—The rights and interrsts of Baijoo Sing, in mehal Sendooar, pergunnah Baul; recorded proprietors are Baijoo Sing, Chuttur Sing, &c. The sudder jumma of the entire Estate is Rs. 693-5-4.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and payment of Government revenue. :—

10*kts.* of Rughoonundun Sing and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 461-13-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 2459.—The rights and interests of Achul Opudhia, Mahurbun Sing, Ramsuhoy Sing, Thacoor Sing, Rughoonath Sing, Kullian Sing, Ramsuhoy Roy, Ramessur Roy, Jutteedharee Lal, Rusul Roy, Trashee Pershad Sing, Goorpershad Sing, and Doobree Opudhia, in Mehal Dhurum Raj Pergunnah Gooh; recorded proprietors, Achul Opudhia and others. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 663-7-5.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and the payment of Government revenue :—

7*kts.* of Radhayram Pershad and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 332-2.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

C. B. GARRETT, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنہ ١٨٥٩ ع کے یہہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع سارن مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ جنوري سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز جمعہ تاریخ ١٥ مارچ سنہ ١٨٧٢ ع مطابق ٢٠ پھاگن سنہ ١٢٧٩ فصلے کچہري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکھا جاویگا *

نمبر شماري نمبر توزيع	نام محال قسم اول	قسم مطالبه
نمبر ۱ نمبر ۵۰۱	محال سندوار پرگنه بال جسکا جمع صدر مبلغ ۶۹۳-۵-۲ هی و خانه مالگذار مین نام بیچو سنگه و چهتر سنگه وغیره کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه رگهو نندن سنگه و غیره بقید ده قلم تفریق رول شده بمراد اکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۴۶۱-۱۳-۶ متعلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي بیچو سنگهه جمعي مبلغ ۲۲۱-۷-۱۰ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۲-۴-۷ کے نیلام هوگا *	باقي مالگذاري سرکار
نمبر ۲ نمبر ۲۴۵۹	محال دهرمراج پرگنه گوه که جسکا جمع صدر ۶۶۳-۵-۷ هی و جانه مالگذار مین نام اچل اوپدهیا و غیوه کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه رادهه رون پرشاد و غیره بقید هفت قلم تفریق رول شده نمبر ۱ و ایکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۲-۲ متلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي اچل اوپدهیا و مهربان سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و ٹهاکر سنگهه و رگهو ناتهه سنگهه و کلیان سنگهه و رام سهاي راي و رامیشر راي و جٹادهاری لعل و رسال راي و کاشے پرشاد سنگهه و گور پرشاد سنگهه و دوبری اوپدهیا جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۱-۵-۵ بعلت باقي مالگذاری سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۱-۹-۲ کے نیلام هوگا *	ایضا

سي: بي: گیریٹ
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۲ فبروری سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore; recorded Proprietor, Sheonondun Roy, non-applicant; Sudder Jumma of the entire Mehal, Rs. 1,059-11-9. The share of non-applicant alone shall be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 7-15-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859 :—

	Names of villages	Names of Proprietors.	Amount of Jumma. R.	A.	P.	K.	M.
1.	Noughura ...	Rookmin Bibi and others ...	13	13	1	8	0
2.	Kusbe Chynepore ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	13	13	10	8	0
3.	Sirbit Khass ...	Mussamut Goonrani Koour and others	221	9	7	4	0
4.	Ditto ...	Seoraj Sing and others ...	55	6	4	0	0
5.	Ditto ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	27	11	4	0	0
6.	Ditto ...	Nuki Ally Khan ...	27	11	2	8	0
7.	Kutra ...	Reoti Roy ...	42	10	7	12	0
8.	Sirbit and Gobindipore Luhrajai-rampore ...	Nuki Ally Khan and others ...	113	3	2	12	0
9.	Kootmunpore ...	Koulesur Choubey and others ...	12	1	5	1	7
10.	Kota ...	Judoo Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
11.	Kekurha ...	Ramlall and others ...	5	5	4	0	0
12.	Gobindipore Lohrajey Rampore ...	Mussamut Umani Kooner and others	19	15	11	12	0
13.	Kota ...	Mussamut Zeb Kooner and others ...	112	6	4	18	0
14.	Kota ...	Saligram Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
15.	Kootmunpore ...	Jhuboo Choubey ...	6	0	8	10	13

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 30th January 1872.

H. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

اشتهار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریه اسکے سب لوگونکو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع شاهآباد کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کي صاحب کلکٹر کے افیس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنه ۱۸۷۲ جنوري تاریخ ۱۲ مین دن جمعه هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کي بطور مجریه آئین کے مطابق ادا هونے

کا ضابطه هی اسکے اداي کي واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع ماه مارچ تاريخ ۱۴ مين نيلام عام کي اخريهه کارمين فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۲ ماه جنوري تاريخ ۳۰ فقط *

تفصيل قسم اول

نمبر ۱۴۲۸—محال سربيت پرگنه چين‌پور جسکي خانه مالگذارمين نام شيونندن راي غيرسايل تفريق اول مندرج هی و مبلغ ۹-۱۱-۱۰۵۹ جمع صدرگوشواره اس محال کا هی بعلت‌ابقاي مبلغ ۵-۱۵-۷ باقي مالگذاري حصه خاص غيرسايل تفريق اول بابت حصه مفصله ذيل که جسکا جمع از روي دفعه ۱۰ ايکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع علحده ليا جاتا هی نيلام هو گا *

	نام موضع	نام سايلان تفريق اول	تعداد جمع صدر روپيه	انه	پائي	کوڑي
۱	نوگهرا	روکن بيبي و امام جهان بيبي و جهان بيبي	۱۳	۱۳	۱	۸
۲	قصبه چين پور	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۱۳	۱۳	۱۰	۸
۳	سربت خاص	مسماة گونراني کنور و سيدواب سنگهه	۲۲۱	۹	۷	۴
۴	ايضا	سيوراج سنگهه و فقي علي خان و غلام‌متي خان	۵۵	۶	۴	۰
۵	ايضا	شاه عبدالعزيز و شاه لياقت حسين	۲۷	۱۱	۴	۰
۶	ايضا	نقي علي خان	۲۷	۱۱	۲	۸
۷	کنڑا	ريوتي راي	۴۲	۱۰	۷	۱۲
۸	سربت و گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رام‌پور	نقي علي خان و مسماة مهده بيبي	۱۱۳	۳	۲	۱۲
۹	قطمن‌پور	کوليسر چوبه جگنند چوبه و لکچند چوبه و رميسر چوبه و هر گوبند چوبه و هيرا لال چوبه و بهگوبت چوبه و رگهوبر چوبه و بسيسر چوبه و اجودها چوبه و املاکهه چوبه و گنادت چوبه و گچالر چوبه	۱۲	۱	۵	۱
۱۰	کوٹا	جدو راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸
۱۱	کهکرها	رام لال و مسماة جيا کنور زوجه بسيسر سنگهه و هرجهوکهن سنگهه و رام چرن سنگهه	۵	۵	۴	۰
۱۲	گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رام‌پور	مسماة اماني کنور زوجه گردهاري سنگهه و مسماة کونراني کنور	۱	۱۵	۱۱	۱۲
۱۳	کوٹا	مسماة زيب کنور مادر وليه جدو متي راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸
۱۴	ايضا	سالگرام راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸
۱۵	قطمن‌پور	جهبو چوبه	۶	۰	۸	۱۰

ايچ اليکزانڈر
کلکٹر

شاه اباد کلکٹريٹ
۳۰ جنوري ۱۸۷۲

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmaha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenauth Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgora and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kasseenath Kooar's share of Neej Goorbaree and Hurrirampore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ...	692	2	9			
				1,282	9	2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorno Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgora, Pergunnah Chowmaha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,413-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

W. F. MERES, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Mames of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
30	1st Class, permanently-settled.	Bhedia, 4 annas share; Pergunnah Monohurshahi.	Hirra Lall Baboo, Doorganaran Banerjea, Khodeza Bibi herself, and as guardian of minor Abdool Odood, Kedar Nath Mookerjea, and Brojo Mohun Ghose.	2,676 6 5	Out of the total amount of Government revenue separate accounts have been opened for Rs. 143-9-1, on account of Brojo Mohun Ghose, and for Rs. 307-6-11 in favor of Kedar Nauth Mookerjee; no arrears have occurred on their portions of the sudder jumma. The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
62	Ditto	Pulshona, Pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Umbicca Churn Chundro, Kassi Nath Chundro, Lokenath Chundro, Rukkini Bulluv Chundro, Kallydas Chundro, and Hurro Mohun Chundro.	7,400 11 11	The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 12th day of January 1872.
		Chakran lands appertaining to the above mehal bearing Touji No. 16.	Ditto	44 8 2	
78	Ditto ...	Nizampore and others, Pergunnah Shomershahi.	*Issur* Radhamadan Mohun Jea *Sewal* Gopikristo Bose, and Poornoo Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	Ditto.
158	Ditto ...	Shoomuddoogoree, Pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundro Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	Ditto.
174	Ditto ...	Gowarrah, Pergunnah Mamdanipore.	Kristodeb Bhattacherjea	727 14 7	Ditto.
5537	Ditto ...	Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Chowmoohah	Ram Gobindo Roy ...	508 0 10	Ditto.

R. PORCH,
For Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 28th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Temporarily-settled Estate.

Mehal Bhowaneedpore oorf Ramdeoree, Pergunnah Mulkee, Towjee No. 1406; sudder jumma Rs. 20,967. The maliks and lessees are Nirput Singh, Dhowl Singh, Kooldeep Singh, Ram Sahoy Singh, Bhekhee Singh, Khooder Singh, and others. The estate is to be sold, with the exception of the shares of Bhekee Singh and others, and Khooder Singh, aggregating 4 annas 15 gundas 2 cowrees, for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI. of 1859 for Rs. 6,486-2, being arrears of land revenue due from the estate up to the 12th January 1872.

MONGHYR,
The 26th February 1872.

T. GRANT, *Dy. Collector in charge, for Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح هو که حسب دفعه ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومةالذیل ضلع مونگر مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ جنورے سنه ١٨٧٢ ع واجب‌الوصول هي بروز پنجشنبه ٢٨ مارچ سنه ١٨٧٢ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکها جایگا *

نمبر توزیع — محال

نمبر ١٤٠٦ توزیع—بهوانندپور عرف رامدیوڑي پرگنه ملکے بندوبستے معدي جسکا صدر جمع مبلغ ٢٠٩٦٧ و جسکے خانه مالگذار مین نام نرپت سنگهه و دهول سنگهه و کلدیپ سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و بهکے سنگهه و کهودر سنگهه و غیرہ مالکان بندوبست‌داران مندرج هلی باستثناے موازي ١٥ انه ٢ گنڈہ که حصه بهکے سنگهه و موازي ٢ انه ٢ کوڑي حصه کهودرسنگهه جمله ١٥ انه ٤ گنڈہ ٢ کوڑي باقي حصه ٤ انه ١١ گنڈہ ١٨ کوڑي نرپت سنگهه دهول سنگهه و غیرہ اجمالے بعلت مبلغ ٦٤٨٦-٢ باقي مالگذاري سرکار نیلام هوگا فقط *

بي: گرانٹ
ڈپوٹي کلکٹران-چارج

تحریر فتاریخ ٢٤ فبروري ١٨٧٢ ع

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 6, 1872.

No. 10 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 2nd March 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
C. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
and
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. BERNARD presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Port Improvement Act. Before explaining the alterations made by the Committee, he reminded the Council that the Bill had been introduced in order to grant to the Port Commissioners the same indemnity against the acts of their river employés as the Government had enjoyed under the old law. The principle of the Bill had been supported by the Chamber of Commerce, on the ground that if such indemnity were refused, the Commissioners would have to

ensure themselves against occasional losses by maintaining high rates of port dues. The Council held that it would be better for the trade of the port that the indemnity should be granted to the Port Commissioners; and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. The Hon'ble President, at the first reading, observed that it would be well that any other amendments required in the Port Improvement Act should be brought forward at the same time, so that, if possible, the Council might be insured against frequent tinkering of an enactment of this kind. The necessity for exhausting any proposals for amendments would, Mr. Bernard hoped, be considered by the Council sufficient excuse for the delay which had taken place in presenting the Select Committee's Report. The Select Committee had adopted the system of granting indemnity to the Port Commissioners nearly as it was introduced into the Council. The only real alteration was the insertion of the word "heretofore," so as to extend the indemnity to the year or eighteen months, during which the Port Commissioners had already, with so much advantage to the trade of Calcutta, managed the port affairs.

The Select Committee proposed new Sections 2, 3, and 4, with the view of enabling the Port Commissioners, in their capacity of Port Conservators, to remove wrecks in case the owners of wrecked vessels declined to move in the matter. These sections also enabled the Commissioners to realize the cost of such removal, plus a small margin, from any property they might recover. The margin was granted in order to cover the loss in cases where no property was recovered, for the proposed sections designedly did not give the Commissioners any power to cover the expenses of their work from owners or consignees. The work of removing wrecks must be undertaken for the good of the port,—the law made it very difficult to recover anything from owners who usually lived on another continent, and it was thought to be simplest to give the Commissioners power to reimburse themselves for their expenses only in cases where they recovered property. The sections intentionally did not provide for the Commissioners claiming salvage on property they might recover; the object was to make the port as popular and as cheap as possible. There were some drawbacks to a swift stream like the Hooghly, in which cyclones and storm waves occasionally occurred; and the Commissioners did not wish to add to these drawbacks by claiming salvage on the rich cargoes which it might be their good fortune to recover from total destruction. It might not be out of place to show how the proposed sections would work in a case like that of the *Lady Melville*, which, as some of the Council would recollect, was burnt and sunk at her moorings. Her owners declined to have anything to do with her, and her wreck prevented the use of two or more good moorings. The Commissioners got the vessel up, and removed her to the opposite bank, and recovered from the wreck her goods, which sold for several thousands of rupees. In such a case the Commissioners would, under the proposed sections, claim only their expenses, plus 20 per cent. They would claim no salvage. If they recovered no property, they would claim nothing.

Section 5, as proposed by the Committee, reduced the maximum allowance of gunpowder to be kept on board of vessels in the port from 50lbs. to 5 lbs. A case had recently come to light in which a vessel with 50lbs. of powder stored on board her had caught fire. The flames were happily got under before they had reached the powder. If this amount of powder had blown up in a crowded part of the river, the consequences might have been serious. Merchant vessels did not require a large store of powder on board in the port of Calcutta. The Commissioners hoped to arrange for taking all surplus stocks of powder off vessels opposite the Moyapore Magazine without any cost to shippers, so that this restriction, though apparently irksome, would not cause any extra expense.

The 6th Section obliged the police to give information to the Port Commissioners of breaches of port rules. Under recent arrangements, the Commissioners paid three quarters of the cost of river police in the port, and it seemed perfectly fair that the police should do this work for the Commissioners.

MR. BERNARD added that the amended Bill would, with the permission of the President, be published in the Gazette, and the Council could, if it so pleased, proceed to the settlement of the clause of the Bill at the next meeting.

THE PRESIDENT directed the report of the Committee and the amended Bill to be published in the Gazette.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS' BILL.

MR. BERNARD moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments. It had recently been brought to the notice of the Bengal Government that charitable people—Natives and Europeans—had left or had given endowments to various hospitals, charities, and schools, in Bengal; that in some cases trustees were named by the donors, in other cases no trustees were named; provision was rarely made for succession to vacant trusteeships, and it happened that in some cases there had been no one vested with the power or responsibility to see that the proceeds of such donations or endowments were fully or wisely utilized. Mr. Bernard read extracts from a report by a committee upon this subject. The committee had remarked that—

"Three of the most considerable of these endowments had each three years' income lying in the treasury to their credit. It does not appear that these balances have been accumulated for any particular object; and even if they have been so purposely allowed to accumulate, the balances ought to have been invested in Government paper from time to time, instead of lying idle in the treasury."

The Committee suggested—

"That all educational or charitable endowments for which the donors may not nominate trustees, or for which there may not be any surviving trustees, be vested in the Standing Endowment Trustees of the district (or of the division);"

And they added that—

"It would be the business of these trustees to see that the trust money was properly invested; to see that its annual yield was devoted to the object for which it was given or bequeathed, or to some kindred object; and to see that any surplus income was from time to time invested. Where the instructions of the donor, or the orders of Government, might have delegated the management of the yearly income of an endowment to any person or body, then the 'standing trustees' would not interfere until the managers died out or left."

It had been held that these suggestions, which seemed reasonable enough, could not be carried into effect without legislative sanction. The matter had been referred to by the Hon'ble President in his opening address at the beginning of the session, and Mr. Bernard had been instructed to bring forward a short Bill to give effect to the suggestions he had just read to the Council. Mr. Bernard submitted that it would be satisfactory to future donors and endowers to know that trustees existed who would be bound by the law to see that their bequests were made the most of. The Bill would not, it was proposed, embrace religious endowments or bequests, because Act XX of 1863 of the Viceroy's Council already sufficiently provided for such endowments; and Section 14 of that Act enabled a person interested to proceed against any trustee or manager who might neglect or abuse any religious endowment under his care.

The motion was agreed to, and the President directed the Bill to be published in the Gazette.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 9th instant.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 2nd March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Mar. 2nd	0	Favorable ...	Spring crop promises to be good.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 2nd	A few drops.	Fine and seasonable.	Favorable.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 2nd	0	Seasonable ..	Winter crops mostly reaped; spring crops promise a full harvest.	
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 2nd	Few drops.	Hot and dry ...	Khesari, gram, and wheat look promising.	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 2nd	0	Cloudy and hot...	Sugar-cane sowings getting on favorably.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 2nd	0	Cloudy and warm	Nothing on the ground.	
7	Godda ...	„ 2nd	Slight	Hot and cloudy..	Good.	
8	Pakour ...	„ 2nd	0	Hot weather rapidly coming on.	Favorable.	
9	Jamtarra.					
10	Patna ...	„ 2nd	0·02	Fine ...	Wheat, oat, &c., fair; pulses damaged by rain and fogs.	
11	Gya ...	„ 2nd	0	Dry ...	Crops progressing favorably.	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 2nd	Very slight.	Fair. with west wind.	The spring crops have grown up well, and promise a rich outturn.	
13	Sarun ...	Feb. 24th	0	Fine ...	Very good throughout.	
14	Shahabad ...	Mar. 2nd	0·1	Fair ...	Winter crops continue to promise well; wheat and tisi suffering from a yellow blight brought on by too much moisture.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 2nd	Very slight.	Fair ...	Spring crops appear improving.	
16	Rajshahye ...	Feb. 29th	0	Warm ...	Spring crops daily improving; mustard, musoor, and peas harvested.	Small-pox and cholera prevailing in Puthea and Tanore.
17	Bograh.					
18	Dinagepore ...	Mar. 2nd	0·05	Days cloudy, with variable light wind.	Little of the winter crops grows in the district; mustard scanty for want of rain in October; price has risen 75 per cent.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 2nd	0·02	Fair, and then cloudy & rainy.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 2nd	Drizzling rain.	Fair throughout; cloudy on 1st March.	Generally good. Gram may be injured a little by the rain.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 2nd	0·06	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 2nd	0·31	Thunder-storm, with slight rain	Preparing the ground.	
23	Burdwan.					
24	Bancoorah ...	Mar. 1st	0	Fine; getting hot	The spring crops doing well.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 2nd	Slight	Rather hot and fine.	Average; lands being ploughed for paddy.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 2nd	0	Clear ..	Winter crop good.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 2nd	0·98	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 1st	0	Growing hot ...	Good.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 2nd	0	Hot and foggy; rain expected.	Continues fair ...	Cholera in different parts of the districts, especially in Chooadanga and Bongong. Native doctors have been sent out.
30	Jessore ...	„ 1st	3·72	Generally clear; occasionally misty and cloudy.	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 2nd	0	Generally fair ...	Good.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 2nd	0	Seasonable ..	Good.	
33	Backergunge ..	„ 1st	0	Warm ...	The rice crops have all been reaped.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 2nd	0	Generally fair and pleasant.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 2nd	0	Fair ...	Good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
36	Sylhet ...	Feb. 24th	0	Good ...	Good.	
37	Cachar ...	" 24th	0	Fair ...	No crops.	
38	Chittagong ...	" 24th	0	Fine ...	Generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	" 23rd	0·04	Fair ...	Good.	
40	Tipperah	" 23rd	0·8	Fine, with occasional showers.	Generally satisfactory.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 24th	0·3	Foggy and rainy	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	Mar. 2nd	0	Very hot ...	Good.	
43	Balasore ...	" 2nd	0	Warm and close.	Good.	
44	Pooree ...	Feb 23rd	0·7	Favorable ...	Exportation going on briskly to Madras from Pooree town by sea, and also to Ganjam by the Chilka. Things are satisfactory throughout the district, except in Malud and Parikud. There the pressure from failure of last year's crops is becoming close, and some ryots are selling their plough-cattle. There was a shower of rain on the 23rd.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	Mar. 2nd	0·3	Fine and favorable, then cloudy and unfavorable.	Fair.	
46	Lohardugga ...	Mar. 1st	0·06	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	" 2nd	0	Cloudy ...	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, linseed, and rape, have improved by the late rain.	
48	Singbhoom ...	Feb. 23rd	0·09	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
49	Durrung ...	" 23rd	0	Variable ..	Sugar-cane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong ...	" 23rd	0	Cold nights, hot days, and strong winds.	Good.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	" 23rd	0·81	Cool, pleasant, and healthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	" 24th	0	Cold and dry ..	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	" 24th	0·64	Unsettled; thunder and high wind; rain mostly at night.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 23rd	0·38	Fine ..	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills ...	" 16th	0	Fine, cold, and seasonable in the hills; damp and chilly in the plains.	Hill-tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhums."	
56	Julpigoree ...	Mar. 2nd	0	Generally warm..	No crop on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah ...	Feb. 24th	0	Mornings cool and pleasant, and days cloudy.	Almost all crops reaped and gathered.	
58	Garo Hills ...	" 24th	0	Fair ..	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling ...	Mar. 2nd	0	Good; high winds	Crops reaped; they are short by ¼ owing to want of rain.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	Feb 24th	1·2	Fine ..	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 18th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 19th to 25th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Up to date.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·40	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	0·05	0·14	0·63	ditto.	
	False Point	0·30	Not received	0·30	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Jajipore	Nil	ditto	0·40	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore	2·70	Nil	2·70	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bhuddruck	Nil	0·52	0·89	ditto.	
	Pooree	ditto	0·07	0·15	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	1·19	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	1·18	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	1·50	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Puchumba	ditto	ditto	0·46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	1·46	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Palamow	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto.	
	Purulia	ditto	ditto	1·08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	Not received	1·35	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	0·09	0·25	25th Feb. 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	ditto	Nil	2·87	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	ditto	ditto	2·75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Not received	Not received	3·32	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Behar	Nil	ditto	2·06	18th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh	Not received	ditto	2·16	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gya	ditto	ditto	2·24	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	Nil	Nil	1·20	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	ditto	3·56	ditto.	
	Chumparun	ditto	Not received	0·51	18th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan., & 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.
	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Chuprah	ditto	Nil	2·50	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Sewan	ditto	ditto	1·21	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	2·30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	ditto	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Not received	ditto	3·52	ditto ...	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Mudhubani	Nil	Not received	2·92	18th Feb. 1872	
	Hajipore	ditto	Nil	3·09	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrah	ditto	ditto	2·57	ditto.	
	Buxar	ditto	ditto	2·86	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	ditto	1·86	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	ditto	Not received	2·26	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Benares	ditto	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	ditto	Nil	0·48	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	ditto	1·86	ditto.	
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	2·08	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai	ditto	Not received	3·05	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Deoghur	ditto	Nil	2·34	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0·40	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Pakour	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	Nil	1·90	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	1·84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	Not received	1·42	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	Nil	2·37	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	2·40	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Not received	ditto	1·77	ditto ...	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Maldah	Nil	ditto	1·43	ditto.	
	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	2·85	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	ditto	3·13	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	ditto	ditto	2·72	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	Not received	Not received	1·34	11th Feb. 1872	
	Pubna	Nil	Nil	2·08	25th Feb. 1872	
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	2·25	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	Nil	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	1·38	25th Feb. 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
	Culna	0·02	ditto	0·05	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bood-Bood	Nil	ditto	1·10	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	ditto	2·55	ditto.	
	Hooghly	0·20	0·20	4·20	ditto.	
	Serampore	1·16	0·04	2·72	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Nil	Not received	2·67	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Howrah	0·31	0·98	2·28	25th Feb 1872.	
	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	ditto	1·35	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	1·54	ditto.	
	Tumlook	0·20	0·20	2·53	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan., and 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 18th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 19th to 25th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Nil	Not received	1·83	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	
	Ramghat	ditto	ditto	1·77	ditto.	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1·40	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Jessore	0·01	0·20	2·50	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Khoolnah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah	ditto	Not received	1·85	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Nurail	0·05	ditto	1·66	ditto.	
	Magoorah	Nil	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	0·01	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	0·10	Nil	0·32	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Calcutta	0·67	1·37	3·04	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0·35	1·29	2·49	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0·38	1·09	2·18	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	1·07	Nil	3·03	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	1·01	0·23	2·28	ditto.	
	Baraset	0·71	0·10	2·31	ditto.	
	Satkherah	1·10	0·42	2·55	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	2·01	0·23	3·02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·70	Nil	1·83	ditto.	
	Barripore	0·18	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·20	1·39	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	0·10	0·75	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	0·38	0·14	1·33	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	0·95	Nil	1·65	ditto.	
	Perozepore	0·55	1·45	3·26	ditto.	
	Madaripore	Nil	1·17	3·37	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	Nil	0·68	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Mymensing	Not received	Not received	0·86	11th Feb. 1872	
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Atteah	Nil	ditto	1·24	18th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan., and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Kishoregunge	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	
	Sylhet	ditto	Nil	0·57	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar	0·11	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	Nil	Not received	1·25	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Koyah	0·31	ditto	1·18	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·50	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	0·90	1·58	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not received	1·05	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	0·32	ditto	0·82	ditto.	
	Noakhally	0·02	0·04	0·73	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Tipperah	0·49	0·80	1·81	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	1·46	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Akyab	ditto	Nil	0·10	25th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto ...	
	Buxa	ditto	Not received	1·95	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Goalparah	Not received	ditto	0·83	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	1·00	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	0·23	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	0·80	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·86	25th Feb. 1872	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·96	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Boda	Not received	Not received	2·10	11th Feb. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	Nil	ditto	0·87	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	6·19	ditto.	
	Mungledye	0·02	ditto	1·17	ditto.	
	Burpettah	Nil	ditto	0·53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	ditto	2·13	ditto.	
	Seebsaugor	0·45	ditto	3·42	ditto.	
	Jorehaut	0·10	ditto	2·09	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Golaghat	0·20	ditto	2·86	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·15	ditto	2·30	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·35	ditto	3·38	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	5·05	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Shillong	0·28	ditto	0·29	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	Not received	ditto	0·86	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Jaowai	ditto	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Nil	ditto	0·54	18th Feb. 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 25th Feb. to 2nd Mar. 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 25th	10	30·110	30·128	75·3	62·0	42	W by N	...	...	...	b
		16	29·928	29·946	82·4	64·0	31	W	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	30·020	30·039	74·5	68·7	74	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29·857	29·875	84·2	67·2	37	W S W	...	...	...	b
	27th	10	29·963	29·981	77·7	73·0	77	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29·846	29·864	86·5	69·0	37	S W	...	...	...	
	28th	10	29·963	29·981	77·1	74·0	86	S S W	...	...	C	b
		16	29·842	29·860	87·5	73·5	48	S S W	...	...	...	
	29th	10	29·955	29·973	80·5	76·5	82	S S W	...	...	C	b
	March 1st	16	29·838	29·856	88·7	77·0	56	S by W	...	...	...	b
		10	29·987	30·005	79·0	74·4	79	N N E	...	...	...	b
		16	29·913	29·931	88·7	70·5	36	N N E	...	...	...	
	2nd	10	30·069	30·087	80·3	69·7	58	N by W	...	...	CK	o
		16	29·965	29·983	84·7	71·7	50	W S W	...	...	...	
Saugor Island.	Feb. 25th	10	30·110	30·116	81	68	48	E N E	6·6*	...	...	b
		16	29·953	29·959	83	68	42	S S W	6·1*	...	...	b
	26th	10	30·031	30·037	82	74	66	S S W	5·3*	...	K	b
		16	29·873	29·879	83	75	67	S S W	10·7*	...	...	b
	27th	10	29·985	29·991	84	78	75	S W	13·4*	...	K	b, scuds
		16	29·859	29·865	83	77	75	S S W	17·7*	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	29·971	29·977	85	79	75	W S W	18·0*	...	K	b, scuds
		16	29·864	29·870	84	78	75	S	14·2*	...	...	b, m
	29th	10	29·963	29·969	85	79	75	S W	9·5*	...	...	b, m
	March 1st	16	29·865	29·871	86	80	75	S	13·3*	...	...	b
		10	29·986	29·992	83	76	71	W N W	12·7*	...	...	b, m
		16	29·905	29·911	89	72	40	N E	16·4*	...	...	m
	2nd	10	30·059	30·065	82	74	66	N	6·1*	...	N	m
		16	29·984	29·990	85	75	60	N W	5·3*	...	N	m o, u
Chittagong.	Feb. 25th	10	29·978	30·071	82	61	23	N	4·2*	...	...	b, m
		16	29·837	29·930	81	63	31	W	8·1*	...	...	b, m
	26th	10	29·948	30·042	77	68	60	N N E	5·0*	...	...	b, m
		16	29·807	29·900	81	67	44	W	9·3*	...	...	b, m
	27th	10	29·921	30·015	75	69	72	N	4·3*	...	...	b, m
		16	29·847	29·940	82	67	42	W S W	8·8*	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	29·903	29·996	81	72	62	N	3·4*	...	...	b, m
		16	29·817	29·910	80	75	78	W S W	5·9*	...	...	b, m
	29th	10	29·930	30·023	79	73	73	E	3·9*	...	...	b, m
	March 1st	16	29·834	29·927	82	75	70	S W	8·9*	...	...	b, m
		10	29·933	30·027	73	63	54	E	4·2*	...	...	b, m
		16	29·852	29·944	83	73	60	W	7·6*	...	...	b, m
	2nd	10	29·965	30·057	83	71	52	N W	4·1*	...	...	b, m
		16	29·874	29·965	85	71	40	W	7·1*	...	...	b, m
Madras.	Feb. 24th	10	30·083	30·113	83	73	60	E by N	6*	...	...	bc
		16	29·951	29·981	83	73	60	E	8*	...	...	b
	25th	10	30·058	30·088	83	73	60	E N E	7*	...	...	b
		16	29·940	29·970	83	73	60	E N E	13*	...	...	bc
	26th	10	30·010	30·040	85	73	54	E N E	6*	...	...	bc
		16	29·881	29·911	84	74	60	E by N	11*	...	...	bc
	27th	10	30·005	30·035	83	70	49	S E by E	6*	...	...	b
		16	29·891	29·921	84	72	53	E	8*	...	...	b
	28th	10	30·017	30·047	83	70	49	E by N	3*	...	...	bc
		16	29·912	29·942	84	72	53	E by N	8*	...	...	b
	29th	10	30·025	30·055	82	71	55	S by W	7*	...	...	b
	March 1st	16	29·905	29·935	85	72	50	S E by E	7*	...	...	b
		10	30·030	30·060	83	70	49	S E	7*	...	...	b
		16	29·901	29·931	83	71	52	S E	11*	...	...	b
Cuttack.	Feb. 24th	10	29·936	30·019	78	72	73	W	1·6*	...	...	fair
		16	29·873	29·955	89	68	29	N E	2·5*	...	...	fair
	25th	10	30·029	30·112	78	71	69	E N E	1·4*	...	...	fair
		16	29·863	29·945	88	68	31	S	2·7*	...	...	fair
	26th	10	29·949	30·032	79	71	65	W	1·1*	...	...	fair
		16	29·767	29·848	91	69	28	E S E	3·2*	...	...	fair
	27th	10	29·913	29·996	81	71	59	S S W	1·6*	...	...	fair
		16	29·768	29·849	92	70	29	S W	5·9*	...	N	u
	28th	10	29·913	29·996	78	65	46	S S W	3·2*	...	...	fair
		16	29·738	29·819	97	73	27	N N W	4·1*	...	...	fair
	29th	10	29·885	29·967	84	70	46	S W	2·5*	...	...	fair
	March 1st	16	29·753	29·834	93	68	22	S S W	10·8*	...	...	fair
		10	29·891	29·974	80	70	58	N N W	3·3*	...	...	cloudy
		16	29·796	29·877	91	71	33	E N E	7·3*	...	CK	
Akyab.	Feb. 25th	10	30·042	30·064	78	66	49	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29·906	29·928	82	77	78	W N W	2	...	...	b
	26th	10	30·010	30·032	75	65	55	E N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29·846	29·868	81	66	41	W	1	...	...	b
	27th	10	30·010	30·032	75	65	55	E N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29·846	29·868	81	66	41	W	1	...	...	b
	28th	10	29·957	29·979	79	69	58	E S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29·876	29·898	82	70	52	W N W	3	...	...	b
	29th	10	29·992	30·014	77	72	77	E	...	...	...	b
	March 1st	16	29·886	29·908	85	68	37	W	3	...	...	b
		10	30·020	30·042	78	71	69	E S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29·894	29·916	81	72	62	N N W	2	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30·017	30·039	79	72	69	N N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29·898	29·920	84	74	60	N N W	2	...	...	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 16TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. Θ	Min. Day.	Min. Θ	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. Θ	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. Θ	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Port Blair ...	100	Not received.																														
Madras ...	27	29 993	...	30·048	29·939	...	·019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·4	...	81·7	80·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	61	...	0·33	4
Vizagapatam ...	31	30 014	29·988	30·074	29·957	30 037	·117	104·0	21st	108 0	28th	100·5	81·4	6·5	74 9	78 4	75·7	78 9	80 8	78·1	16th	83·0	12·0	31st	71·0	64	68	61	59	67	0·10	1
Akyab ...	21	30·029	30 011	30·091	29·971	30·046	·120	...	...	...	...	...	77·7	14·7	63 0	71·4	67·6	70·7	77·4	70·1	28th	78 7	19·0	30th	59·7	74	80	77	60	79	0·09	1
False Point ...	18·7	30·103	30·089	30·147	30·061	30.115	·086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·3	66 0	73·5	75·1	70·5	...	...	...	...	...	76	83	73	69	80	Nil.	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·991	29·968	30 060	29·924	30·012	.136	130·5	25th	141·0	30th	124·0	85·1	25·2	59 9	71·7	62 8	75·3	80·8	67·8	31st	89·0	35·2	29-30th	53·8	68	89	59	45	80	0 05	1
Saugor Island ...	6	30 066	30·040	30·132	30·009	30 083	·123	130·4	20th	133·0	28th	127·0	76 9	17·9	59 0	63·2	61·3	70 9	76·3	64 5	31st	79·9	28·4	29th	51·5	77	91	72	61	86	Nil.	...
Chittagong ...	90	29·974	29·947	30 031	29·921	29·997	·110	135·1	18th	149·3	20th	129·1	79·3	24·2	55·1	67 8	59·5	71·1	75·0	65 8	18th	83 4	34 6	30th	48 8	76	90	71	61	82	Nil.	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	30 055	30 029	30·125	29·998	30 067	·127	133 0	23rd	138·5	16th	127·5	76 6	15·2	61·4	68 7	62 8	70·5	75·3	63 3	31st	78 5	21 5	29th	57·0	72	86	67	53	82	Nil.	...
Jessore ...	22	30 046	30 034	30·102	29 985	30·064	·117	...	...	...	...	...	78·5	24·9	53·6	65·3	55·4	72·1	74·4	59 2	21st	81 2	34·0	29th	47·2	77	95	65	56	93	Nil.	...
Dacca ...	35	30 031	30 006	30·092	29 974	30 051	·118	132·6	21st	138 7	20th	127·0	78·1	23 4	54 7	67·7	59·9	72·2	74 5	64 1	18th	81 2	31·2	29th	50 0	67	82	60	50	75	Nil.	...
Cachar	88·91	29 975	29·958	30 045	29 912	29·987	·133	121·3	24th	132 0	19th	115·0	78·3	24·7	53·6	64 9	55 9	65 7	76 4	61 6	19th	81·0	31·0	31st	50·0	79	92	81	54	89	Nil.	...
Hazareebaugh ...	2,014	28·003	27 988	28 053	27·956	28 017	·097	122·6	31st	129·0	23rd	90·0	71 3	19·8	51·5	60·7	54 0	63·7	68 4	56 9	31st	75·0	31 0	29th	44 0	61	74	58	43	70	0·43	2
Berhampore ...	68	30 004	29·980	30·070	29 942	30·023	·128	129 2	31st	132 0	28th	124·0	77·6	20 8	56·8	67·2	58·8	70·5	76 0	63 5	20th	80 5	30·0	29th	50 5	73	88	63	50	87	Nil.	...
Gya ...	400[illegible]	29 704	29 681	29·775	29·644	29·716	·131	112·6	25th	119·0	24th	98·0	74 2	20·8	53·4	64·0	55·3	67·8	72·2	60·8	22nd	80·0	33 0	29.h	47 0	66	80	61	49	76	1·46	2
Patna ...	179	29·880	29·859	29·931	29 823	29·909	·108	129·7	22nd	138 0	23rd	79·0	71 7	24·0	47·7	62·0	52·7	67·1	69 5	58 6	22nd	76 3	32·0	30th	44·3	60	64	59	55	61	0·14	1
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·892	29·873	29 956	29·839	29·899	·117	126·0	22nd	130·0	29th	122 0	73·6	18 7	54·9	64·0	57 5	65·4	71·8	61 2	22nd	77 0	28·0	18th	49 0	69	77	70	53	76	Nil.	...
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·432	23·419	23·447	23·412	23·450	·035	113·2	30th	122·0	22nd	92·0	53 9	18·1	35 8	43·3	37 7	48 8	46 9	40·0	24th	58·0	24·8	29th	33 2	73	84	59	68	80	Nil.	...
Goalparah ...	386	29·636	29·637	29·684	29·583	29·641	·101	126·2	22nd	136·2	23rd	122·2	74 2	19·7	54·5	65·3	57·3	68 7	71·5	63 8	30th	76·3	25·3	31st	51·0	74	91	69	61	77	Nil.	...
Shillong ...	4,792	25·379	25·377	25 411	25·339	25 391	·072	124 5	21st	140·0	20th	101·0	60·3	18·1	42·2	50·1	43 3	55·4	54·3	47.4	30th	68.0	29·0	28th	39·0	79	83	63	85	83	Nil.	...
Benares ...	262·74	29·819	29·796	29 882	29·773	29·826	·109	120·5	26th	128 0	24th	93 0	75·4	...	...	61·7	52 9	65 0	72·4	56 8	16-17th	80·0	...	...	...	76	92	67	56	89	1·25	2
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·177	29·162	29·226	29·143	29·176	·083	107·2	31st	115·0	23rd	85 0	69 2	23·1	46·1	57·6	48 8	59 8	65·8	55 0	18th	77 2	47·5	27th	29·7	71	86	67	52	78	0 82	3

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1871.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years ...	30·029	Mean temperature of 16 years ...	67·8	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	72	Mean rainfall of 16 years ...	0·10
Ditto ditto of 1871 ...	30·046	Ditto ditto of 1871 ...	69·4	Ditto ditto of 1871 ...	70	Actual fall in 1871 ...	Nil
Excess in 1871 ...	·017	Excess in 1871 ...	1 6	Defect in 1871 ...	2	Defect in 1871 ...	0·10

CALCUTTA,
The 29th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Directions.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair				
Madras	30·021	78·4	88	N 52° E
Vizagapatam	30·046	78·5	73	N 85° E
Akyab	30·051	71·4	45	N 11° W
False Point	30·121	71·7	61	N 48° E
Cuttack	30·075	71·5	45	N 56° E
Saugor Island	30·072	68·2	42	N 20° E
Chittagong	30·069	68·0	75	N 18° W
Calcutta	30·074	68·7	25	N 69° W
Jessore	30·068	65·3	28	N 4° W
Dacca	30·068	67·7	33	N 34° W
Cachar	30·070	65·1	30	S 60° E
Hazareebaugh	30·077	66·4	48	N 51° W
Berhampore	30·076	67·4	48	N 38° W
Gya	.....	65·0	18	N 29° E
Patna	30·070	62·5	5	N 35° E
Monghyr	30·062	64·4	43	S 78° W
Darjeeling	30·132	63·2	29	S 45 W
Gowalparah	30·040	66·4	45	S 86° E
Shillong	30·147	63·7	34	N 22° W
Benares	30·098	62·4	6	N
Roorkee	30·114	60·2	11	N 47° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 29th February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	22nd	29·950	82·0	65·0	132·0	73·8	64·6	58·2	0·60	W by N & N W	...	29·3	...	...	Clear.
	23rd	·989	83·3	64·5	132·8	73·9	65·6	59·8	·63	W	...	83·5	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 P.M.
	24th	30·020	83·4	68·8	135·0	75·0	65·2	58·3	·58	W N W & W by N	...	48·7	...	○	Clear. Slightly foggy at 9 P.M.
	25th	·009	82·4	62·0	133·8	72·5	62·6	54·7	·56	W by N & W	...	42·3	...	...	Clear.
	26th	29·933	84·2	64·2	131·8	74·0	66·8	61·8	·67	W S W & S W	...	47·6	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	27th	·893	86·8	68·2	133·0	76·4	69·5	64·7	·68	S S W & S W	...	93·4	...	...	Clear.
	28th	·893	87·5	70·5	137·4	77·5	72·5	69·0	·76	S S W	...	67·7	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.
	29th	·889	89·7	72·2	137·0	79·1	73·7	69·9	·75	S S W & S	...	54·8	...	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past eight days	...	27·7
The max. temperature during the past eight days	...	89·7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89·6
The mean humidity during the past eight days	...	0·65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·15
Ditto between the 1st January and the 29th February	...	3·04
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	1·28

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1872.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1872.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ north. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30·024
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 19th	30·198
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 8th	29·796
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·402
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·104
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·965
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·139
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	68·8
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 25th	82·3
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 11th	54·6
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	27·7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	77·3
Ditto ditto min. ditto	61·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	16·2
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	63·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month	59·3
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	9 5
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·511
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·63
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·08
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·73
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	132·7
	Inches.
Rained one day,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·22
Total amount of rain during the month	0·22
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during the month	0·19
Prevailing direction of the wind	W N W, W & N N E

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th February 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	102,739	1,63,054 7 4	14,946 13 2	806,165 20	4,77,618 2 3	43,781 13 3	58,728 6 5
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	127 6 2	11 13 7	.....	373 2 3	34 4 1	45 17 8
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	581,073	9,01,567 5 4	82,643 13 5	4,428,977 10	28,04,294 4 9	257,060 6 3	339,703 19 8
Total for 7 weeks ...	683,812	10,64,621 12 8	97,590 6 7	5,235,142 30	32,81,912 7 0	300,841 19 6	398,432 6 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,371½	2,14,009 7 1	19,617 10 8	815,662 30	4,54,542 15 7	41,666 8 9	61,283 19 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	167 4 2	15 6 8	.....	355 4 0	32 11 3	47 17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	714,899	11,01,243 7 7	100,947 6 5	4,728,207 30	28,21,466 14 2	258,634 9 3	359,581 15 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,799	15,174 7 2	1,390 19 10	58,458 20	16,924 12 0	1,551 8 8	2,942 8 6
Or per mile of railway	.....	68 0 9	6 4 9	.....	75 14 4	6 19 2	13 3 11
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	30,549	86,227 5 4	7,904 3 5	465,176 10	1,31,646 15 0	12,067 12 9	19,971 16 2
Total for 7 weeks ...	35,348	1,01,401 12 6	9,295 3 3	523,634 30	1,48,571 11 0	13,619 1 5	22,914 4 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,036	27,210 1 3	2,494 5 2	88,866 30	29,951 15 6	2,745 11 11	5,239 17 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	122 0 4	11 3 8	.....	134 5 0	12 6 3	23 9 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	35,383	1,37,030 10 5	12,561 2 10	320,634 10	95,324 4 2	8,738 1 1	21,299 3 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,520	21,359 13 3	1,957 19 8	105,775 27¾	19,202 10 5	1,760 4 11	3,718 4 7
Or per mile of railway	195	136 7 9	12 10 3	676 0	122 11 3	11 4 11	23 15 2
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	186,981½	1,22,442 2 9	11,223 17 4	554,967 35¼	1,28,244 7 11	12,755 14 11	22,979 12 3
Total for 7 weeks ...	217,501½	1,43,802 0 0	13,181 17 0	660,743 23	1,47,447 2 4	14,515 19 10	26,697 16 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,908	19,905 8 3	1,824 13 5	115,043 15	25,824 2 5	2,367 4 3	4,191 17 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	185	127 3 1	11 13 2	735 0	165 0 2	15 2 6	26 15 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	202,772	1,24,666 0 1	11,427 14 2	756,653 29	1,58,922 5 6	14,567 17 7	25,995 11 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 17th February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,215	1,189 4 3	118 18 7	20,291 20	653 8 0	65 7 0	184 5 7
Or per mile of railway	293	42 7 7	4 4 11	724 28	23 5 5	2 6 8	6 11 7
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	121,677½	17,818 4 3	1,781 16 6	245,516 30	7,275 2 6	727 10 4	2,509 6 10
Total for 20 weeks ...	129,892½	19,007 8 6	1,900 15 1	265,808 10	7,928 10 6	792 17 4	2,693 12 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,231½	1,368 12 3	136 17 6	12,980 20	405 9 0	40 11 2	177 8 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	330	48 14 2	4 17 9	463 24	14 7 9	1 8 12	6 10 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	127,697½	29,738 13 3	1,973 17 8	216,256 28	7,076 5 6	707 12 9	2,681 10 5

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 6, 1872.

No. 11 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month.

No. 2 of 1872.

A Bill to provide for the Extradition of Criminals and for the trial of offences in Native States.

Preamble.

Whereas various Courts have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India for the trial of offences committed by British subjects beyond such limits; and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to such Courts, and to offences committed by British subjects, beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Courts and Extradition Act, 1872":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1.) the principal officer representing the British Government in any Native State;

(2.) any officer in British territory appointed by the Governor General in Council to act as Political Agent for any place not forming part of the British territory.

"Native State."

'Native State' means, in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all States without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and, in reference to

European British subjects, it means the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Courts in Native States.

Power to establish Courts for trial of offences committed in Native States.

4. The Governor General in Council may establish Courts of Justice with criminal jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

Notification of establishment of such Courts.

5. The establishment of such Courts shall be notified in the Gazette.

The notification shall state:

(1.) What powers the Court is to have.

(2.) What is to be the course of commitment, and of appeal and revision to which the proceedings and judgments of such Courts are to be subject; and whether such Courts are in any, and, if so, in what, cases to report their proceedings to the Governor General in Council or to the Local Government for final orders.

(3.) What is to be the local area of the Court's jurisdiction within which they are to exercise the powers hereinafter described.

Every such notification shall have the force of law.

Appointment, powers and jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.

6. The Governor General in Council may also appoint any European British subject in any such State or territory to be a Justice of the Peace, and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Justices of the Peace by any law in force for the time being in British India. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court having jurisdiction over European British subjects any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

Confirmation of existing Courts and Justices.

7. All Courts heretofore established, and all Justices of the Peace heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council in any such Foreign State as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been established and appointed, and to have had jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act.

Extension of Criminal law of British India to British subjects in Native States.

8. The law relating to crimes and to criminal procedure in force in British India for the time being, shall extend to all British subjects European and Native, in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

Jurisdiction of Courts under Act.

9. The Courts hereinbefore referred to shall have the same jurisdiction to inquire into, try and determine all charges against British subjects, European or Native, charged with any offence against such laws, as Courts with the same powers would have in British India, subject to such rules as may be contained in the notification by which they are established or in any orders heretofore issued by the Governor General in Council.

Inquiries in British India into Crimes committed by British Subjects in Native States.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed in Native States.

10. All British subjects, European and Native, in the British territories, may be dealt with in respect of offences committed by them in Native States as if such offences had been committed in any place within the British territories in which any such subject may be or may be found.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be enquired into unless the Political Agent for the territory in which the offence is said to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into.

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Proceedings for compelling appearance of such offenders before officers having jurisdiction.

11. All such proceedings shall be taken by officers in British territory for compelling the appearance of such persons before the British officers having jurisdiction in the Native territory in which the alleged offences were committed as might be had in British territory for compelling the appearance in one district of a person charged with committing an offence in another district:

Provided that any proceedings taken against any person under section ten which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if the offence had been committed in British territory, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him in respect of the same offence in Native territory under this section:

Provided, also, that the Political Agent may give over any such person being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the territory in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

12. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section ten is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions taken or exhibits produced in a State in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, or exhibits filed before a competent judicial officer of such State, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, as though made or produced before such Court.

Extradition.

Arrest and removal of offenders in Foreign States not being British subjects escaping into British territory.

13. When an offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed in any such State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British territory, the Political Agent may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to an officer of such State to be named in the warrant,

if he thinks that the charge is one which ought to be enquired into,

and if the act said to have been done would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto,

or under any other section which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

The warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district in which the accused person is believed to be, and shall be executed in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Proceedure; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and officer named in the warrant.

Power to make rules.

14. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the authorities of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act I of 1849.	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	The whole.
Act VII of 1864.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 12.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive, sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to throw the existing law as to offences committed in foreign territory into a more compact and convenient form; to provide in a distinct manner for the establishment of Courts in Native States for the trial of British subjects; and to lay down the conditions under which Extradition can be enforced.

J. F. STEPHEN.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 3 OF 1872.

A Bill to amend Act XXIV of 1867.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXIV of 1867; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 3 of Act XXIV of 1867.

1. In section three of Act XXIV of 1867, after the words "Presidency of Bengal includes the territories which are or shall for the time being be respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and under the administrations of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah," the following shall be read:—

"and such other places within the territories of Native States and Princes in alliance with Her Majesty as shall be from time to time declared by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette to form part of the Presidency of Bengal."

Amendment of section 52 of said Act.

2. After section 52 of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

"*Explanation.*—When an Administrator General, representing or having taken out letters of administration to an estate, pays, sets aside in account, or otherwise deals with any of assets of such estate, at the request of an Executor or Administrator of such estate not in British India,

or, having declared a dividend or payment in full of the debts due by any estate which he represents, sets aside the funds to meet such dividend or payment in full on account of the creditors,

or, after payment of the debts due by any such estate, sets aside any of the assets of such estate to the account of a person entitled to a share in or legacy payable out of such estate,

there shall be and shall be deemed to have been a 'distribution' of the assets so paid, set aside or dealt with, within the meaning of this section, and of section 27 of Act VIII of 1855."

Act to be read as part of Act XXIV of 1867.

3. This Act shall be read as part of the said Act XXIV of 1867.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable the Governor General in Council to extend the Administrator General's Act, 1867, to places in Native Indian States in which, owing to the existence of a considerable European community, it is desirable that the Administrator General should be able to act. This has been done by providing that the "Presidency of Bengal" shall, for the purpose of the Act, include such places in Native States as the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare to belong to it.

The occasion has also been taken to clear up some uncertainty which at present exists as to the meaning of the word "distribution" in section 52.

J. F. STEPHEN.

The 7th February 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 1st February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1872.

An Act to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Establishment of reserve fund.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum; in Government securities or in any

securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta Municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the Trustees under this Act, and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts :—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities; the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district." "Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer." "Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality." "Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House." "House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place." "Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land." "Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar." "Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road." "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner." "Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed :—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy :—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners mayjudge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under whichhe is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry. and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Payment on account of Police.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

Estimates to be published.

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATH.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may, after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any outhouse, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense, incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materails or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any, Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the abovementioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

Class II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

Class III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard-room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	

Class IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	

Class VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

Note.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(Referred to in Section 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

Form A.—(Referred to in Section 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

Form B.—(Referred to in Sections 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

Form C.—(Referred to in Section 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordi[illegible] municipal purposes; and it is proposed to [illegible] of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships.

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, is by order of the President, published for general information :—

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to amend Act XXII of* 1855.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta a like indemnity to that which is given to the East India Company by section 61 of Act XXII of 1855, and otherwise to amend the said Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Indemnity to Port Commissioners against default of officers, &c.

1. The said Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Conservator or Harbour Master of the said port, or of any Deputy or Assistant of the said officers, or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, heretofore or hereafter done within the limits of the said port; nor for any damage or injury heretofore or hereafter sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other thing belonging to the said Commissioners within the said port which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the said Commissioners from an action in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the said Commissioners.

Repeal of Section 23, Act XXII of 1855.

2. Section 23 of the said Act XXII of 1855 is hereby repealed so far as the same affects the Port of Calcutta, but such repeal shall not affect any act done or liability incurred under the said section.

Commissioners may raise wreck, &c., and charge reasonable expenses.

3. If any vessel with or without cargo shall be wrecked, stranded, or sunk within the limits of the said port, the Commissioners may in any case cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed; or they may call on the owner, master, or consignee thereof, to cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed; and if the said owner, master, or consignee, when called upon, shall refuse or neglect forthwith so to do, the Commissioners, in that case also, may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed. Unless all expenses in or towards executing any works undertaken by the Commissioners under this section shall be repaid within one month after the completion thereof, the Commissioners may recover the same in the manner provided by the next succeeding section. The amount claimable and due under this section shall include all monies expended, reasonable remuneration for labor and for t[illegible] of the property and appliances of the C[illegible] and a further sum of twenty per [illegible] total amount so due in respect of mon[illegible] and of remuneration. If any dispute [illegible] concerning the amount due to the Co[illegible] under this section, the same shall be det[illegible] a Magistrate, who, upon application mad[illegible] that purpose, shall have power to deter[illegible] amount, and to award such costs as he [illegible] reasonable to be added to or ded[illegible] amount due under this section as he shall dir[illegible] and whose decision should be final.

Sale of property if unclaimed, or if expenses unpaid.

4. If the property recovered under the next preceding section is unclaim[illegible] or if the person claim[illegible] the same refuses or negle[illegible] to pay the amount due to the Commissioners und[illegible] the next preceding section in respect thereof, such property, if of a perishable nature, may be sold forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature may be detained by the Commissioners at the risk and expense of all parties interested therein and may be sold at any period not less than two months after the recovery thereof by public auction; and after the realization of the proceeds thereof, the amount due to the Commissioners as aforesaid shall be deducted therefrom and paid to the Commissioners, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to recover, on his applying for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of such property, or good reason to the satisfaction of the Commissioners be shown why such application was not made. Otherwise, such balance shall be held by the Commissioners upon trust for the purposes of the said Act V of 1870.

Vessels not to have more than five pounds of powder, &c., on board.

5. In sections 29 and 31 of the said Act XXII of 1855, from such time as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall notify in the Calcutta Gazette, for the words "fifty pounds" wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "five pounds," and the said Act shall be thereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Duty of police officers.

6. It shall be the duty of all police officers to give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of the said Act V of 1870, or of Act XXII of 1855, or of any bye-laws or rules having the force of law prescribed in accordance therewith. Any police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the said provisions, if the name and address of such person be unknown. Such person may be detained at the station hous[illegible] until his name and address shall be correc[illegible] ascertained.

[illegible]nstruction of Act.

This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act V of 1870, and of the said Act XXII of 1855.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report therein in one month :—

A Bill to provide for the due appropria[illegible] certain educational and charitable end[illegible]

[illegible]REAS there are at present [illegible] granted in r[illegible] for certai[illegible] ritabl[illegible]

g or capable of being appointed under the ument of endowment; and whereas it is dient to provide for their due appropriation management; It is enacted as follows:—

Vesting of endowment.

All moneys or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor, shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as hereinafter provided.

Appointment of trustees.

2. For every district in respect of which any such endowments have been made whereof at the time of the passing of this Act or thereafter there shall not be any trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment, the said Lieutenant-Governor shall nominate trustees in whom such endowments shall vest; provided that the chief executive officer of such district shall be nominated as one of the trustees in respect of such endowments. Such trustees shall have in all respects the same powers and responsibilities in relation thereto as if they had been appointed by the donor thereof under the instrument of endowment, and where there is no instrument of endowment, they shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Appropriation of endowments.

3. It shall be the duty of such trustees to take order that all endowments so vested in them as aforesaid shall be duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the respective donors thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained, and to invest the same in Government securities, and to apply the yearly proceeds or income thereof to the purposes aforesaid, subject in all respects to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor; provided that the trustees may, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, devote any portion of the capital sum or value of the said fund to any especial object for the furtherance of the above-mentioned purposes.

Suits in court.

4. Any person interested in the purposes to which any endowment, not being for a purely religious purpose, may have been intended may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the civil court the trustee, manager, or superintendent by whom such endowment may be administered, or any trustee appointed under this Act, for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, in [illegible] of the trusts vested in or confided to them [illegible] and the civil court may direct th[illegible] [illegible]ance of any act by such tr[illegible] [illegible]perintendent, and may [illegible] against such trustee [illegible] and [illegible] als[illegible] person to sue under this section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Provided that any trustee, nominated under this Act, shall not be liable for damages on account of any act done or omitted by him *bonâ fide* for the furtherance of the objects of the trust; and provided also that any costs which may be awarded against any trustee as aforesaid in a suit instituted under this section may, if the said trustee be found to have acted *bonâ fide*, be defrayed from the endowment vested in such trustee under this Act.

New trustees.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time nominate and appoint a new trustee or trustees for any endowment which by virtue of this Act has been vested as aforesaid, and also may at any time remove any trustee so appointed as aforesaid.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN some districts of Bengal there are certain educational and charitable endowments for which there are no properly constituted trustees. The present Bill is introduced to enable the Government to appoint standing trustees, who shall be responsible for the care of such endowments.

C. BERNARD.

The 2nd March 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 540R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th March 1872.—Babu Sasi Bhusan Bandyopadhyay, M.A., to officiate as Head Master of the Patna Collegiate School, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. S. Phillips, or until further orders.

The 8th March 1872.—Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Sub-division of Cox's Bazar, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, No. X. of 1870.

Mr. Herbert Hankey is re-appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Chittagong Division, from the date on which he took charge from Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley.

Mr. Ernest Montague Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Burdwan.

Mr. George [illegible] Makgill is re-appointed to be [illegible] Magistrate and Deputy Collector of [illegible]de, with effect from the date on [illegible] the 24-Pergunnahs.

[illegible]arch 1872.—Babu Dwárkánáth [illegible]ty Collector, Howrah, is appointed [illegible] 7, Act X. of 1870, to take order for [illegible]n of land required for the purpose of [illegible] the King's Road in that district.

[illegible] March 1872.—Mr. Francis Graves [illegible] to the Local Committee of Public [illegible]uttack.

Babu Uma Churn Ganguli, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Bagirhaut. In addition to the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class, with which he is already vested, Babu Uma Churn Ganguli is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Thomas Taylor Allen to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Bhaugulpore.

The 12th March 1872.—Mr. William LeFleming Robinson to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Rajshahye Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Edmund Weldon Molony, or until further orders.

Mr. James Sutherland Drummond to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, in the First Grade, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bankoorah, in the First Grade, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Skipwith Henry Churchill Tayler, or until further orders.

Mr. William Rea Larminie to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bankoorah, in the Second Grade, until the arrival of Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett, or until further orders.

Babu Hira Lal Mukurji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, to have charge of the Sub-division of Patooakhally, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dina Nath Adhya, or until further orders.

Mr. Albert Champion Mangles to officiate in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. Valentine Irwin to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, until further orders.

Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Burdwan Division, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

Moulvi Abdul Hye, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacca Division, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

Mr. William Charles Muller, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, is transferred to Gowalparrah.

Mr. James Pratt, M.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. Romesh Chandra Datta, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class.

Babu Akhay Kumar Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class.

The following transfers of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents in the Benares Agency are sanctioned, with effect from the 1st March 1872, *viz.*:—

Mr. Henry Jessi Lloyd, from Etwah to Mirzapore.

Mr. James David Sayce, from Mynpoory to Etwah.

" Ernest Frederic Joseph Porcelli, from Mirzapore to Mynpoory.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 6th March 1872.—Mr. A. S. Phillips, Head Master of the Patna Collegiate School, for three months, under paragraph 12, clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Alexander Manson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, for two months and twenty-eight days, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 26th instant, or any other day in the beginning of April next, on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 7th March 1872.—Mr. Robert Mason Towers, B.A., Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Sealdah and Howrah, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 8th March 1872.—Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Burdwan, for two months and a half, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 9th March 1872.—Moulvie Ali Husain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, for one month, from the 1st instant, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Leave Code.

The 11th March 1872.—Mr. Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the 23rd instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 24th ultimo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Captain Robert Cotton Money is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 1st January last, the day following the date of his arrival in India on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. Reginald Porch, C.S., is allowed eleven days subsidiary leave from the 4th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 12th March 1872.—Mr. Edmund Weldon Molony, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 23rd April next, to enable him to proceed to Europe on special leave, embarking at Bombay.

Mr. James Mackenzie, Collector of Stamps, Calcutta, and Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, for twenty months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

ERRATUM.

The 7th March 1872.—In the orders of the 5th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem, appointing certain gentlemen to officiate as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors—

For

" Babu Mohíní Mohan Ray, Jessore,"

Read

" Babu Mohíní Mohan Chakravarti, Jessore."

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1172.—*Fort William, the 8th March* 1872.—*Notification.*—*Public.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. B. Buckle to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 20th December last.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1753.—*Fort William, the 7th March* 1872.—*Notifications.*—*Accounts.*—Read the following :—

FINANCIAL.

No. 48.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 1st February 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1872-73, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and eleven pence half-penny (1*s.* 11½*d.*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

ORDERED, that the above despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 1639.—*The 6th March* 1872.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 2 under Section 46 of the Civil Pension Code :—

2. Absence on leave in or out of India is no bar to an officer's being admitted to pension or gratuity.

No. 1681.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following as Rule 2 under Section 85 of the Civil Pension Code :—

2. The above rule for the conversion of Rupees into sterling applies to officers under covenant, who are entitled by their covenant to pensions in accordance with the rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants; the covenanted rate of exchange for their pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to their pensions.

No. 1772.—*The 8th March* 1872.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following as Supplement C of the Civil Pension Code. The words "and Assistant Chaplains" in Section 3 (*c*) of the Code should be struck out :—

SUPPLEMENT C.

CHAPLAINS.

[The rules in this Supplement are now in general operation, except that the present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Bombay, when he has served his time for pension, will have the option of continuing to draw allowances on the old scale and abiding by the old scale of pension, or of drawing allowances on the new scale, or retiring, in which case his pension will be regulated by the rules in this Supplement. The present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Calcutta also is allowed an election (which he has not yet declared) between the old and the new scales of allowances and pension.]

Section **1.** Pensions are granted to Chaplains under the following rules :—

Residence and service.

Section **2** (*a*). "Residence" is reckoned from arrival in India in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, and from date of covenant in the case of a Chaplain appointed in India. It includes (1) time spent on duty, (2) privilege and subsidiary leave, and (3) time passed out of employ in India otherwise than on leave.

(*b*). "Service" includes "residence," and also all time spent on leave of any description; but no time before the beginning of "residence."

Retiring pension.

Section **3.** A Chaplain who has completed 17 years' residence *and* 20 years' service, or, if appointed before the 11th January 1854, 15 years' residence and 18 years' service, is entitled to a retiring pension of £365 a year.

1. Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, Bombay, or Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England often obtaining pension in India, should be careful to take with him the usual last-pay certificate.

Compulsory retirement.

Section **4.** A Chaplain must retire after 25 years from the beginning of his service, unless specially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, or of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

Invalid pension.

Section **5.** A Chaplain who is obliged, by bad health, to retire after completing seven years' residence, but before completing the periods of residence and service required by Section 3, is entitled to an invalid pension of £125-15-0 a year, or if he have completed ten years' residence, £173-7-6 a year.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

No. 1756.—*The 8th March* 1872.—In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1865, dated 15th March 1870, and to issue the following directions :—

The Stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive Stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single Stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive Stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive Stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional Stamps which may be either impressed or adhesive.

The impressed Stamps referred to in this Notification are the red and black printed Stamps, and the adhesive Stamps are those across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.

Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

The provisions of this Notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces respectively.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 245.—*Fort William, the 8th March* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * * * * *

Captain Everard Neal Digges La Touche, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

* * * * * * * *

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th March 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, No. VIII. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form the two following sub-districts, in the district of Furreedpore:—

A new sub-district, with head-quarters at Bhanga, shall comprise the thannahs of Deora and Sadderpore.

Another sub-district, with head-quarters at Gopalgunge, shall comprise the thannahs of Gopinathpore and Muxudpore.

The thannahs of Furreedpore, Talmah, and Bhusna will remain in, and henceforth comprise the sudder sub-district.

This Notification will take effect on and from the 1st day of April 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th March 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, comprising the thannahs of Ariadaha and Dum-Dum, and the Suburbs of Calcutta north of the Circular Road and Balliaghatta Canal, with head-quarters at Burranagore.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st April 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 360J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd March 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Das to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Azimgunge.

The 7th March 1872.—Babu Braja Mohan Prasad to officiate, until further orders, as Moonsiff of Jumooe, in Zillah Bhaugulpore.

The 8th March 1872.—Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell is appointed to officiate temporarily as Additional Judge of Hooghly, and is vested, under the provisions of Section 2, Act XIX. of 1871, with the powers of a Sessions Judge in Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 11th March 1872.—Babu Mahendranath Basu to officiate as First Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kailas Chandra Dev, or until further orders.

Babu Naffar Chandra Bhatta, B.L., to officiate temporarily as Second Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 12th March 1872.—Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, Additional District Judge of Chittagong and Dacca, on leave, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of those districts, and Additional District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. Arthur Levien to officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 7th March 1872.—Dr. Edwin Clement Bensley, Civil Surgeon of Rajshahye, for fourteen days, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Native Doctor Baroda Kanta Sen will remain in charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Station of Beauleah during Dr. Bensley's absence.

The 9th March 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abinash Chandra Banurji, for one month, from the 16th ultimo, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Jadu Náth Mallik, Officiating Subordinate Judge, and Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Moorshedabad and the Cantonment of Berhampore, for ten days, from the 15th instant, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Leave Code.

The 11th March 1872.—Babu Kailas Chandra Dev, First Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, under Section XVIII of the Covenanted Service Leave Code, subject to his making the declaration required by Financial Notification No. 3463, dated the 30th December 1871.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th February 1872.—Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson made over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Charles Edward Bernard this day in the afternoon.

The 9th March 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The 12th March 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Isan Chandra Ray, Officiating House Surgeon of the Howrah General Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

ERRATUM.

The 8th March 1872.—In the orders of the 5th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the

6th idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta—

For

"Lieutenant-Colonel Augustine Allen,"

Read

"Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Stewart Allan."

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 228.—*Fort William, the 4th March* 1872.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated 8th February 1872, are published for general information:—

1. The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gordon.

* * * *

Surgeon A. A. Mantell.

* * * *

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th March 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 16, Act VI. of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the Court of the Moonsiff of Toobkibagrah be held at Hajigunge, in the district of Tipperah.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entituled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Sutticare as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	,, Jumoonee ...	
	,, Chetowleah ...	
	,, Kankjole ...	
	,, Bahadurpore ...	
	,, Akbernuggur ...	
	,, Inayutnuggur ...	
	,, Mukraen ...	
	,, Sooltangunge ...	
	,, Umber ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	,, Sooltanabad ...	
	,, Godda ...	
	,, Umloo Mooteah	
	,, Pussye ...	
	,, Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muneeharee ...	
	,, Belputta ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	,, Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	,, Mohumdabad ...	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molissur as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah.	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the abovementioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Khederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th March 1872.—IT is hereby notified for general information that the following shall be the boundaries of the local jurisdiction of the Goalundo Small Cause Court in the district of Furreedpore, with effect from the 1st April 1872.

On the east, north, and west.—The river Ganges or Pudda (the boundary of district Furreedpore).

On the south-west and south.—A line starting from the banks of the river Ganges or Pudda, passing along and including the villages of Chur Gochdoho, Gochdoho-Sellimpore, Katooree, Maleekandee, Kismut Oorakandee, &c., Nynsook with tola Bend Nynsook, &c., Dillundee, Chur Dillundee, Chur Burmarra, and Koalee Janee, and closing on the bank of the river Ganges or Pudda.

List of villages comprised in the jurisdiction of the Goalundo Small Cause Court.

No.	Names of villages.	Thakbust Nos.	Pergunnahs.
1	Kunnyeda*	459	Kassimnuggur.
	Chur Deyoolee	462	Ditto.
	Arazee Deyoolee	467	Ditto.
	Khoord Gobindpore	464	Sindooree.
5	Chur Jypore	466	Shazadpore.
	Arazee Jypore	463	Ditto.
	Chur Pallund	465	Ditto.
	Bhabooeel	480	Umeerabad.
	Turpeykanisagr,* Kismut Bhabooeel	479	Bankipore.
10	Bissonathpore	478	Shazadpore.
	Majheeail	476	Ditto.
	Ag Pullund	475	Kassimnuggur.
	Bhabooeel	477	Mahomedpore.
	Palundo	487	Moobaruk Oojeeal.
15	Dhobagattee	481	Shazadpore.
	Ootur Baghabaree or Chur Baghabaree	488	Jehangeernuggur.
	Chur Gopalpore	486	Kassimnuggur.
	Bethoree	482	Umeerabad.
	Ootur Jabra	483	Ditto.
20	Jeteegram	484	Kassimnuggur.
	Chur Bhowaneepore	493	Mahomedpore.
	Debgram	485	Shazadpore.
	Chur Dillundee	494	Kassimnuggur.
	Chur Burmarra	507	Ditto.
25	Koalee Janee	508	Ditto.
	Dillundee	496	Ditto.
	Nynsook with tola Bend Nynsook, &c.	451	Ditto.
	Kismut Oorakandee, &c.	445	Ditto.
	Kattooree Maleekandee	437	Ditto.
30	Gochdoho-Sellimpore	433	Dhooldee.
	Chur Gochdoho	436	Ditto.
	Chur Buhurrakattooree	439	Shazadpore.
	Chur Ambarrea*	440	Umeerabad.
	Betca Bag Hatta*	441	Soojabad Kootoobpore.
35	Kookheelle*	456	Umeerabad.
	Naradoho*	457	Berhampore.
	Sohasrail* or Rakhalgachee	455	Soojabad.
	Goallund	458	Kassimnuggur.
	Soonyedanga	468	Tuppeh Bankipore.
40	Hoomorea	469	Ditto.
	Jypore	470	Shazadpore.
	Koosha Haut	471	Ditto.
	Sohasrail	472	Ditto.
	Burroo Billa	473	Ditto.
45	Aoo Pallund	474	Tuppeh Amropore.
	Burro Singa	454	Soojabad.
	Goallund	489	Soojabad Kootoobpore.
	Pooroolee	453	Shazadpore.
	Azazee Chitta Panooer Baghabaree	490	Tuppeh Amropore.
50	Gopalpore or Bagbaree	491	Kassimnuggur.
	Gurror Doar	492	Ditto.
	Seetulpore	452	Soojabad Kootoobpore.
	Dillundee	495	Shazadpore.
	Kamardanga	443	Umeerabad.
55	Ambarrea	442	Ditto.
	Buhurrakatooree	438	Shahjahanpore.
	Foorsutto with tola Bend Foorsutto, &c.	444	Kassimnuggur.

Note.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the Revenue Survey establishments in 1858-59, and as shown on their maps and records.

The villages marked thus* are reported by the local authorities to have been entirely washed away.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 99.

The 9th March 1872.

Notification.—Under the authority conveyed in Section XCVII of the District Road Cess Act of 1871, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to prescribe the following forms of annual estimate and accounts required to be prepared and kept under Sections LXX and LXXVII of that Act.

2. These forms consist of—

No. 1. Annual Estimate of Income and Expenditure, Parts I and II.
„ 2. Statement of Revenue Assessed and Realized.
„ 3. Cash Book.
„ 4. Cash Abstract Book, Parts I and II, Receipts and Expenditure.
„ 5. Register of Monthly Receipts and Expenditure.
„ 6. Annual Account Current of Receipts and Expenditure, Parts I and II, to be prepared by the Vice-Chairman.
„ 7. An account of Deposits.
„ 8. An account of Advances.

3. An extract from the entries in the Register, Form No. 5, for each quarter, will be submitted by the Vice-Chairman direct to the Account Branch of the Bengal Secretariat, Public Works Department, and also to the Commissioner of the Division, not later than the 20th of the month following that to which the entries appertain.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to rule, under the above authority, that the form in which the Collector shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements under Section LXXXVI of the Act shall be the usual form of Treasury Remittance and Pass Book in use in the Government Treasuries. The Lieutenant-Governor is likewise pleased to direct that the Accounts of District Committees formed under Resolution No. 1009, dated 23rd February 1872, (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under Notification No. 88 of the 4th current), but not under the District Road Cess Act shall be kept in the same form as those under the District Road Cess Act.

No. 1.

_____ District Road Fund.

ANNUAL ESTIMATE

OF

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR

Approved at a Meeting of the District Road Committee held on the

Number of Members present

Number who approved of the Estimate

Vice Chairman.

No. 1.—*PART I.*

_____ DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Estimate of Income and Expenditure from *to*

INCOME.	Estimate for Rs.	As.	P.
REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871—			
Cess on Lands			
„ on Mines, Railways, &c.			
„ on Houses			
Fines			
ROAD CESSES leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act ..			
RECEIPTS FROM TOLLS—			
Road Tolls			
Ferry Tolls			
Canal or River Tolls			
Grants-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund			
Sales of Produce and Stores..			
Fines			
Miscellaneous			
Total INCOME ..			

EXPENDITURE.				Estimate for Rs.	As.	P.
ON COLLECTION OF REVENUE—						
Establishment..						
Contingent Charges						
ON DISTRICT WORKS—	Rs.	As.	P.			
Original Works—						
Roads and Bridges						
River and Canal Works						
Maintenance and Repairs—						
Roads and Bridges						
River and Canal Works						
Ferries						
Establishment						
Tools and Plant						
Total EXPENDITURE ..						

	Rs.	As.	P.
Estimated balance on the			
Receipts of 187 -7 as above			
Total ..			
Expenditure of 187 -7 as above			

No. 1.—*PART II.*

_____ DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of the several items of Income and Expenditure as set forth in the Annual Estimate for 1872-73.

Sub-head of Estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Estimate for
		Rs.
	INCOME.	
ere enter, in consecu-ive order, as in esti-nate.]	[*Here enter details of each source of Income. Each Ferry and each Toll on each Road or Canal being separately entered. Also each grant from Provincial Funds and the chief miscellaneous items.*]	
	Total estimated Income ..	
	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
blishment for col-tion of Revenue.		
Original Works.	[*Here enter details setting forth proposed expenditure on each work during the year.*] — Total estimated cost of work. / Estimated outlay to end of current year.	
Repairs.		
And so on		
	Total proposed Expenditure ..	

Statement of Revenue assessed and realized

Particulars of source from whence to be realized.	Balance outstanding on the			Revenue assessed for each Quarter.									Total.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.
REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.													
Assessments on lands ..													
[*Here enter particulars of each claim.*]													
Total ..													
Assessments on Mines, Railways, &c. ..													
Total ..													
Assessments on Houses													
Total ..													
Total Assessments under District Road Cess Act of 1871													
Road Cesses leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act ..													
Receipts from Tolls													
[*Here enter particulars of each Toll Bar.*]													
Total Tolls and Road ..													
[And so on for each description of Toll]													

2.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

the 1*st* *to the*

Total to			Revenue realized in each Quarter.									Total.			Balance outstanding on the			Remarks.
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	(The total of Revenue realized under each head for each month should accord with the Cash Abstract Book of Receipts.)

3

NE

_____ DISTRICT

Cash Book for the

Date of Receipt.	No. of Voucher.	From whom received.	Receipts.						Head in Cash Abstract Book.
			Cash.			Bank or Treasury.			
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P	

3

NROAD FUND.

IC*month of* _____.

Date of Payment.	No. of Voucher.	To whom paid.	Payments.							Head in Cash Abstract Book.
			Cash.			*Bank or Treasury.*				
						No. of Cheque.	Amount.			
			Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	

No. 4.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Cash Abstract Book of Receipts for the month of

Revenue under District Road Cess Act of 1871.			Other Cesses.			Tolls.			Grants-in-aid.			Sales of Produce and Stores.			Fines.			Miscellaneous.			Deposits.			Advances refunded.			General Abstract. Sub-heads.	General Abstract. Total.		
1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9						
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	No. 1	Rs.	As.	P.
																											„ 2			
																											„ 3			
																											„ 4			
																											„ 5			
																											„ 6			
																											„ 7			
																											„ 8			
																											„ 9			
																											Total as per Cash Book.			

No. 4.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 4.

_____ *DISTRICT ROAD FUND.*

Cash Abstract Book of Disbursements for the month of _____

On Revenue Collection.		On District Works.				Deposits refunded.	Advances.	General Abstract.	
Establishments.	Contingencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishments.	Tools and Plant.			Sub-head.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.		Rs. As. P.
								No. 1 ...	
								„ 2 ...	
								„ 3 ...	
								„ 4 ...	
								„ 5 ...	
								„ 6 ...	
								„ 7 ...	
								„ 8 ...	
								Total as per Cash Book...	

Register of Monthly Rece

Estimate for the year.	Particulars.	First Quarter.									
		April.			May.			June.			Tota
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
	Income.										
	Cess on Lands										
	Cess on Mines										
	Cess on Houses										
	(And so on)										
	So far as assessed Revenue is concerned, this Journal will be posted from the Statement of Revenue realized; all other entries of Income will be posted from Cash Abstract Book.										
	[*Enter each Sub-head of Income as per Annual Estimate.*]										
	Total Income										
	Expenditure.										
	Collection of Revenue—										
	Establishment										
	Contingent Charges										
	Works—										
	_____										
	_____ [*Each work to be entered separately.*]										
	_____										
	Total Roads and Bridges ...										
	_____										
	_____ [*Same as above.*]										
	_____										
	Total River and Canal Works ...										
	Total Original Works										
	Repairs—										
	_____										
	_____ [*Each repair to be entered separately.*]										
	_____										
	Total Roads and Bridges...										
	_____										
	_____ [*Same as above.*]										
	_____										
	Total River and Canal Works										
	Total Ferries										
	Total Repairs										
	And so on, detailing the other heads of Expenditure.										
	[*The entries so far as relate to Public Works expenditure will be posted from the Statement to be submitted by District Engineers; all other items will be posted from the Cash Abstract Book.*]										
	Total Expenditure ...										

Balance from previous year.

The previous expenditure on each original work to be brought forward.

5.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

and Expenditure for the Year

Second Quarter.												Third Quarter.												Fourth Quarter.												Total of the year.			Grand Total.		
July.			August.			Sept.			Total.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Total.			Jan.			Feb.			March			Total.								
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

No. 6.—*PART I.*

_____ DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from *to*

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
BALANCE ON { Cash in hand ...						
BALANCE ON { Advances outstanding ...						
DEDUCT ... Balance at credit of deposits						
Receipts of the year.						
REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871 ... { Cess on Lands						
REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871 ... { „ on Mines, Railways, &c...						
REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871 ... { „ on Houses						
REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871 ... { „ Fines						
Road Cesses leviable otherwise than under District Road Cess Act						
RECEIPTS FROM TOLLS ... { Road Tolls						
RECEIPTS FROM TOLLS ... { Ferry Tolls						
RECEIPTS FROM TOLLS ... { Canal or River Tolls ...						
Grants-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund ...						
Sales of Produce and Stores						
Fines						
Miscellaneous						
Total ...						

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Collection of Revenue.						
Establishment						
Contingent Charges						
Outlay on District Works.						
ORIGINAL WORKS { Roads and Bridges ...						
ORIGINAL WORKS { River and Canal works						
REPAIRS ... { Roads and Bridges ...						
REPAIRS ... { River and Canal works						
REPAIRS ... { Ferries						
Establishment						
Tools and Plant						
Total outlay to be passed ...						
BALANCE ON { Cash in hands						
BALANCE ON { Advances outstanding ...						
DEDUCT ... Balance at credit of deposits...						
Total ...						

Passed for Rupees .....

.....
.....
} Members of the Committee.

No. 6.—*PART II.*

_____ DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the year _____ to accompany the Annual Account for that year.

Sub-head of Estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per Budget Estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
		INCOME.		
		Total INCOME ..		
		EXPENDITURE.		
		Total EXPENDITURE ..		

Vice Chairman.

No. 7.

Dr.....ACCOUNT OF DEPOSITS.....

Deposits refunded.	Amount.			Total.			Deposits received.	Amount.			Total.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.

No. 8.

Dr.....ACCOUNT OF ADVANCES.....

Advances made.	Amount.			Total.			Advances recovered.	Amount.			Total.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 100.

The 9th March 1872.

Notifications.—Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Bhaugulpore Division on the 29th February 1872, afternoon.

No. 101.

Mr. H. Joll, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the First Presidency Division on the 4th March 1872, afternoon.

No. 102.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the First Presidency Division, from the afternoon of the 20th February to the afternoon of the 4th March 1872.

No. 103.

Appointment.—Baboo Ghunnessam Bhuttacharjee, Probationary Accountant, Fourth Grader attached to the Akra Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is permanently appointed in that Grade.

No. 104.

The 11th March 1872.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are republished for information:—

No. 228 *of the 4th March* 1872.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated 8th February 1872, are published for general information.

* * * *

2. The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz* :—

* * * *

Captain J. L. Watts, R.E., ... 1 month.

No. 247 *of the 8th March* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Davies, of Infantry, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd December 1871 (date of departure on furlough 22nd December 1869.)

No. 105.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 122, *dated the 2nd March* 1872.—Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Bengal, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

No. 106.

The 12th March 1872.

Promotions.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishments in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1872 :—

IMPERIAL.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Engineer, First Grade.

McCullagh, Mr. W., Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, First Presidency Division.

To be Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.

Saunders, Sub-Conductor S. S., Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Dinapore Division.

To be Overseer, First Grade.

Guptoo, Baboo Bolychand, Overseer, Second Grade, Third Presidency Division.

To be Overseer, Second Grade.

Chatterjee, Baboo Chunder Coomar, Overseer, Third Grade, Cuttack Division.

To be Overseer, Third Grade.

Mozumdar, Baboo Beharyloll, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Sylhet Division.

Mookerjee, Baboo Tara Prosono, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Dinapore Division.

LOWER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Overseer, First Grade.

Banerjee, Baboo Madhub Chunder, Sub-Overseer, Second Grade, Purneah Division.

To be Sub-Overseer, Second Grade.

Chand, Baboo Kally Cant, Sub-Overseer, Third Grade, Sylhet Division.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 57.

The 8th March 1872.

Transfer.—Private W. Byrne, Overseer, First Grade, from the Cossye Division to the Soane Circle.

No. 58.

Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, who obtained leave* to Europe on private affairs, having left Calcutta on the 13th February 1872, will be borne as a Supernumerary on the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Bengal, in that Grade, from the above date.

* *Vide* Notification No 256, dated 28th November 1871.

No. 59.

The 12th March 1872.

Leave.—Mr. P. B. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Patna Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 18th March 1872.

No. 60.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 124, dated 2nd March 1872.—Serjeant H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, Bengal, Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 10th of January 1872, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian, in the same Grade, with effect from that date.

No. 61.

Posting.—Lieutenant F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to the Orissa Circle.

No. 62.

Erratum.—In Notification No 21, dated 16th January 1872, for sick leave for "two months and seventeen days," read "two months and twenty days."

IRRIGATION.

No. 63.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of an embankment connecting the weirs across the Braminee and Pattia Rivers, in the villages of Jubbra and Kuntia Kona, in Pergunnah Oola, and Buggut Bugwanpore, Manpore, Sokodopore, Janapore, and Sreebuntpore, in Killah Mudpore, it is hereby notified under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X. of 1870 that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 306 beegahs and 5 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by the Braminee and Pattia Rivers, and on the south and east by the villages abovenamed, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Jubbra, Kuntia Kona, Buggut Bugwanpore, Manpore, Sokodopore, Janapore, and Sreebuntpore.

No. 64.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the extension of the first range of the tidal canal, extending from the junction of the Gowakhally Khal with the river to Mouzah Rungeebasan, in the villages Latsal, Rajchuck, Poorbo Sreerampore, Banka, Rungeebasan and Palanpore, Pergunnah Mysadul, Zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring 289 beegahs 1 cottah and 15 chittacks of standard measurement, 4½ miles long and 200 feet broad, more or less, is required within the aforesaid villages of Latsal, Rajchuck, Poorbo Sreerampore, Banka, Rungeebasan, and Palanpore, Pergunnah Mysadul.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

TRANSFERS OF MOONSIFFS.

The 12th February 1872.—Baboo Pearee Lall Banerjee, Sudder Moonsiff of Patna, to be Sudder Moonsiff of East Burdwan.

Baboo Bolack Chand, from Bhaugulpore to Sudder Station, Patna.

Baboo Nitto Gopal Mullick, Moonsiff of Beergunge, to Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, as Second Moonsiff.

Baboo Sharoda Pershaud Chatterjee, Additional Moonsiff of Midnapore, to be Sudder Moonsiff of that district.

The 29th February 1872.—Baboo Poreshnath Sircar, B.L., Additional Moonsiff of Midnapore, to be Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong.

The 9th March 1872.—Baboo Keshubnath Bishee, from Buddergunge, Zillah Rungpore, to Kotulpore, Zillah West Burdwan.

Baboo Kasseenath Doss, from Kotulpore to Buddergunge, Zillah Rungpore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th February 1872.—Baboo Ananda Kumara Survadhikari, Moonsiff of Golaghat, in Assam, for one month, in extension of that granted to him on the 19th December last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 29th February 1872.—Moonshee Lutafut Hossein, Moonsiff of Arungabad, Zillah Gya, for one month, *without pay*, under Financial Notification No. 542, dated 4th June 1864. The Moonsiff's Serishtadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

Baboo Shitul Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Thakoorgong, Zillah Dinagepore, for six months, in extension of that granted to him on the 22nd December last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 2nd March 1872.—Moulvie Dadar Bukhsh, Moonsiff of Futtikcherry, Zillah Chittagong, for three months, *without pay*, under Financial Notification No. 542, dated the 4th June 1864.

The 6th March 1872.—Baboo Kaderessur Roy, Moonsiff of Khoolnea, Zillah Jessore, for one month, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Leave Code.

The 7th March 1872.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Moonsiff of Putuakhally, Zillah Backergunge, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 8th March 1872.—Baboo Seosurn Lall, Additional Moonsiff of Purneah, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of that granted to him on the 27th December last.

The 9th March 1872.—Baboo Poreshnath Banerjee, Officiating Sudder Moonsiff of Midnapore, for three months, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Leave Code.

The leave for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, granted to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Additional Moonsiff of Baraset, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th February 1872, page 465, has been converted to leave for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 7.

To all Civil Authorities, Lower and Non-Regulation Provinces,—(dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt., Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch.
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" E. Jackson,
Judges of the Court.

THE following instructions are laid down for observance by all Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court, when issuing Commissions under Section 175 of the Code of Civil Procedure (VIII of 1859) for the examination of witnesses resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission and not within the local jurisdiction of the High Court on its Original Side.

2. Such Commissions ought not generally to be directed to the District Courts, the terms of the law requiring that it be issued ordinarily to the Court within whose jurisdiction the witness may reside "and which can most conveniently execute the same." This language clearly points to the Courts of first instance with narrow local limits, so that on the one hand the labor of examination may be divided and may not accumulate on the District Court, and, on the other, that the witness may attend the nearest Court.

3. The Commission should therefore, in ordinary cases, and especially those issuing from Moonsiffs' Courts, be addressed to the Moonsiff within whose jurisdiction the witness resides, by whom, for the above reasons, the evidence can usually be taken more conveniently than by the Subordinate Judge.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 3.

To all Judges of Courts of Small Causes,—(dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1872.)

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson,
One of the Judges of the Court.

In supersession of the forms prescribed by Circular Order No. 12, dated 19th December 1862, all Judges of Courts of Small Causes are required to make their monthly returns of work to the High Court in the two forms sent herewith.

2. Where a Judge presides over more than one Court, he should show the work of each Court distinctly in the manner described in Circular Order No. 12, dated 23rd June 1865. The work, however, of two or more Courts, though exhibited separately, should not be entered in different statements; but should appear in different sections of the same statement so as to admit of the general results being exhibited in aggregate at the foot of the returns.

3. The Superintendent of Stationery has been furnished with samples for the supply of Indents, which should specify the number of Courts presided over by the indenting Judge.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, CIVIL.	No. 4, S. C. C.

Statement of Applications for execution of Decrees on the file of the Court of Small Causes of during the month of 187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11	12
Denomination of Court.	Pending at the end of 187 .	Applications filed during 187 .	TOTAL.	Executed completely.	Executed in part.	Struck off Judgment-creditor not proceeding.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 187 .	Three months and upwards.	Six months and upwards.	Cause of delay.

HIGH COURT, CIVIL.	No. 3, S. C. C.

Statement of Cases on the file of the *Court of Small Causes of* *during the month of* 187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		12	13	14	15
DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending at the end of 187 .	Instituted during the month of 187 .	Total before the Court.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed on default.	Confession, Plaintiff absent.	Confession, Plaintiff present.	EX-PARTE.		CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending at close of.	Of these pending over six weeks.	REMARKS. Including explanations regarding cases pending over six weeks.
									Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.				
1. Money cla ... ether on bond or other contract ...																
2. Rent of h																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL ...																

HIGH COURT, CIVIL.	No. 3, S. C. C.

Statement of Cases on the file of the Court of Small Causes of during the month of 187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		12	13	14	15
DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending at the end of 187 .	Instituted during the month of 187 .	Total before the Court.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed on default.	Confession, Plaintiff absent.	Confession, Plaintiff present.	EX-PARTE.		CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending at close of	Of these pending over six weeks.	REMARKS. Including explanations regarding cases pending over six weeks.
									Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.				
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract ...																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL																
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract ...																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL																

HIGH COURT, CIVIL.	No. 3, S. C. C.

Statement of Cases on the file of the *Court of Small Causes of* *during the month of* 187 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		12	13	14	15
DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending at the end of 187 .	Instituted during the month of 187 .	Total before the Court.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed on default.	Plaintiff Confession, absent.	Confession, Plaintiff present.	EX-PARTE. Judgment for Plaintiff.	EX-PARTE. Judgment for Defendant.	CONTESTED. Judgment for Plaintiff.	CONTESTED. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of	Pending at close of	Of these pending over six weeks.	REMARKS. Including explanations regarding cases pending over six weeks.
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL ...																
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL ...																
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL ...																

HIGH COURT, CIVIL.	No. 3. S. C. C.

Statement of Cases on the file of the Court of Small Causes of during the month of 187 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		12	13	14	15
DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending at the end of 187 .	Instituted during the month of 187 .	Total before the Court.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed on default.	Plaintiff Confession, absent.	Confession, Plaintiff present.	EX-PARTE.		CONTESTED.		Total disposed of	Pending at close of	Of these pending over six weeks.	REMARKS. Including explanations regarding cases pending over six weeks.
									Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.				
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract ...																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL																
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL																
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL																
1. Money claims, whether on bond or other contract																
2. Rent of houses																
3. Claims for personal property																
4. Claims for damages																
TOTAL																

Departmental Notices.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 31.

On the 5th instant Mr. Frederick William Kelly, Revenue Surveyor, Second Grade, doing duty in the Head-Quarters' Office, Calcutta, passed by the First or Lower Standard of Vernacular examination laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

D. C. Vanrenen, *Col., R.A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

Calcutta,
The 26th February 1872.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 33.

Mr. James O'Toole, Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is promoted from the Fourth to the Third Grade, with effect from the 10th instant.

D. C. Vanrenen, *Col., R.A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

Calcutta,
The 12th March 1872.

Notification.

Deputy Collector Baboo Kally Churn Ghose has been placed in charge of the Alipore Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. Cockerell,
Offg. Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office, Presidency Divn.,
Calcutta, the 15th February 1872.

Notification.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. Buckland,
Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office, Burdwan Divn.,
The 1st March 1872.

Notice.

Moulvie Abdool Ghufoor, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Sylhet Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

F. B. Simson,
Commissioner.

Dacca Commr.'s Office,
The 12th February 1872.

Notification.

Deputy Collector Baboo Nundkissore Dass has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

T. E. Ravenshaw,
Commissioner.

Orissa Commissioner's Office,
The 8th March 1872.

Notification.

Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner R. Lea has been placed in charge of the Durrung Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. Hopkinson,
Governor General's Agent, N. E. F.,
and Commissioner of Assam.

Gowhatty,
The 4th March 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 140C.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th April respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 8th April 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th April 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	6th May 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	6th June "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	4th July "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday,	1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...		16,000	12,600	28,600

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. Lane,
Secretary.

Board of Rev., Fort William,
The 26th February 1872.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1872.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a rupee.

AT	Date of Return from each District.	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use.			Pulses in Ordinary use.			Wheat.		Attah.		Janera, Jowar and such Grains.	
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort. Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Cheapest sort. Present price.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.
Districts in which the prices are same or nearly the same.													
Purneah ...	29th Feb. 1872	26	25¼	28	10	24	25	19	20	10½	10	31	30
Nya-Doomka ...	5th Mar. 1872	23	25	30	12	15	16	14	13	12	12	43	40
Rajmehal ...	4th "	20	21½	24	14	15½	25	16	23½	12	11	35	18
Hooghly ...	1st "	15	18 27/32	20	11	15¾	21	14⅜	13	12	8½	15 7/64	*
Howrah ...	1st "	13	20	19	14	19	16	17	15	11	9	*	*
Midnapore ...	29th Feb. 1872	25	24	27	17	17	18	10	16	8	10	*	*
Chittagong ...	1st Mar. 1872	16½	22¼	27	7	14¼	22	11¼	13	8½	9	*	*
Mymensingh ...	1st "	25	23½	33	10	14	30	15	*	7¼	9	*	*
Sylhet ...	26th Feb. 1872	26	35	42	14	21½	32	21½	13¼	9	14¼	*	*
Balasore ...	1st Mar. 1872	16	24	32	10	17	16	9	12	7	9	*	*
24-Pergunnahs ...	1st "	17¾	20	22¾	13¼	13	14½	14½	16	9	8¾	*	*
Bograh ...	1st "	22	33	35	10	13½	20	9½	15	7½	7½	*	*
Maunbhoom ...	1st "	20	30	28	16	20	20	16	16	12	11	*	*
Kamroop ...	29th Feb. 1872	20	20	26	20	13	22	13	22	6	8	*	*
Nowgong ...	29th "	10	18	18	10	25	18	12	16	5	8	*	
Districts in which all or most articles are cheaper.													
Bancoorah ...	29th Feb. 1872	20½	28	29	18¾	17½	21½	21	18¾	14	13½	35	32½
Bullooah ...	1st Mar. 1872	19	23½	27	8	12¼	25	*	*	5	5	*	*
Dacca ...	1st "	24	22¾	32	18	26 1/16	50	11 9/16	20	7 5/16	10	*	*
Cachar ...	1st "	24⅝	23 1/16	32	16	10⅜	17¾	13 5/16	13 5/16	6 7/16	8⅞	*	*
Cuttack ...	1st "	18	28	32	22	25	32	11	18	8	13	*	*
Jessore ...	26th Feb. 1872	20	24½	24	13	20	23	16	15	8	8	32	32
Patna ...	29th "	20	23¼	23	16	26½	32	17 11/16	22	10 13/16	*	*	*
Dinagepore ...	1st Mar. 1872	27	32¼	34	10	16¼	26	12 9/16	12	9⅞	10	*	*
Singbhoom ...	2nd Feb. 1872	32	33	40	16	28	25	13	22	10	12	*	*
Julpigoree ...	28th "	16	*	13	16	*	16	*	11	*	8		
Districts in which all or most articles are dearer.													
Deoghur ...	1st Mar. 1872	16	35	25	20	23	21	23	20	14	14	50	35
Furreedpore ...	29th Feb. 1872	12	20¾	26	14¼	25	40	22¾	29	8	10	*	*
Gya ...	1st Mar. 1872	21½	19⅞	24	24½	23 5/16	25	16½	22	13 3/16	20	31 5/16	36
Chumparun ...	1st "	25	20	27	12	16	17	24	25	16	17	20	21
Sarun ...	28th Feb. 1872	15	17¾	19	22½	16½	30	14¼	17½	10¼	14	27	20
Luckhimpore ...	29th "	7½	7	13	9	8	9	9	10	5	8	*	*
Districts in which some articles are dearer and some cheaper.													
Bhaugulpore ...	29th Feb. 1872	22 11/16	31½	25 15/16	21 7/16	47 5/16	24 9/16	27¾	21 7/16	20 3/16	17 11/16	50½	29 15/16
Monghyr ...	29th "	14	19	21	9	19	25	18	20	14	16	36	24
Burdwan ...	29th "	24¾	26	27½	11¾	23¼	24½	15½	15½	10½	9½	*	*
Beerbhoom ...	29th "	24	25½	29	*	28	30	17	17	12½	10	30	*
Tipperah ...	26th "	20	29	37½	8	17	32	10½	14	7½	7	*	*
Backergunge ...	26th "	16	22 5/16	22½	12	16	12½	*	14	7½	7	*	*
Pooree ...	26th "	24 15/16	30 3/16	27 9/16	17 1/16	15¾	18⅜	8⅞	10½	7	7⅞	*	*
Nuddea ...	1st Mar. 1872	16	25	21⅜	20	37 9/16	45¾	24⅝	16⅞	12 13/16	10 11/16	24	30
Shahabad ...	1st "	13	20	21	18	21	28	18	20	14	17	35	23
Tirhoot ...	2nd "	18	19	21	13	14	19	19	20	14	14	*	*
Rajshahye ...	29th Feb. 1872	13½	26¼	27 3/16	12	32	45	15	18	10	12	*	*
Maldah ...	1st Mar. 1872	26	28	27	15	27½	40	20¼	17	14	14	20	20
Moorshedabad ...	1st "	18	24	25	10	30	35	19	20	15	12	*	*
Pubna ...	1st "	15	24	30	8¼	32	52½	19½	24	10½	12	*	*
Rungpore ...	29th Feb. 1872	15	28½	25⅞	10⅛	14½	25⅞	16	20	8¼	9	35	50
Loharduggah ...	28th "	22	27⅓	25.	8	15⅔	16	15	14	9½	11	40	30
Hazareebaugh ...	1st Mar. 1872	12	21¾	25	12	25	22½	20¼	22	13	14½	*	*
Durrung ...	29th Feb. 1872	8	21	18	8	12	18	9	8	6	8	*	*
Seebsaugor ...	29th "	21	24	24	10	10	10	8	8	4	4	20	23
Darjeeling ...	28th "	8	13	14	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	40	40
Gowalparah ...	1st Mar. 1872	13	14	15	13	14	15	30	31	8	8		

* Information not supplied.

PUBLISHED for general information,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar.	30th ...	1 Box, Mr. R. Taylor, Oak Lodge, Dalhousie Hill, *vid* Loodiana, Punjab, India	... Meinam.
"	23rd ...	2 Boxes, M N	... Mahratta.
"	23rd ...	2 Cases, C. N. and Co.	... Dacca.
"	23rd ...	11 Bars of Iron, 8 Pieces ditto, } no mark	... Cathcart.
"	23rd ...	10 Cakes of Spelter, M	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Case, [G. A. & Co.] C. L. & Co.	... Oriental.
"	30th ...	2 Drums, [X]	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Bag, R	... Meinam.
"	30th ...	1 Bag, J E	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Bundle, no mark	... Hindoostan.
"	30th ...	2 Boxes, no mark	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Bag, no mark	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Parcel, [C B C]	... Burmah.
"	30th ...	1 Keg, [S. S. & Co.]	... Ditto.
April	6th ...	27 Cases, M Y	... Deccan.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 12th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Package has been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the date stated against the item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1872, April 27th ...	300 Cases, [J B B]	... Antoinette.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 12th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
Mar. 2nd ...	1 Case, [75] A. B. & Co.	... Order	... Killarney.
" 2nd ...	2 Cases, [63] A. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	16 Packages, [A R K, 827] B. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample, addressed	... Alfred D Burke	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample, C N C	... Carlisle, Nephew & Co.	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	... A. T. Beauon	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cups and 9 pieces, [J P C]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Cask, M & F	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, [M S M I] A B	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, [R. A. & Co.]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	13 Cases, [8913]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	4 Cases, [29] D	... G. E. Hotel	... Botanist.
" 2nd ...	51 Cases, [D]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, [D. S. & Co.]	... Dwarka Nath Sein	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	19 Casks, [29] E D J	... Order	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Crate	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	31 Cases, [F]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	23 Cases, J V G	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	100 Cases, [P. & Co.]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	40 Cases, [P] S. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample Case, [R A C] B	... Anstruther & Co.	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, S H A C	... Ahmed Woollah	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample, G S T	... Order	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1138—1)

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th Jan. 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.....	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	.....	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	297,486	
	Ennore ...	179,646	
	Covelong ...	.....	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ...	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	.....	
	Katmavady ...	.....	
Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin ...	.....	
	Total ...	577,132	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 8th February 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolli, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd May of 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR'S. OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

1. LOT.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryotts' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryotts' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situated in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGURH DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West—Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjan.
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 748 acres 1 rood and 3 poles, situate in Mouzah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the

rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
West—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 63 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, Roopeet land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4528	A/90 12783	100	Beharyloll Bose.
4529	A/83 69984	50	Tincowry Roy.
4531	A/96 42550	10	J. C. Cox.
4532	A/83 50005	50	Chumroo Sing and Narain Sing.
	,, 49796	50	
	,, 24659	50	
	,, 56411	50	
	,, 67731	50	
	,, 66800	50	
	,, 47533	50	
	,, 49671	50	
	,, 52625	50	
4533	A/85 78367	500	Shaik Tegally.
4534	A/86 80559	1,000	Coomar Sing Gyapershad.
	,, 67279	1,000	
	,, 76875	1,000	
4535	A/90 17736	100	Purno Chunder Dutt.
4536	A/86 73951	1,000	Messrs. L. W. Toulmin and Co.
	,, 85763	1,000	
	,, 85764	1,000	
	,, 85765	1,000	
	,, 85766	1,000	
	,, 85767	1,000	
	,, 85768	1,000	
4537	A/90 27739	100	Alla Bux.
	,, 58027	100	
	,, 58026	100	
	,, 58025	100	
4538	A/83 42366	50	Debandronath Dey.
4552	A/90 59336	100	Heraloll Seal.
4553	A/84 27157	100	Mohes Chunder Paul.
	,, 27158	100	
	,, 27159	100	
4554	A/90 41868	100	Heraloll Nundy.
	,, 41127	100	
	,, 41126	100	
	,, 41125	100	
	,, 35065	100	
	A/88 40271	50	
	A/80 31901	10	
	A/97 18458	10	
4555	A/86 69228	500	Rossomoy Ghose.
4556	A/88 64298	50	Kalachund Mondole.
	,, 66294	50	
	,, 65776	50	
	A/90 65812	100	
	,, 65813	100	
4570	A/86 92923	1,000	Bhugwan Doss Agurwalla.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4575	A/99 44565	20	Messrs. J. Davies & Co.
	,, 00792	20	
	,, 28692	20	
	,, 42136	20	
	A/81 23391	20	
	A/93 71229	10	
4576	A/84 95178	100	Roy Norendronath Chowdry.
4580	A/85 76684	500	Kissen Ram.
	A/83 59286	50	
4581	A/93 59653	50	Praunauth Roy Chowdry.
	,, 59654	50	
	,, 59657	50	
	,, 78847	50	
4588	A/80 04062	10	Tara Dutt.
4590	A/86 81810	1,000	Kadernath Mitter.
	A/90 66051	100	
	,, 67307	100	
	,, 44996	100	
4591	A/84 39546	100	Bindrabun Raveteepershad.
	,, 34367	100	
	,, 50942	100	
4592	A/83 33938	50	J. D. White.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4539	A/96 40349	10	Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co.
4540	A/80 61177	10	Mr. J. Toonee.
4541	A/50 28827	10	Messrs. Bennett and Co.
4542	A/57 95741	50	Luckhmeechund Rakhickha.
	A/81 18926	50	
4544	A/57 85512	50	Mirza Ibrahim Beg.
4546	A/94 57926	20	Ismail Khan.
4547	A/57 78151	50	Rundhaie Lal.
4549	A/06 16857	10	Benudbehary Sing.
4550	A/98 44887	10	Nobinchund Bural.
4551	A/93 92999	20	Bistoo Doss Ghose.
	A/6 85938	10	
4557	A/93 80835	20	Dwarkanath Bhunjo.
	A/97 91100	10	
	A/98 24632	10	
4558	A/80 91015	10	Briznath Sing.
4562	A/97 51066	10	Hurronath Seal.
4564	A/84 34298	100	Pitumber Shaba.
4567	A/69 63913	10	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co.
	A/93 37019	20	
	A/83 56301	50	
	,, 56302	50	
4568	A/90 31971	100	J. Gibbon.
4569	A/88 63597	50	Doorgadoss Doss and Woomachurn Doss.
4571	A/93 77284	20 each.	Messrs. James Anderson & Co.
	,, 39028		
	A/94 69484		
	,, 11426		
4582	A/82 03042	20	Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty.
	,, 76252	20	
4583	A/95 93304	10	Juggobundhoo Goopto.
4585	A/97 41857	20	Hajee Hossein Ali.
4586	A/98 82517	20	A. J. Oldham.
4589	A/48 64734	10	C. T. Davies.

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4543	A/21 13399 A/31 69397	10	Koylas Chunder Banerjee.
4545	A/79 09130 A/96 72090	10	Auttol Behary Paul.
4548	A/67 94150 ,, 94151	50	Ramessur Mookerjee.
4559	A/93 05682 ,, 05681	20	Rahamuth Khow.
4560	A/88 35884 ,, 35585	50	Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.
4561	A/69 90842 A/96 34908	10	Gunganarain Dhur.
4563	A/93 65244 ,, 65243	20	Syed Hossein.
4574	A/93 81902 A/78 75564	20	J. P. Hicks Lyne.
4577	A/93 51072 ,, 51071 A/71 87155 ,, 87147	20 20	Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers & Co.
4578	A/79 03518 A/96 61290	10	Tameezuddeen, Ahamud.
4579	A/96 95255 ,, 95399	10	Kallypuddo Chuckerbutty.
4584	A/31 18877 A/67 14935	10	Hurkuru Doss, Ramchurn Doss.
4587	A/93 09946 ,, 79694	10	Messrs. P. S. D'Rozario & Co.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 11th March 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Fourth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৫ মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৪ আপ্রিল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের তৃতী ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৫ মার্চ।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 9th March 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	5	0	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	1	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	Boats drawing 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	4	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 11th March 1872 above zero 4 feet 10½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 11th March 1872.

Insolvent Notice.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Charles Henry Compton, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 26th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gray and Sen, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th February 1872.

In the matter of Sewchurn Ram and Dabeeloll, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvents were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Alfred William Cave, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Martha Herring, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 7th day of March, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Robertson, Orr, Harriss, and Francis, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Adjodiapersaud and Bindapersaud, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 29th day of February last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Parke Pittar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 22nd day of November 1871 to the 29th day of February last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of William Frederick Fergusson and others, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the first day of July 1855 to the 29th day of February last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Chundernauth Shaw, and Nundohurry Shaw, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 15th day of May 1871 to the 29th day of February last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Thomas Gaynor, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,260-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of George Richmond Ferris, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,359-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas four per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in

proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Alexander Grant Glass, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,864-0-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of William Richard Ford, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,320-8-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Nilrutton Holdar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,037-10-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Muddoo Soodun Auddy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,835-12-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Johann Anton Hoffman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 2,816-10-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas fifteen per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Golaum Hossain Virjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 4,499-10-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas fourteen per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Edward Pittis, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,684-15 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Henry Edward Braddon, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,375-5-4 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of

annas twelve per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Maudub Chunder Rooder, Woomes Chunder Mitter, and Beer Chunder Mitter, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 15,731 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 5-8 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12*th March* 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 P.M.	13th Mar.	*Golconda.*
France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	7 „	18th „	*Meinam.*
The Straits and Hong-Kong.	7 „	15th „	*Hindoostan and Glenartney.*
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 „	17th „	*Burmah.*
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellecherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay.	7 „	13th „	*Asia.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 15th March 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 14th.

3. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Ré-union, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 12*th March* 1872.

Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9*th March* 1872.

Alderman, G. R.
Abram Thundelhagan.
Archer, A. O.
Andrews, J.
Blain, W.
Barter, J. H.
Boase, J.
Boileau, T.
Bernard, Captain.
Bridgnell, Mrs.
Bartlett, Mrs. S.
Brodie, M.
Beverley, G. W.
Curtis, A.
Conolly, Lieut. A.
Canian, J.
Cunningham, F. E.
Castello, A. J.
Courtney, Dr.
D'Silva, G.
Dickenson, J. C.
Dunne, Mrs.
Drageon, Mrs. L.
D'Souza, E. L.
Dumas, S.
Dawson, G. F.
Darwood, J.
D'Silva, G.
Findon, Mrs. C.
Fanshawe, A. N.
Fleury & Co.
Fisher, Mrs. F.
Frazer, Mrs. E.
Grant, J. W.
Garnett, Capt. A. P.
Gore, Capt. F. A.
Geraldine.
Graham, C.
Green, Mrs. L.
Godino, J.
Heron, D.
Harriss, J.
Hill, A. D.
Hunt, G.
Hinde, H. M.
Jenkins, Lieut.-Col. J. H.
Jebson & Co.
Jackson, H. B.
Joseph, Mr.
Joseph, Mrs. R.
Killery, Mrs.
King, Mrs. J. F.
Lee, J. P.
Leggatt, Mrs. A. T.
Millar, J. B.
Murray, K.
Marselli, Capt.
Mainwarning, Col. G.
McKoy, T. P.
Moyaries, Miss L.
Malone, T.
McPhaie, J. W.
McIntyre, J.
Mass, T.
Murray, J. A. P.
Martin, Mr. A.
North, Mrs. J.
Nesbitt, Mrs.
Nicholls, Col. J. E. T.
O'Connor, C. J.
O'Connell, Col. P.
Parker, V. C. E.
Packe, Mrs. C. F.
Riechurn Mullick.
Reid, R. L.
Redford, Mrs.
Randall, Lieut.-Col. W. L.
Radford, Mrs.
Sheringham, Lieut.
Small, J.
Schlachter, J.
Shead, J.
Smith, A. E.
Smith, J.
Tonkin, Lieut. W. P.
The Landlord, 1, Creek Row.
Thomson, R.
Tyrrell, Armour Sergt. T.
Turner, P.
Thomas, T. W.
Watkins, Mrs. E.
Watkins, J. H.
Williamson, Mrs. J.
Wright, S.
Wells, Miss.
Watson, J. E.
Woodroffe, G. & Co.
Winser, Dr.
Wood, Esq.
White, R.
Young, Miss E.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-master of Calcutta.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

PHULTA Ghât Ferry Collections for the year beginning 1st April 1872, and ending 31st March 1873, to be sold by auction at Geyrettee Inspection House on the 25th March at 10 A.M.

Rs. 100 earnest money to be deposited by all bidders, and Rs. 1,000 by the purchaser, and the remainder to be paid in equal monthly instalments.

G. RAYNER,
Exe. Engr., 1st Divn., G. T. R.

BURDWAN,
The 11*th March* 1872.

Department of Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right of collecting the authorized tolls on the Buxee and Gyeghattee Navigation Channels, for the year ending the 31st March 1873, will be sold by public auction at the Office of the Executive Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs Division, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 21st March 1872, at 11 A.M.

Each intending bidder will be required to deposit before the sale commences the sum of Rs. 100, which will be returned to him in the event of his bid not being accepted; the deposit of the highest bidder will be returned on the receipt of security equal to the amount of one-fourth of his bid.

This cancels the previous notice advertising the sale to take place on the 25th instant at Raneegunge.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Selye Division,
Raneegunge.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, সন হালের ২১ মার্চ তারিখে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘন্টার সময় মোকাম কলিকাতার রাইটর্স বিলডিং নামক বাটিতে ২৪ পরগনার ডিবিজনের একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়র সাহেবের আপিসে রূপনারায়ণ ও দামোদর নদের মধ্যবর্ত্তী বাকসী ও গাইঘাটী নামক খাল সন ১৮৭২ সালের ১লা আপ্রেল অবধি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ৩১ মার্চ পর্য্যন্ত এক বৎসরের নিমিত্ত মাসুল আদায়ের ইজারা প্রকাশ্য নীলামে বিলি করা যাইবে।

প্রত্যেক নীলাম ডাকনিয়া ব্যক্তিকে নীলাম আরম্ভের পূর্ব্বে ১০০৲ শত টাকা আমানত করিতে হইবে এবং যাহাদিগের ডাক অগ্রাহ্য হইবে, তাহাদিগের আমানতি টাকা ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে এবং উচ্চ পণের নীলাম ডাকনীয়া ব্যক্তির আমানতি টাকা ইজারার ডাকের সিকি পরিমাণে জামিনী টাকা আদায় দিলে ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে।

এই নুটীস দ্বারায় পূর্ব্বলিখিত রাণীগঞ্জ মোকামে নীলাম করা রদ হইল।

উপরুক্ত বিষয়ের অন্যান্য সংবাদ নিম্নস্বাক্ষরিত সাহেবের সমীপে প্রাপ্ত হইবে।

এ. জে, হিউজ, সি, ই,
একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সিলাই ডিবিজান,
রাণীগঞ্জ।

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the undermentioned lime quarries, situated in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, for three years, commencing from the 1st April 1872 and ending with the 31st March 1875 A.D., will be put up to public auction on the 30th March 1872, at 12 A.M., at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Shillong, at the upset price mentioned opposite the mehals. The rent payable half-yearly in advance. Further particulars regarding lime quarries can be obtained by application to the undersigned :—

No.	Name of quarries.	Where situated.	Upset price.
			Rs. As.
1	Patharea Cherra ...	Bhawul in Khasi Hills	6,015 0
2	Romsemdemreski ...	Maharam in ditto ...	795 0
3	Nokorea Cherra ...	Malaichamok in ditto	500 0
4	Oolhmee Cherra ...	Jynteah Hills ...	5,000 0
5	Leemussoochu ...	Ditto ...	805 0
6	Mooralee Cherra ...	Ditto ...	206 0
7	Nongtholong ...	Ditto ...	1,006 0
8	Roopnath	Ditto ...	1,506 0
9	Choon Cherra, Lelting Cherra, and Rowye.	Ditto ...	14,500 0

J. B. SHADWELL,
Extra Asst. Commr., in charge.
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
The 26th February 1872.

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the estate of the late MR. E. ROSMOND, who held the post of Inspector in the Sarun Police, and who died intestate on the 24th January 1872, have been placed in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

A. HOPE,
Judge.
SARUN,
The 24th February 1872. (1122—4)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE Estate of Henry Williams, Head Accountant in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, has come under charge of this Office.

All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.
4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1872. (1132—1)

Dulcherra Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Mission Row, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' report, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

YOUNG, GRAY & Co.,
Secretaries.
The 9th March 1872. (1137—2)

To be peremptorily sold on Saturday, the ninth day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, in pursuance of the decree made by the said High Court on the third day of March last, in the suit No. 83 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Eliza White is plaintiff, and Ramloll Mookerjee is defendant.

The estate and interest of the said defendant Ramloll Mookerjee as mortgagee, under and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made between Hurrynarain Day of Cornwallis Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, of the one part, and the said Ramloll Mookerjee of the other part, and which Indenture of mortgage was executed in order to secure the said Ramloll Mookerjee, his heirs, representatives, and assigns repayment by the said Hurrynarain Day, his heirs, representatives, and assigns of the principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand on the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum by quarterly instalments. All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation about sixteen cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 4, Callyprosaud Dutt's Street, in Sonagachee, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Government road called Callyprosaud Dutt's Street; on the south by the family dwelling-house of the late Mothoormohun Some; on the east by the dwelling-house of Surroopchunder Dutt; and on the west by the tenanted land of Nobinchunder Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of land held under a mourosee pottah, containing by estimation about two biggahs seven cottahs and eight chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Sulkea, in the district of Howrah, on the banks of the river Hooghly, and bounded as follows:—on the south by a Government drain and the house and premises occupied by the Howrah police section; on the west by the land of Juttedalhurry Holdar; on the north by the wall and land of Burnoo Khansamah; and on the east by the river Hooghly.

Also all that undivided one-fifth part or share, the whole being divided into five equal parts or shares of, in, and to all that dwelling-house, together with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation about two cottahs and four chittacks, situate and being on the west side of and numbered in Sibnarain Dass's Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—on the south by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain and Rooparain Sircar, deceased; on the east by the tenanted house and premises of the late Gungadhur Bhuttacharjee; on the north by the family dwelling-house of Madhub Chunder Roodur; and on the west by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with the tank therein, containing by estimation about ten biggahs and ten cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 710, holding No. 223, sub-division No. 13, division No. 3, at Talpooker, Baleaghattah, in Mouzah, Soorah, in Deehee Punchannogram, in the Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded on the south by the Government public road called Baleaghattah road; on the east by Talpooker lane; on the north by the house of Shaik Lall Mahomed; and on the west by the dwelling-house of the late Moonshee Hadaet Hossain.

Also at that piece or parcel of tenanted land known as Babee's Garden, containing by estimation about two cottahs, situate and being in Lower Circular Road in 24-Pergunnahs, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Government lane and the house of Sheik Baboo Meah; on the south by the Government drain; on the east by the public road called the Circular Road and drain; and on the west by the tenanted land of the said Hurreenarain Day.

And also all that piece or parcel of land known as Babee's Baugan, containing by estimation about six cottahs, situate at Lower Circular Road, in Deehee Punchannogram, holding No. 1166, division 3, sub-division 22, and bounded on the north by the tank and land of the said Hurrynarain Day; on the south by the Government drain; on the east by the tenanted land of Bromomoye Dossee; and on the west by the house of Puddoo Meah, and the road called the Circular Road, and of and in the decree made by the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine in the suit No. 189 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein the said Ramloll Mookerjee is plaintiff, and the said Hurrynarain Day is defendant, and which suit was instituted by the said Ramloll Mookerjee for recovery of the said principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand and interest then due on the said Indenture of mortgage in pursuance of the covenant for payment contained in the said judicature of mortgage, and by which decree the said Hurrynarain Day was ordered and decreed to pay to the said Ramloll Mookerjee the sum of Rupees forty-three thousand and eighty-nine two annas and eleven pie for principal and interest including (quarterly rents) at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the said third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequent interest on the principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the date of realization and costs on scale No. 1, with interest thereon from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Note.—The two last mentioned properties, known as Babee's Garden, are subject to a prior mortgage, no part of the principal, interest, and costs payable under the decree has been realized.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply to the Office of Messrs. Gillanders and Company, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. Belchambers,
Registrar.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction;
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 28th February 1872. (1124—2)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 5th March 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,40,509	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 3,47,48,177 7 5	5,53,46,639	3	5
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs. 2,05,98,461 12 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,18,56,447	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		11,10,039	13	9
Sundries		9,09,490	5	5
		10,27,63,126	9	6

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities		90,35,223	4	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		82,00,422	14	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,47,57,373	12	9
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,12,45,686	8	8
Dead Stock		11,87,977	0	7
Stamps		13,864	2	0
Balances with other Banks		4,66,784	3	7
Sundries		1,54,320	6	3
		5,50,61,652	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,60,24,464 3 9	4,77,01,474	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,16,77,010 1 0			
		10,27,63,126	9	6

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 7th March 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

(1134—1)

TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 66 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Rajmohun Dutt is plaintiff and Hemchunder Mitter and another are defendants, dated thirteenth February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of March instant, at the hour of two o'clock, the following property :—

1st.—All that undivided half part or share of the defendant Hemchunder Mitter, of, and in the rented godown No. 22, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with twelve cottahs of land, more or less, bounded on the north by the house of Juttadharee Haldar; on the east by Clive Street; on the south by the lane which runs between Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb's godown and this godown; and on the west by Keshublall Dey's godown, subject to the rights of one Rajendro Dutt, the first mortgagee of the said premises.

2nd.—All that one moiety of the defendant Hemchunder Mitter, of, and in the land No. 147, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, containing seven cottahs, bounded as follows: on the west by the Chitpore Road; on the east by Russicklall Mitter's rented house; on the north by Rajah Rajbullub Dey's Street; and on the south by Kally Mookerjee's land.

3rd—All that house and land No. 144-9, Chitpore Road, at Bagbazar, bounded as follows: on the north by Russicklall Mitter's house; on the east by Nilmoney Chuckerbutty's house; on the south by Khellut Chunder Ghose's house; and on the west by Muddenmohun Tagore's Rashbatty and house of the defendant.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of Messieurs Bose and Haldar, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at No. 2, Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street.

R. BELCHEMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 7th March 1872. (1139—1)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 40 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and dated the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Degumber Mitter, Hurrymohun Roy, and Pearymohun Roy, are plaintiffs, and Nittogopaul Chatterjee and Russickloll Chatterjee are defendants, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the sixth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say :—

All that brick-built house and premises, No. 18-3, in Baheer Simlah, north of Sukeas Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with the land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected, measuring four cottahs and nine chittacks or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by a tank, now the property of Nobinchunder Bose; on the South now by Sukeas Street; on the East now by the house of Nundoram Gope; and on the West now by the house of Kessubchunder Ghose.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Mr. Charles William Hatch, Attorney for the plaintiffs, No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 6th March 1872. (1135—2)

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Twenty-third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 20th March, at 4 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1871, to declare a dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

The 11th March 1872. (1136—2)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,500	1,48,85,900	1,20,86,200	1,30,13,100	14,500	34,25,200	8,77,000	2,49,98,500	...	1,02,58,600	4,08,96,700	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,50,000	13,57,11,234
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 29th February 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 29th February 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2,15,000	.....	.....	.....	2,15,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,600	26,400	...	5,500	.....	7,64,200	...	.....	2,83,500	.....	.....	12,000	11,14,200
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,500	1,48,85,900	1,21,08,800	1,30,39,500	14,500	34,30,700	8,77,000	2,57,62,700	...	1,02,58,600	4,13,95,200	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,62,000	13,70,40,434
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	.....	500	1,26,000	43,500	81,600	...	.....	.....	.....	...	22,74,200	1,51,000	2,21,000	.....	.....	28,97,800
Balance on 29th February 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,000	1,47,59,900	1,20,65,300	1,29,57,900	14,500	34,30,700	8,77,000	2,57,62,700	...	79,84,400	4,12,44,200	20,60,000	33,11,000	36,62,000	13,41,42,634

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Dec. 1871—Enfaced from India 1,288 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,258 lakhs.
From 1st Jan. 1872 to 15th Jan. 1872 ditto ditto 34 „ ditto ditto ... 25 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 27 „ ditto ditto ... 31 „
From 1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb. „ ditto ditto 10 „ ditto ditto ... 12 „
From 16th „ „ to 29th „ „ ditto ditto 13 „ ditto ditto ... 29 „

1,372 — 1,355 lakhs.
1,355

Balance against India ... 17 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th March 1872.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1133—1)

Public Zemindari Sale.

THE right, title, and interest of Ramsewak Missir and Raghonandan Missir, deceased, and Jadoonandan Missir, Insolvents, in the following valuable zemindaries, situate in the District of Ghazipore, in the North-Western Provinces, now vested in the Official Assignee, will be put up to auction sale at Ghazipore, adjoining the Collectorate compound, at noon on Friday, the 15th day of March 1872, by the undersigned :—

Lot.	Names of Talookas.	Names of Mouzahs appertaining to each Talooka.	Area of Insolvents' share.	Jamma of Ditto.	Government Revenue payable for Ditto.
			B. K. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Talooka Buxoopoor, Pergunnah Ghazipoor.	Buxoopoor ...	337 10 5	930 9 0	576 5 0
2	Talooka Chillar, Pergunnah Sydpoor ...	Chiller and Kirpalchuk ...	1,099 17 11	2,093 9 0	1,066 9 3
		Luchmanpoor and Sirkitha ...	480 18 0	1,095 6 6	558 12 3
		Total ...	1,580 15 11	3,188 15 6	1,625 5 6
3	Talooka Flingootar, Pergunnah Mahaitch	Flingootar ...	1,585 11 5	4,467 6 3	2,603 13 3
		Runpoor ...	598 13 10	1,716 13 3	1,025 15 0
		Total ...	2,184 4 15	6,184 3 6	3,629 12 3
4	Talooka Nooroodipoor, Pergunnah Khanpoor.	Nooroodipoor ...	1,481 9 1	4,115 0 3	1,833 2 6
5	Talooka Mundra, Pergunnah Shadiabad	Puttee Munsa Rae ...	264 11 10	996 6 3	390 9 10
		Puttee Oomrao Rae ...	399 16 10	1,182 5 3	554 12 5
		Puttee Duswant Rae ...	213 10 5	683 4 0	220 14 8
		Puttee Kemar Rae ...	149 19 5	460 6 0	190 12 1
		Mouza Dhamraon ...	86 12 0	196 6 3	69 4 2
		Mouza Hamzapoor ...	177 13 0	331 1 3	154 11 0
		Total ...	1,292 2 10	3,849 13 0	1,581 0 2

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply at the Office of

PHILIP W. CARTER,
Official Assignee's Agent, Buxar.

BUXAR,
The 16th February 1872.

(1108—4)

Estate of Obhoy Churn Sen, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sagore Dutt and Sham Churn Sen, both of this city, to whom, as the Executors named therein, Probate of the last Will and Testament of Obhoy Churn Sen, late of Calcutta, deceased, was, on the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction, have, pursuant to the provisions of Section XXX of Act XXIV of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India (The Administrator-Generals' Act, 1867) by an instrument in writing under their hands, bearing date the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, transferred to the Administrator-General of Bengal all estates and interests vested in them, the said Sagore Dutt and Sham Churn Sen, by virtue of the said Probate. Dated this twenty-first day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERTSON, ORR, HARRISS, AND FRANCIS,
Solicitors and Proctors,
Calcutta.

(1114—3)

Just Published.

SECOND and revised Edition of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Code, containing the Leave, Acting Allowance, Pension, Travelling, and other Rules, corrected up to 29th February 1872. Price, Rs. 2 and 4 annas, inclusive of postage. Apply to Baboo Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office, Calcutta.

(1130—3)

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Shahabad.

Notice.

UNDER SECTION 250, INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865.

IN the matter of the Estate of Robert Smith Coombs, Esq., deceased.

Whereas an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for Probate of the Will, dated the 6th day of December 1869, of Robert Smith Coombs, Esq., deceased, late of Buxar, has been made by Charles James Coombs and Mary Ann Bock, and whereas Wednesday, the 13th March 1872, has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 13th day of March 1872, and show cause why the application of the said Charles James Coombs and Mary Ann Bock, both of Buxar, should not be granted.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Judge.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT COURT,
The 16th February 1872.

(1113—3)

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta : Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 639 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Foolchund Johurry is plaintiff, and Nundolall Mitter is defendant, dated the twentieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say:—

All that undivided moiety or half part or share of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or godown, together with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation ten cottahs and eleven chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at, and numbered 71, formerly 22, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say: on the North, by the land of Juttadharee Haldar, Radhanauth Haldar, and Sreemutty Biddoomookey Dossee; on the South, partly by the portion of the Postah purchased by Rajah Sitanauth Bose in trust for Nundolall Mitter and Hemchunder Mitter; on the East, by the public road called Clive Street; and on the West, by the land of Russickloll Dey.

An abstract of the title may be seen, and further particulars may be had, at the office of Baboo Debender Chunder Dutt, attorney for the plaintiff, 8, Hare Street, on any day before the sale, and the said abstract will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 9th March 1872. (1141—2)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Darjeeling, on Saturday, the 30th of March 1872, at 4 P.M., to take into consideration the proposals contained in the letter of the Manager dated 4th February 1872, circulated with the last published report.

By order of the Directors,
WM. LLOYD,
Secretary.

DARJEELING,
The 24th February 1872. (1121—2)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Seventeenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., precisely, to receive the Directors' report, pass the accounts, declare a further dividend, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1872. ((1140—3)

Lost

THE following Government Promissory Notes of 3½ per cent. loan:—

Nos. 490 and 491 of 1853-54, for Rs. 1,000 each.

No. 492 of 1853-54, for Rs. 3,000.

(1117—3) SHAMA SUNDERY.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872,

Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of

Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the

years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*
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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—March 13, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 13, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 1-0.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chundra Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 50,287-13-7, and Police Rs 568-14-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 23,743-5-8, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17-0.—Dehi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santaram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 92-1-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors, Kader Nath Ghose and others; sudder jumma, Rs 6,054-3-8, and Police Rs. 73-11-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 832-10-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62-0.—Dehi Buxipore; recorded proprietors, Hurrimohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 653-15-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 240-0.—Dehi Huri Sankura; recorded proprietors, Mohamaya Chowdhurani and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,935-3-7¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 48-6-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No 304-0 —Turuf Khoirhuda; recorded proprietors, Nobokisto Chowdhury and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 539-10-5½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 9-12-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371-0.—Dehi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 695-8-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2179.—Chur Samnagur; recorded proprietor, Mr. J. B. Mackintosh; sudder jumma Rs. 523-9-8, and road fund Rs. 5-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 27-2-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No 3227.—Dehi Pukuria; recorded proprietors, Nobokishen Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 799-13 4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-0-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No 3231.—Dehi Shasta; recorded proprietors, Jeban Nessa Bibi and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 553-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-12-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd February 1872.

C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
30	1st Class, permanently-settled.	Bhedia, 4 annas share; Pergunnah Monohurshahi.	Hirra Lall Baboo, Doorganaran Banerjea, Khodeza Bibi herself, and as guardian of minor Abdool Odood, Kedar Nath Mookerjea, and Brojo Mohun Ghose.	2,676 6 5	Out of the total amount of Government revenue separate accounts have been opened for Rs. 143-9-1, on account of Brojo Mohun Ghose, and for Rs. 307-6-11 in favor of Kedar Nauth Mookerjee; no arrears have occurred on their portions of the sudder jumma. The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
62	Ditto	Pulshona, Pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Umbicca Churn Chundro, Kassi Nath Chundro, Lokenath Chundro, Rukkini Bulluv Chundro, Kallydas Chundro, and Hurro Mohun Chundro.	7,400 11 11	The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 12th day of January 1872.
		Chakran lands appertaining to the above mehal bearing Touji No. 16.	Ditto	44 8 2	
78	Ditto ...	Nizampore and others, Pergunnah Shomershahi.	*Issur* Radhamadan Mohun Jea *Sewal* Gopikristo Bose, and Poornoo Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	Ditto.
158	Ditto ...	Shoomuddoogoree, Pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundro Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	Ditto.
174	Ditto ...	Gowarrah, Pergunnah Mamdanipore.	Kristodeb Bhattacherjea	727 14 7	Ditto.
5537	Ditto ...	Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Chowmoohah	Ram Gobindo Roy ...	508 0 10	Ditto.

R. PORCH,
For Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 28th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Temporarily-settled Estate.

Mehal Bhowaneedpore oorf Ramdeoree, Pergunnah Mulkee, Towjee No. 1406; sudder jumma Rs. 20,967. The maliks and lessees are Nirput Singh, Dhowl Singh, Kooldeep Singh, Ram Sahoy Singh, Bhekhee Singh, Khooder Singh, and others. The estate is to be sold, with the exception of the shares of Bhekee Singh and others, and Khooder Singh, aggregating 4 annas 15 gundas 2 cowrees, for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI. of 1859 for Rs. 6,486-2, being arrears of land revenue due from the estate up to the 12th January 1872.

MONGHYR,
The 26th February 1872.

T. GRANT, *Dy. Collector in charge, for Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح هو که حسب دفعه ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومة الذیل ضلع مونگر مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ جنورے سنه ١٨٧٢ ع واجب الوصول هي بروز پنجشنبه ٢٨ مارچ سنه ١٨٧٢ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکها جایگا *

نمبر توزیع — محال

نمبر ١٤٠٦ توزیع—بهواننديور عرف رامديوري پرگنه ملکے بندوبستے معدي جسکا صدر جمع مبلغ ٢٠٩٦٧ و جسکے خانه مالگذار مین نام نرپت سنگهه و دهول سنگهه و کلديپ سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و بهکے سنگهه و کهودر سنگهه و غیره مالکان بندوبست داران مندرج هی باستسناے موازي ١٥ انه ٢ گنڈه که حصه بهکے سنگهه و موازي ٢ انه ٢ کوڑي حصه کهودر سنگهه جمله ١٥ انه ٤ گنڈه ٢ کوڑي باقي حصه ٤ انه ١١ گنڈه ١٨ کوڑي نرپت سنگهه دهول سنگهه و غیره اجمالے بعلت مبلغ ٦٤٨٦-٢ باقي مالگذاري سرکار نیلام هوگا فقط *

یي: گرانٹ
ڈپوٹي کلکٹران-چارج

تحریر فتاریخ ٢٤ فبروري ١٨٧٢ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarrah Pergunnah Essuppore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Chunder Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-3-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-9 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Taraf Sagerneah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryun, Premnaryun Parry, Lukhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joytara Debya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah, Talook Rajah Buroda Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1872, corresponding with the 20th Phalgoon 1279 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate, to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 501.—The rights and interests of Baijoo Sing, in mehal Sendooar, pergunnah Baul; recorded proprietors are Baijoo Sing, Chuttur Sing, &c. The sudder jumma of the entire Estate is Rs. 693-5-4.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and payment of Government revenue.:—

10*kts.* of Rugboonundun Sing and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 461-13-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 2459.—The rights and interests of Achul Opudhia, Mahurbun Sing, Ramsuhoy Sing, Thacoor Sing, Rugboonath Sing, Kullian Sing, Ramsuhoy Roy, Ramessur Roy, Jutteedharee Lal, Rusul Roy, Trashee Pershad Sing, Goorpershad Sing, and Doobree Opudhia, in Mehal Dhurum Raj Pergunnah Gooh; recorded proprietors, Achul Opudhia and others. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 663-7-5.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and the payment of Government revenue:—

7*kts.* of Radhayram Pershad and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 332-2.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 2nd February 1872.

C. B. GARRETT, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح هو که حسب دفعه ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومه الذیل ضلع سارن مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ جنوري سنه ١٨٧٢ ع واجب الوصول هی بروز جمعه تاریخ ١٥ مارچ سنه ١٨٧٢ ع مطابق ٢٠ پهاگن سنه ١٢٧٩ فصلے کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکها جاویگا *

نمبرشماري نمبرتوزيع	نام محال قسم اول	قسم مطالبه
نمبر ۱ نمبر ۵۰۱	محال سندوار پرگنه بال جسکا جمع صدر مبلغ ۶۹۳-۵-۲ هی و خانه مالگذار میں نام بیچو سنگه و چهتر سنگه وغیره کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه رگهو نندن سنگه و غیره بقید ده قلم تفریق رول شده بمراد اکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۴۶۱-۱۳-۶ متعلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي بیچو سنگهه جمعي مبلغ ۲۲۱-۷-۱۰ بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۲-۴-۷ کے نیلام هوگا *	باقي مالگذاري سرکار
نمبر ۲ نمبر ۲۴۵۹	محال دهرمراج پرگنه گوه که جسکا جمع صدر ۶۶۳-۵-۷ هی و جانهٔ مالگذار میں نام اچل اوپدهیا و غیوه کا لکها جاتا هی باستثناء حصه راده رون پرشاد و غیره بقید هفت قلم تفریق رول شده نمبر ۱ و ایکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۲-۲ متلقه محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول هو جانے باقي سرکار بقیهٔ حق و موافق اجمالي اچل اوپدهیا و مهربان سنگهه و رام سهاے سهگهه و تهاکر سنگهه و رگهو ناتهه سنگهه و کلیان سنگهه و رام سهاي راي و رامیشر راي و جگادهاری لعل و رسال راي و کاشي پرشاد سنگهه و گور پرشاد سنگهه و دوبری اوپدهیا جمعي مبلغ ۳۳۱-۵-۵ بعلت باقي مالگذاری سرکار به تعداد مبلغ ۱۱-۹-۲ کے نیلام هوگا *	ایضا

تحریر فتاریخ ۲ فبروری سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

سي: لي: گیریٹ
کلکٹر

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1428 —Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore; recorded Proprietor, Sheonondun Roy, non-applicant; Sudder Jumma of the entire Mehal, Rs. 1,059-11-9. The share of non-applicant alone shall be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 7-15-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859 :—

	Names of villages	Names of Proprietors.	Amount of Jumma. R.	A.	P.	K.	M.
1.	Noughura ...	Rookmin Bibi and others ...	13	13	1	8	0
2.	Kushe Chynepore ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	13	13	10	8	0
3.	Sirbit Khass ...	Mussamut Goonrani Koour and others	221	9	7	4	0
4.	Ditto ...	Seoraj Sing and others ...	55	6	4	0	0
5.	Ditto ...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others ...	27	11	4	0	0
6.	Ditto ...	Nuki Ally Khan ...	27	11	2	8	0
7.	Kutra ...	Reoti Roy ...	42	10	7	12	0
8.	Sirbit and Gobindipore Luhrajai-rampore ...	Nuki Ally Khan and others ...	113	3	2	12	0
9.	Kootmunpore ...	Koulesur Choubey and others ...	12	1	5	1	7
10.	Kota ...	Judoo Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
11.	Kekurha ...	Ramlall and others ...	5	5	4	0	0
12.	Gobindipore Lohrajey Rampore ...	Mussamut Umani Kooner and others	19	15	11	12	0
13.	Kota ...	Mussamut Zeb Kooner and others ...	112	6	4	18	0
14.	Kota ...	Saligram Roy ...	112	6	4	18	0
15.	Kootmunpore ...	Jhuboo Choubey ...	6	0	8	10	13

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 30th January 1872.

H. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

اشتهار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق نذریه اسکے سب لوگونکو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع شاهآباد کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کي صاحب کلکٹر کے افیس میں باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنه ۱۸۷۲ جاوري تاریخ ۱۲ میں دن جمعه هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کي بطور مجریه آئین کے مطابق ادا هونے

کا ضابطه هی اسکے اداي کي واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع ماه مارچ تاریخ ۱۴ میں نیلام عام کي اخریهه کارمیں فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۲ ماه جنوري تاریخ ۳۰ فقط *

تفصیل قسم اول

نمبر ۱۴۲۸—محال سربیت پرگنه چین‌پور جسکي خانه مالگذار میں نام شیونندن راي غیر سایل تفریق اول مندرج هی و مبلغ ۹-۱۱-۱۰۵۹ جمع صدر گوشواره اس محال کا هی بعلت ابقاي مبلغ ۵-۱۵-۷ باقي مالگذاري حصه خاص غیر سایل تفریق اول بابت حصه مفصله ذیل که جسکا جمع از روي دفعه ۱۰ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع علحده لیا جاتا هی نیلام هو گا *

نام موضع	نام سایلان تفریق اول	تعداد جمع صدر روپیه	آنه	پائي	کوڑي
۱ لوگهرا	روکن بےبے و امام جهان بےبے و جهان بےبے	۱۳	۱۳	۱	۸
۲ قصبه چین پور	شاه عبدالعزیز و شاه لیاقت حسین	۱۳	۱۳	۱۰	۸
۳ سربت خاص	مسماة گونرانے کنور و سیواب سنگهه	۲۲۱	۹	۷	۴
۴ ایضا	سیوراج سنگهه و فقي علي خان و غلام مڈي خان	۵۵	۶	۴	۰
۵ ایضا	شاه عبدالعزیز و شاه لیاقت حسین	۲۷	۱۱	۴	۰
۶ ایضا	نقے علے خان	۲۷	۱۱	۲	۸
۷ کنڈرا	ریوتے راي	۴۲	۱۰	۷	۱۲
۸ سربت و گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رامپور	نقے علے خان و مسماة مهدو بےبے	۱۱۳	۳	۲	۱۲
۹ قطمن‌پور	کولیسر چوبه جگنند چوبه و لکچند چوبه و رمیسر چوبه و هر گوبند چوبه و هیرا لال چوبه و بهگوبت چوبه و رگهوبر چوبه و بسیسر چوبه و اجودها چوبه و املاکهه چوبه و گنادت چوبه و گجالر چوبه	۱۲	۱	۵	۱
۱۰ کوتا	جدو راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸
۱۱ کهکرها	رام لال و مسماة جیا کنور زوجه بسیسر سنگهه و هرجهوکهن سنگهه و رام چرن سنگهه	۵	۵	۴	۰
۱۲ گوبندي‌پور لوهرا جي رامپور	مسماة اماني کنور زوجه گردهاري سنگهه و مسماة کونرانے کنور	۱	۱۵	۱۲	۱۲
۱۳ کوتا	مسماة زیب کنور مادر ولیه جدو متے راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸
۱۴ ایضا	سالگرام راي	۱۱۲	۶	۴	۱۸
۱۵ قطمن‌پور	جهبو چوبه	۶	۰	۸	۱۰

شاه اباد کلکٹریٹ
۳۰ جنوري ۱۸۷۲

ایچ الیکزانڈر
کلکٹر

NOTICE is herebv given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmaha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenauth Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgora and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kasseenath Kooar's share of Neej Goorbaree and Hurriram-pore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ...	692	2	9			
				1,282	9	2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorno Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgora, Pergunnah Chowmaha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,413-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

W. F. MERES, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 13, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. III.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1872.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Alexander and Co. ...	290285 10 10	229228 2 7	48537 7 8	12520 0 7,	of which Rs. 12065 4 0 is for dividends.	Further recoveries hopeless.
Adam, Scott and Co. ...	129490 5 11	104491 12 0	22184 12 1	2813 13 10	2299 10 1	Ditto ditto. One Policy of Insurance for Rs. 4,000.
Anderson and Co., William ...	2473 6 0	0 0 0	1842 10 5	630 11 7	441 7 0	Ditto ditto. The balance in hand is reserved to satisfy some disputed claims.
Allan, Deffell and Co. ...	156458 11 5	124016 0 10	29934 0 3	2508 10 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. A Policy for Rs. 2,000.
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office	835200 3 7	675633 6 11	137709 15 11	21856 12 9	21173 15 5	The final dividend of 7 per cent. is in course of payment.
Allhusen, William ...	1629 14 6	199 9 7	821 12 2	608 8 9,	of which Rs. 508 15 2 is for dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Ayton, James Alexander ..	1953 12 0	0 0 0	437 6 1	1516 5 11,	of which Rs. 1348 12 8 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Allport, Rowland ...	13930 1 8	10128 2 6	1857 8 4	1944 6 10,	of which Rs. 1688 0 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Anquitel, Charles ...	40625 7 4	13280 1 3	27052 13 5	292 8 8,	of which Rs. 180 12 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg, Johannes ...	1573 8 9	301 14 9	787 6 2	484 3 10,	of which Rs. 402 11 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg Brothers ...	29080 0 7	23516 0 10	5370 10 10	193 4 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Adams, Thomas ...	13107 9 11	6349 9 5	5128 15 6	1629 1 0,	of which Rs. 1295 13 6 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Allee, Dugman ...	605 15 0	0 0 0	362 6 10	243 8 2,	of which Rs. 157 3 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Anderson, William ...	725 0 0	0 0 0	73 4 6	651 11 6,	of which Rs. 584 1 9 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.

Agabeg, Joseph ..	*19082 3 4*	*16216 15 2*	*2405 9 8*	*359 10 6*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto*	*ditto.*
Azeemun Nessa Begum ...	*14521 4 0*	*1787 0 0*	*8808 13 8*	*3925 6 4,*	*of which Rs. 3500 0 0 is for dividends.*	*Ditto*	*ditto.*
Ajoodeapersaud and Bindapersaud	*9816 2 6*	*0 0 0*	*9678 6 3*	*137 12 3*	*0 0 0*	*Outstandings in course of recovery.*	
Attmaram and others .	*2426 14 9*	*0 0 0*	*635 11 6*	*1791 3 3*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto*	*ditto.*
Andrews, John ...	*1171 14 3*	*16 4 0*	*100 5 11*	*1055 4 4,*	*of which Rs. 1032 0 10 is for dividends.*	*Nothing further recoverable.*	
Ascarun and Okhoyram ...	278 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	278 1 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Anundo Chunder Banerjee ...	476 10 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	460 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Balfour and Co. ...	552851 12 7	281837 8 3	247439 5 5	23574 14 11, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	5438 14 0	Ditto	ditto.
Boyd and Co. ...	29514 14 8	10555 13 1	13233 7 3	5725 10 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	1700 11 10	Hardly anything more recoverable.	
Bruce, Shand and Co. ...	836327 15 1	496447 11 1	332211 3 0	7669 1 0, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Brunet, Saliz, and Latapie ...	15235 0 0	7411 12 3	5431 6 7	2391 13 2, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Bischoff, Beer and Co. ..	2640 5 8	0 0 0	2056 3 5	584 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Braddon and Co. ...	13830 15 4	3879 8 9	7632 15 9	2318 6 10, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Brightman and Co. ..	32530 14 11	23845 6 10	8391 8 10	293 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Becher, G. R. P. ..	1456 9 1	0 0 0	439 4 11	1017 4 2,	of which Rs. 905 11 9 is for dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.	Insolvent dead.
Bailey, Francis ..	13766 4 8	5898 12 10	7133 3 10	734 4 0,	of which Rs. 645 2 10 is for dividends.	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Birch, F. W. ..	17059 8 3	11752 5 5	2745 9 8	2561 9 2,	of which Rs. 2363 9 11 is for dividends.	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Bryce, Archibald ..	2178 7 9	0 0 0	326 13 5	1851 10 4,	of which Rs. 1721 0 2 is for dividends.	Ditto	ditto. Ditto.
Brojonauth Dhur (1st) ..	10468 0 10	4048 3 7	5288 11 10	1131 1 5,	of which Rs. 998 3 2 is for dividends.	Ditto	ditto.
Bodelio, L. H. ..	377 14 4	0 0 0	109 0 0	268 14 4	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Finally discharged.
Barnfield, William ...	1285 15 6	0 0 0	1065 4 0	220 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Burge, A. B. ...	4806 2 0	2855 0 0	494 10 0	1456 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto. Has resigned the service.
Burkinyoung, Robert	7923 3 3	5303 10 11	2392 8 6	226 15 10	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Byeuntnath Dutt ...	2252 1 0	0 0 0	1740 0 0	512 1 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Bodry, John (1st) ..	1379 4 0	0 0 0	474 0 0	905 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Betts, C. G. D. ..	800 0 0	0 0 0	556 10 6	243 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Beharrylall Dhechut ...	2785 0 0	1493 7 8	1060 10 9	230 13 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Baxter, W. G. ...	12949 14 6	6036 14 2	6517 9 9	395 4 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Baneymadhab Dey ...	436 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	436 9 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Discharged.
Bryant, A. L. ...	3620 14 0	1559 5 6	1396 8 8	664 15 10,	of which Rs. 617 12 1 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Bhobanypersaud Gone ...	6534 0 0	3205 11 10	2626 15 1	701 5 1,	of which Rs. 358 10 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Bagot, W. N. ...	4149 4 9	0 0 0	3439 4 0	710 0 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bastien, A. C. ...	3852 7 3	450 15 1	3262 6 3	139 1 11,	of which Rs. 11 3 5 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Bluett, James ...	873 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 0	825 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter ...	4000 0 0	0 0 0	2163 7 9	1836 8 3,	of which Rs. 1794 12 6 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Bolst, F. D. C. ...	530 0 0	0 0 0	59 12 6	470 3 6,	of which Rs. 403 10 4 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Baboolall Shaw, and three others	104014 8 5	28620 14 0	21017 2 0	54376 8 5,	of which Rs. 48046 3 0 is for dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery. Large zemindaries as yet unsold.
Bodry, John (3rd) ...	4396 5 9	144 8 8	2261 2 9	1990 10 4,	of which Rs. 692 8 6 is for dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Bhootnauth Mookerjee (Acton and Co.) ...	3413 11 0	1972 13 6	1020 7 7	420 5 11,	of which Rs. 414 0 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Beerchund Mitter ...	723 8 9	0 0 0	24 0 0	699 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Behrends, G. F. ...	1641 5 0	0 0 0	316 0 0	1325 5 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Colvin and Co. ...	170710 6 8	130818 1 6	29846 0 1	10046 5 1, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. ..	92843 11 8	67582 2 1	19943 2 4	5318 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cantor and Co. ...	211380 8 3	137225 8 10	67804 0 5	6350 15 0, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Cockerell and Co. ...	*1719388 7 7*	*385809 15 8*	*1326584 4 11*	*6994 3 0, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto.*
Colville, Gilmore and Co. ...	8968 14 8	2535 0 0	3507 14 2	2926 0 6	0 0 0	
Currie, J. A. (1st) ...	2903 7 10	1128 7 1	515 4 6	1259 12 3,	of which Rs. 1140 9 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Colguhoun, James ...	1046 15 11	0 0 0	315 10 9	731 5 2,	of which Rs. 641 8 8 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjee ...	294 2 3	0 0 0	47 0 0	247 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Connylall and Kissen Mohun Burraul ..	5361 3 9	3057 5 0	1868 1 5	455 13 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Cullen, James ...	826 5 8	0 0 0	207 12 4	618 9 4,	of which Rs. 543 9 8 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Caird, John ...	914 15 7	0 0 0	311 10 4	603 5 3,	of which Rs. 540 14 4 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Calder, Duncan (1st) ...	4409 0 3	80 6 5	2625 13 8	1702 12 2,	of which Rs. 1635 13 4 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Crompton, G. T. ...	5372 6 7	2654 1 0	2070 5 3	648 0 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Campbell, Colin (2nd) ...	1834 4 11	282 14 8	897 14 2	653 8 1,	of which Rs. 585 1 2 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Cook, Henry ...	12345 13 10	6389 14 11	4632 1 7	1323 13 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Currie, J. A. (2nd) ...	16504 11 6	5040 5 9	10126 0 7	1338 4 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Campbell, N. H. A. (3rd) ...	347 1 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	347 1 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Curnin, Ellen ...	1403 0 0	0 0 0	913 0 0	490 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Corcoran, J. F. ...	7210 3 10	5984 12 0	437 13 0	787 10 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Carrapiet, C. P. ...	2250 0 0	0 0 0	1347 0 6	902 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged and dead.
Campbell, J. W. H. ...	96676 0 2	26012 7 1	69771 1 2	892 7 11,	of which Rs. 585 0 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Carrau, J. L. ...	1696 15 0	0 0 0	311 0 0	1385 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Conyers, Z. E. ...	1176 0 0	0 0 0	42 0 0	1134 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cator, A. C. ...	2514 7 2	0 0 0	2288 7 0	226 0 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Carberry, Anne, and R. J. ...	5877 11 10	3172 8 10	2317 10 2	387 8 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Chunder Mohun Bose ...	1305 12 1	0 0 0	947 9 0	358 3 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cameron, John (2nd) ...	28362 2 7	21918 11 0	5603 5 2	840 2 5	0 0 0	A further small sum may be realized. Insolvent dead.
Cockell, William James ...	16461 3 8	13235 13 3	2160 4 6	1065 1 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Ditto.
Cally Churn Dutt ...	426 10 0	0 0 0	39 5 3	387 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cones, W. V. ...	2158 7 1	0 0 0	1244 0 0	914 7 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Calder, David ...	1602 15 0	0 0 0	887 9 6	715 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Connyram and Chooneelall ...	9623 9 3	5676 2 8	2212 5 4	1735 1 3,	of which Rs. 1523 9 7 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Chogmull Mudden Chund ...	686 9 3	0 0 0	193 7 3	493 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Cooke, Edward ...	9543 13 11	7877 9 8	1524 8 3	141 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Charles, Nephew & Co. ...	452367 13 5	0 0 0	58310 9 5	394057 4 0	355834 0 1	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Chundernauth Shaw, and another	6989 4 6	0 0 0	257 6 9	6731 13 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Castello, M. G. ..	3200 0 0	0 0 0	51 0 0	3149 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

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	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Child, W. C. ...	1139 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1139 7 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Dutts, Linzie and Co. ...	14690 7 0	9796 10 2	4540 4 6	353 8 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Dickson, William ...	658 11 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	658 11 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dawes, W. T. ...	906 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	906 9 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
DeMello, A. H. ...	4637 13 6	2138 6 4	1114 0 9	1325 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Dove, J. M. ...	12402 15 11	8596 9 6	1917 5 9	1889 0 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged and dead.
Dorrett Brothers ...	2164 9 6	0 0 0	1283 7 3	881 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeSilva, John Emanuel ...	13643 11 3	11091 11 5	851 8 9	1700 7 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
DeSouza, John ...	1334 0 3	0 0 0	805 9 0	528 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Dumat, Alfred ...	6224 5 6	1051 12 9	2024 3 5	3148 5 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dinnonath Dutt ...	467 0 0	0 0 0	87 0 0	380 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Durrant, Edward ...	3223 1 6	1749 5 4	833 12 6	639 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Duggan, Alexander ...	1038 3 2	0 0 0	651 7 0	381 12 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dennison, G. R. ..	29546 0 0	26967 6 10	1007 6 4	971 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeBrunner, Jules ...	65912 4 7	57434 3 2	7094 11 1	1383 6 4, of which Rs. 164 7 8 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Duff, David ...	1582 12 9	0 0 0	314 0 0	1268 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dodd, Richard ...	1000 0 0	0 0 0	761 11 0	238 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged and dead.
Deburrooddeen and Kuburroodeen Sircars ...	1747 14 6	0 0 0	1341 15 3	405 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dinnonath Paul ...	834 4 3	0 0 0	109 12 9	714 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Durnford, A. H. E. ...	5202 10 0	4855 3 0	320 12 10	26 10 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dowlut Roy ...	1448 5 9	0 0 0	866 0 0	582 5 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dwarkanath Mitter ...	5922 12 0	0 0 0	4478 7 0	1444 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dinnonauth Day ...	8615 1 1	2857 0 3	1837 2 5	3920 14 5, of which Rs. 3,530 0 9 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Dhunput Sing ..	3781 14 6	0 0 0	66 0 0	3715 14 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ewing, Aird, and Anderson ...	311150 10 2	57986 4 6	242022 15 9	11141 5 11, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Edwards, C. L. ..	815 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	715 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Ellias, M. B. ..	7233 3 6	3428 10 7	1263 5 10	2541 3 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.

Fergusson and Co. ...	*181379 14 0*	*128060 3 9*	*31756 5 7*	*21563 4 8,* which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	*9830 10 2*	*Hardly anything more recoverable.*
Fergusson, Brothers, and Co. ...	*147516 10 1*	*68023 13 0*	*74760 7 7*	*4732 5 6*	*2700 0 0*	*Ditto ditto.*
Foster, Rogers and Co. ...	*6323 3 10*	*857 3 7*	*2292 5 11*	*3173 10 4,* which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto.*
Fournier, George ...	285 9 6	0 0 0	49 1 4	236 8 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Fraser, D. W. ...	2104 6 8	0 0 0	864 11 7	1239 11 1	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Fabian, E. D. ...	775 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	775 8 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto & dead.
Ford, William Richard ...	2380 10 2	0 0 0	850 2 2	1530 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto Ditto.
Fraser, W. T. ...	1500 0 0	0 0 0	480 9 0	1009 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Fisher, A. ...	2065 1 5	0 0 0	1110 13 0	954 4 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ferris, G. R. ...	2650 0 0	0 0 0	689 6 9	1960 9 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Fanshaw, R. F. ...	876 0 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	876 0 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Floyd, W. W. ...	1772 13 11	0 0 0	1702 4 0	70 9 11	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Fornaro and Huni ...	16681 11 2	0 0 0	6743 0 3	9938 10 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, Collie and Co. ...	16803 14 11	7265 10 1	9292 3 7	246 1 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Gilmore and Co. ...	46159 11 8	23186 11 8	19705 7 11	3267 8 1	2637 13 8	Ditto ditto.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co. ...	49455 13 8	22979 12 7	19177 10 0	7298 7 1, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, Stuart and Co. ...	73133 6 5	35318 5 10	35096 2 0	2718 14 7, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Glass, A. G. (Glass and Co.) ...	4490 4 10	954 12 4	1467 10 5	2067 14 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Goberdhone Mullick ..	2880 14 9	1296 3 2	912 11 0	672 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Greedhur Mullick ...	1111 3 8	0 0 0	397 0 0	714 3 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Gregory, G. G. ...	2590 5 2	1599 10 3	642 10 5	348 0 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Greenstreet, E. S. S. ...	1508 3 9	0 0 0	1090 9 4	417 10 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Gooroo Churn Sen ...	109756 8 1	82808 3 10	24851 8 10	2096 11 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gubboy, Aaron Joshua ...	9055 7 0	5179 12 11	1966 5 11	1909 4 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gocool Chund Goramull ..	807 8 6	0 0 0	363 10 3	443 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, G. J. ...	570 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	570 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gocool Das Soonderjee ..	18266 14 1	11533 9 3	5760 12 11	972 7 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent absconded.
Golaub Chund Hem Chund ..	1506 2 0	0 0 0	120 9 0	1385 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Golaum Hossen Virgee ...	126756 14 4	36746 13 3	85026 6 9	4983 10 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Grant and Sons, G. ...	5893 14 11	3326 15 7	2011 4 10	555 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, Ivie ...	1217 1 6	432 10 7	594 6 5	190 0 6, of which Rs. 116 14 9 is for dividends.		Nothing further recoverable.
Gopaul Chunder and Issen Chunder Bannerjee ...	420 0 0	0 0 0	45 0 0	375 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ghasseeram ..	12916 9 8	6030 3 5	2982 7 7	3903 14 8, of which Rs. 472 15 4 is for dividends.		Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ghose, R. G. and Co. ..	22661 0 1	0 0 0	4561 7 9	18099 8 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

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	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Grégory, M. ...	16047 11 4	0 0 0	1357 2 0	14690 9 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Gaynor, T. ..	1462 4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	1462 4 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hodgkinson and Co., G. F. ...	25042 5 0	0 0 0	22219 3 11	2823 1 1	2100 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Hurry, W. C. ...	2566 12 0	0 0 0	1935 4 10	631 7 2	449 11 11	Ditto ditto.
Hickey, Bailey and Co. ...	292978 4 6	157914 0 3	126072 8 9	8991 11 6, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	4141 6 11	Ditto ditto. Unclaimed dividends in Court. A decree in the Mofussil Court.
Hoffmann and Co. ...	25170 12 11	4061 15 2	17452 13 4	3656 0 5	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Hughesdon Brothers ...	243857 5 7	22709 5 4	203410 9 11	17737 6 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hudson, Nathaniel ...	2225 11 3	0 0 0	307 12 0	1917 15 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Hurro Sunker Ghose ..	1786 2 2	10 8 0	381 6 0	1394 4 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hollodhur Day ...	1047 8 9	0 0 0	196 4 0	851 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Harrowell, James ...	542 7 6	0 0 0	146 0 0	396 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Harvey, Benjamin ...	336 15 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	336 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hoppe, William ...	1346 8 6	0 0 0	616 1 10	730 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hughes and Templer ...	12095 4 1	5179 4 11	6085 15 3	829 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Harvard, J. H. M. ..	1612 0 0	0 0 0	1112 9 2	489 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles ...	1320 4 7	0 0 0	217 12 10	1102 7 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Hurdao Doss, Lutchmeenarain..	240 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	240 3 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Heeraloll Hunnoomontaram ..	752 14 3	0 0 0	61 0 0	691 14 3	0 0 0	Schedule not filed.
Holloway, William .	1050 0 0	0 0 0	219 4 0	830 12 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hollway, William (2nd), Milliner	3396 12 7	0 0 0	2293 11 9	1123 0 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Hervey, Andrew (2nd) ...	979 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	979 2 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hemchunder Chowdry ...	1195 0 0	0 0 0	846 2 0	348 14 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hughes, J. G. ..	741 6 8	0 0 0	232 0 0	509 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Honigberger, William ..	1001 5 6	0 0 0	344 0 0	657 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent drowned.
Hadjee Jaffer Moosah ..	3919 13 0	3176 12 0	485 8 5	251 8 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hadjee Ahmed Solaman ..	15570 7 3	0 0 0	15153 1 8	417 5 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Heeralall (Rutteeram Kissen Chund) ..	1869 9 0	0 0 0	1422 6 6	447 2 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Harvey, Andrew (1st) ...	1061 15 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	1061 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Hear, W. F. ...	*406 13 7*	*0 0 0*	*0 0 0*	*406 13 7*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead*
Hickie, William ...	*536 15 6*	*0 0 0*	*0 0 0*	*536 15 6*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto.*
Hurjeebun Doss ..	*500 0 0*	*0 0 0*	*0 0 0*	*500 0 0*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto.*
Heins, E. ..	*1387 3 9*	*0 0 0*	*1345 7 7*	*41 12 2*	*0 0 0*	Outstandings in course of recovery. Finally discharged.
Heeralall ..	*10863 15 10*	*0 0 0*	*4900 0 3*	*5963 15 7*	*0 0 0*	Ditto ditto.
Heeranund Choutmull ...	*13020 4 3*	*0 0 0*	*588 1 9*	*12432 2 6*	*0 0 0*	Ditto ditto
Heeralall Sooree ...	*800 0 0*	*0 0 0*	*56 2 0*	*743 14 0*	*0 0 0*	Ditto ditto.
Hurrynarain Dutt ...	1315 13 6	0 0 0	24 0 0	1291 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Janssen and Co. ...	15446 4 3	0 0 0	15183 12 3	232 8 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Jeebunkissen Bose ..	924 14 0	0 0 0	103 10 0	821 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Joysookroy Sungumlall ...	4223 4 5	1796 6 1	1316 13 0	1110 1 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
John Lackersteen and Brothers	332942 12 9	150757 15 10	176920 8 1	5264 4 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Juggeshur Laha ..	32734 8 8, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 1000.	16325 5 9	15212 15 3	1196 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal ...	2094 6 7	0 0 0	754 3 0	1340 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Jordon, J. S. ...	5376 8 0	3537 15 6	915 9 9	922 14 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Jugenpersaud ...	960 8 9	0 0 0	223 9 0	736 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jacob, Charles ...	933 8 0	0 0 0	367 14 9	565 9 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Judah, S. E. ...	2112 2 4	0 0 0	1381 11 0	730 7 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde, Gardiner and Co.) ...	33765 12 9	27374 0 2	5817 5 1	574 7 6, of which Rs. 135 0 4 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Kelly, W. S. ...	1603 5 3	0 0 0	615 6 2	987 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Khemjee Jootah and Hurrydas Natha ...	1281 10 4	0 0 0	67 0 10	1214 10 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
King, W. J. ...	6750 9 10	4152 9 3	1158 6 9	1439 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kemp, H. C. ...	2469 15 10	168 12 6	436 2 5	1865 0 11, of which Rs. 1600 0 0 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kelly, C. F. ...	500 0 0	0 0 0	72 0 0	428 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kunnoolall Baneyram and Choteelall ...	1160 13 11	0 0 0	72 0 0	1088 13 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kadarnauth Paul and Womachurn Paul ...	53610 10 0	34522 5 3	16166 0 2	2922 4 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kullooram Ramsook ...	2433 13 6	0 0 0	425 0 0	2008 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kallydas Dutt ..	15067 1 5	9304 1 10	5053 9 7	709 6 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Khan Mahomed Dhurumsee ...	54783 14 1	29778 10 10	10574 14 0	14430 5 3, of which Rs. 9871 5 2 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kissory Mohun Chunder ...	1457 8 0	0 0 0	1270 12 0	186 12 0 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Kissen Doss Khettry ...	11123 0 3	6279 8 6	4076 4 7	767 3 2, which is for dividends now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kissenpersaud ...	900 0 0	0 0 0	590 2 6	309 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

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	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Kistodas Dey ...	961 8 0	0 0 0	448 1 0	513 7 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Kissorymohun Ruckit ...	660 0 0	0 0 0	144 11 0	515 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lyall, Matheson and Co. ...	368202 6 0	279839 10 7	84739 6 2	3623 5 3, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Larpent, Saunders and Co. ...	78341 13 0	41423 7 6	22793 1 4	14125 4 2, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	7052 14 0	Ditto ditto.
Langlois and Co. ...	33383 2 8	1823 14 3	23389 0 8	8170 3 9, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
LeTourneux, Labadie and Co. ...	7483 10 3	0 0 0	5303 10 8	2179 15 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Latapie, E. D. ...	3982 6 2	0 0 0	3011 4 3	971 1 11	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Lake, Hamill and Co. ...	5803 4 2	0 0 0	2035 14 4	3767 5 10	1722 1 4	Nothing further recoverable. Accounts unadjusted.
Leighton, Henry James ...	1480 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1480 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Lazarus, B. W. ...	323 10 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	323 10 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto
Landeman, J. V. ...	1008 10 1	231 0 0	192 4 0	585 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Ledlie, A. H., 2nd (Boyle and Co.) ...	1654 8 7	0 0 0	602 2 6	1052 6 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Lackersteen and Co., C. R. ...	13673 12 11	6330 12 0	1697 10 5	5645 5 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Lindsay, D. B. ...	1430 3 0	0 0 0	557 4 0	872 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Lord Brothers ...	6406 9 0	4277 2 2	1687 5 7	441 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Limond, Campbell ...	12578 1 10	11077 14 5	850 12 11	649 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Lindstedt, Edward ...	1088 12 9	0 0 0	582 4 0	506 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Llewelyn, W. T. ...	2100 0 0	1528 0 0	168 4 6	403 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Lutchmeenarain Khettry ...	1726 9 9	0 0 0	477 8 0	1249 1 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Langlois, J. P. ...	1448 12 0	0 0 0	532 0 0	916 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Low, Isabella Sarah ...	1554 12 1	0 0 0	781 12 9	672 15 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lindeman, F. P. ...	2241 2 0	0 0 0	1059 8 0	1181 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lowen, George ...	751 1 0	0 0 0	486 6 0	264 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lokenath Shaw ...	8323 8 6	5069 1 8	2359 1 7	895 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lawson, T. M. ...	3228 0 3	1885 4 0	1126 4 11	216 7 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Latapie, E. D., 2nd ...	1414 3 9	0 0 0	736 11 6	677 8 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Luckheynarain Pyne ...	1101 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	101 1 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Mackintosh, and Co. ...	*212126 6 11*	*122556 9 6*	*73440 15 2*	*16128 14 3,*	*of which Rs. 6078 8 3 is for dividends.*	*Further recoveries hopeless.*	
McLeod, Fagan and Co. ...	16789 4 10	2993 5 2	9897 5 8	3898 10 0	3219 7 0	Ditto ditto.	
McGregor, Hunter and Co. ...	10719 11 10	0 0 0	9875 11 3	844 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Mackey and Co., D. C. ...	117353 10 2	56079 8 2	41893 7 8	19380 10 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Martin, Pillans and Co. ...	96126 13 10	19123 12 4	71921 2 4	5081 15 2, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Minto and Co., William ...	9560 5 4	3938 0 5	2759 2 7	2863 2 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
McCheyne and Co., R. ...	8373 3 6	4869 12 9	3448 8 5	54 14 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Mackenzie R. (J. A. Currie and Co.) ...	3047 5 10	122 8 10	961 2 5	1963 11 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.	
Macdonald, R. C. ...	38187 4 0	30698 4 11	3129 12 8	4359 2 5,	of which Rs. 377 1 7 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	Insolvent dead.
Macdonald, R. B. ..	4769 3 10	346 11 1	384 3 5	4038 5 4	883 13 1	Ditto ditto.	Retained for creditors.
Macvitie, R. F. ..	5450 7 4	4822 0 3	544 11 5	83 11 8,	of which Rs. 30 2 2 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	Finally discharged.
Maclean, L. A. ...	885 4 9	0 0 0	294 8 0	590 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Melville, William ..	1667 4 4	0 0 0	244 8 1	1422 12 3	441 14 9	Ditto ditto.	Insolvent dead.
Manuk, M. M. ...	5982 11 10, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 2,600.	3518 5 8	1600 10 9	863 11 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto
Morris, James ..	653 13 10	0 0 0	146 0 0	507 13 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Magniac, Lane ..	951 15 6	0 0 0	117 0 0	834 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Manick Chunder Khan ...	469 11 6	0 0 0	216 4 0	253 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Monteath, John ..	821 0 3	20 12 0	189 4 0	611 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Macleod, A. D. ...	1110 0 0	0 0 0	72 0 0	1038 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Murdoch, Mackenzie and Co. ...	5596 15 9	0 0 0	4988 6 8	608 9 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Macfarlane and Co. ...	6505 11 2	3944 10 0	821 9 4	1739 7 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Moorally Dhur Newgy ...	1385 0 8	0 0 0	208 0 0	1177 0 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Mayer, F. ...	747 9 2	0 0 0	139 0 0	608 9 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Mottley, Charles (2nd)	7000 0 0	4463 8 11	584 15 10	1951 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Mudden Mohun Bose ...	545 5 6	0 0 0	192 2 3	353 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Modoosoodun Addy ...	2904 13 8	0 0 0	880 7 2	2024 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Macdonald, Daniel ...	1510 5 11	0 0 0	522 14 4	987 7 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Moore, Robert ..	5679 3 5	3784 10 11	1401 10 1	492 14 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.
Martin, William ...	2106 11 8	0 0 0	407 0 0	1699 11 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	Finally discharged and dead.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Michael, J. C. (2nd) ...	7660 12 8	5358 3 5	1869 3 4	433 5 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Moore, W. J. ..	1773 4 6, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 2,000.	0 0 0	72 5 1	1700 15 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Middleton, J. R. ...	1500 0 0	0 0 0	54 0 0	1446 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Muir, Thomas ..	1415 0 0	620 7 3	548 10 6	245 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
McGilvray, Alexander ..	8154 0 8	3067 12 4	4148 9 7	937 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Marks, C. H. ...	2234 7 3	0 0 0	1850 6 0	384 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Madhub Chunder Bysack ..	11167 9 5	7620 3 11	2511 4 0	1036 1 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Musgrave, William ...	5845 15 11	4211 9 10	1265 12 9	368 9 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto,
Middlecoat, J. H. P. ...	411 9 2, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 500.	0 0 0	27 9 8	383 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mahomed Fukeerooddeen, Prince	1788 0 0	1128 11 6	251 14 3	417 6 3	0 0 0	Insolvent concealed.
Mohes Chunder Chunder and Bholanath Chunder ...	4718 1 3	818 12 0	3515 0 6	684 4 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Mowjee, Hurry Doss ..	1528 11 7	0 0 0	1208 0 0	320 11 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Merces, G. D. ...	326 0 0	0 0 0	40 4 0	285 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
McCarthy, William ..	4244 13 3	1229 3 5	2544 1 3	471 8 7,	of which Rs. 44 6 1 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Mungle Chund and Pertaub Chund Rukhit ...	1182 14 3	0 0 0	642 3 0	540 11 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Mool Chund Khettry ..	3204 7 0	1530 11 6	1516 14 9	156 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mitchell, W. A. ..	10242 6 9	5205 15 3	4835 5 4	201 2 2,	of which Rs. 70 14 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Murray, H. E. ...	7871 11 6	1802 2 3	5936 7 0	133 2 3,	of which Rs. 37 15 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Meyer, A. J. ...	8876 3 6	4248 9 10	2787 6 10	1840 2 10,	of which Rs. 1623 9 11 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Marriott, G. W. ..	1430 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1430 12 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Meer Dawood Ally ..	3044 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	3044 0 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moreino, Samuel ...	1803 12 1	0 0 0	154 0 0	1649 12 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Madhub Chunder Rooder ...	2098 0 6	0 0 0	66 12 0	2031 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Monoolall ..	1410 4 3	0 0 0	647 10 0	762 10 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Ditto.

Meyer, J. H. ...	*732 11 0*	*0 0 0*	*513 12 6*	*218 14 6*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto.*
Nursing Chunder Bose ...	*1030 0 0*	*0 0 0*	*202 11 0*	*827 5 0*	*0 0 0*	*Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.*
Nyss, John ...	*750 2 11*	*0 0 0*	*171 4 0*	*578 14 11*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.*
Nilmadub Mookerjee ...	*616 13 10*	*0 0 0*	*193 4 0*	*423 9 10*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.*
Nilrutton Haldar (2nd) ...	370 2 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	370 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Nilkunt Sircar ...	574 14 11	0 0 0	168 4 0	406 10 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Nilrutton Haldar (1st) ...	1396 13 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	1393 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Norton, C. P. ...	1099 9 9	0 0 0	620 6 6	479 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Nemy Churn Bysack ...	1210 13 0	0 0 0	366 0 0	844 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Norman Brothers ...	19569 14 7	4662 12 3	5896 7 8	9010 10 8,	of which Rs. 4605 3 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Newson, John ...	505 6 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	505 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto
Nobocoomar Poddar ...	6200 0 0	3892 11 2	2202 15 0	104 5 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkisto Ghose ...	2450 0 0	0 0 0	299 0 0	2151 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nilmoney Mookerjee ...	2754 2 0	0 0 0	1596 9 0	1157 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nundolall and Anuntolall Shaw	1950 0 0	0 0 0	249 6 6	1700 9 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkissen Law (Law & Co.)	881 13 7	0 0 0	363 15 6	517 14 1	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Newson, William (Cartner, Newson & Co.) ..	307 15 0	0 0 0	2 12 2	305 2 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Narain Sing and Co. ...	26552 0 8 and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 4,500.	0 0 0	4851 13 6	21700 3 2	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Nundo Mull Bhinmull ..	10019 8 2	0 0 0	216 0 0	9803 8 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Owen, Allhusen and Co. ...	28739 4 1	0 0 0	25481 11 4	3257 8 9	2546 4 7	Further recoveries hopeless.
Oliva, L. B. ...	23729 2 7	17569 15 0	5445 11 5	713 8 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ogle and Co., John ..	202761 13 3	155952 9 5	31293 15 1	15515 4 9, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	887 15 10	Ditto ditto.
Omachurn Bonnerjee ...	8605 1 1	6956 10 0	1295 5 6	353 1 7	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	1127 0 6	487 9 9	137 0 0	502 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Dead.
Obhoy Churn Mullick, and others ...	725 4 5	0 0 0	206 4 0	519 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Obhoyram Budree Chund ...	1910 9 0	0 0 0	72 14 6	1837 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ord, W. K. ...	666 13 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	666 13 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Ord, William (Murdoch & Co.)	3507 10 3	0 0 0	2853 15 6	653 10 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Palmer and Co. ...	563239 12 9	386448 10 7	167298 11 7	9492 6 7	4814 6 11	Further recoveries hopeless. Unclaimed dividends in Court.
Pehmoller and Co., G. ...	29920 10 5	0 0 0	20044 0 3	9876 10 2	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Patrick, William ...	1516 6 5	0 0 0	229 7 4	1286 15 1	441 14 6	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Pittis, Edward ...	2229 3 9	0 0 0	253 4 3	1975 15 6	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Palmer, John ...	7707 11 7	4003 14 9	761 0 4	2942 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Parbutty Churn Bose ...	613 14 1	0 0 0	141 14 1	472 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Palmer, Thomas ..	1473 0 0	0 0 0	887 4 9	585 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Pew, P. L. ...	51299 3 0	33964 5 7	12739 14 8	4594 14 9, retained for creditors.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Panioty, C. ...	614 1 0	0 0 0	146 0 0	468 1 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Parry, John ...	4028 8 11	1597 6 10	1504 13 0	926 5 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Petre, Martin ...	1201 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1201 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Payne, Thomas, and Sons ...	19162 9 0	11040 13 3	6929 9 1	1192 2 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Palmer, W. S. ...	4408 12 9	3074 5 2	885 14 2	448 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Pearymohun Sett ...	600 0 0	0 0 0	97 0 3	502 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Price, Henry ...	15380 1 3	0 0 0	14585 12 3	794 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Paterson, G. A. ...	1182 1 6	0 0 0	888 14 0	293 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Pittar, W. J., (or J. Corfield and Co.) ...	3737 12 10	2646 14 4	820 8 11	270 5 7,	of which Rs. 231 13 2 is for dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Pritchard, C. J. A. ...	1150 5 6	0 0 0	556 4 0	594 1 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Parke, Pittar ...	1146 12 0	0 0 0	631 3 0	515 9 0	0 0 0	Large sums recoverable.
Quillet, DeGaye and Co. ...	6533 1 4	3148 1 11	2380 4 6	1011 3 11, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Rountz, Rees and Co. ...	19490 12 2	3468 11 5	10021 4 8	6000 12 1, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ramley, G. F. (W. Newson and Co.) ...	11476 7 5	7095 7 8	2865 9 0	1515 6 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Russell, C. D. ...	8785 14 2	5872 15 2	908 4 2	2004 10 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Retained for creditors. Insolvent dead.
Roggoonath Bose ...	1778 13 4	517 12 5	377 14 6	883 2 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Rogers, Alexander ...	10511 15 0	5963 0 4	4136 10 9	412 3 11	0 0 0	All property under mortgage, consisting of Joint-Stock Shares; value uncertain. Insolvent dead.
Rozario, John ...	373 15 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	373 15 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Rajkissore Dutt ...	4274 2 0	0 0 0	661 10 3	3612 7 9	883 13 3	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Roussac, A. G. ...	12304 10 3	8940 2 5	1063 11 3	2300 12 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.

Rushton, William ...	*933 13 3*	*426 12 0*	*181 4 0*	*385 13 3*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto. Ditto.*
Ramdhone Mitter ...	*827 0 7*	*0 0 0*	*158 0 0*	*670 0 7*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto.*
Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co. ...	*9409 7 7*	*0 0 0*	*5653 14 3*	*3755 9 4*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.*
Rustomjee Cowasjee ...	*1527 4 7*	*0 0 0*	*165 0 0*	*1362 4 7*	*0 0 0*	*Ditto ditto. Ditto and dead.*
Ramsabuck Misser, and others...	6508 10 2	0 0 0	3594 13 6	2913 12 8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Large Zemindaries.
Rajkissen Bysack ...	850 0 0	0 0 0	409 12 0	440 4 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Robinson, S. H. ...	1129 10 9	0 0 0	132 0 0	997 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ramnarain Sreemaney ...	2164 4 6	0 0 0	1513 9 9	650 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ritchie, A. S. ...	573 14 7	0 0 0	169 10 0	404 4 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace & Co.)	3052 8 8	0 0 0	1976 1 0	1076 7 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Romanath Gossain ...	2521 12 0	0 0 0	363 0 0	2158 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Roop Chund Dutt ..	3619 0 0	1695 5 5	1351 10 11	571 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Randolph, Henry Job ...	590 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	590 7 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Rajender Dutt ...	494 0 6	0 0 0	165 0 0	329 0 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ramanund ...	1028 2 3	0 0 0	572 0 0	456 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Roose, H. C. B. ...	1443 5 0	0 0 0	993 2 0	450 3 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ramrutton Radakissen ...	14901 10 1	9396 7 2	5451 5 2	53 13 9, of which Rs. 29 14 11 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ramnath Janokeepersaud and Mohanundloll Brojolall ...	4906 13 9	0 0 0	2792 3 0	2114 10 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Rooplall Nundun, Mohindernath Nundun, and Issur Chunder Mitter ...	2982 11 0	0 0 0	232 0 0	2750 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co.	402598 4 10	321673 0 4	68892 1 1	12033 3 5, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	1909 13 6	Further recoveries hopeless.
Stewart and Co., W. C. ...	5757 8 7	1830 14 10	770 3 11	3156 5 10, of which Rs. 1861 12 0 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, S. J. ...	15319 13 2	11279 2 1	1369 2 11	2671 8 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Retired from the service.
Sinaes, W. DeM. ...	1287 14 10	0 0 0	8 0 0	1279 14 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Smith, W. S. ...	3620 13 5	2635 15 6	471 0 8	513 13 3, of which Rs. 471 11 1 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Stocqueler, J. H. ...	7128 15 6	0 0 0	5425 3 1	1703 12 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Savigny, Joseph ...	1972 13 1	724 10 10	382 14 0	865 4 3, of which Rs. 826 13 0 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Schlatter, Michael ...	20294 14 10	13948 6 9	2325 5 7	4021 2 6, of which Rs. 1388 14 4 is for dividends.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick ...	612 10 5	0 0 0	203 12 0	408 14 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Smoult, W. H. ...	1770 10 7	0 0 0	217 5 10	1553 4 9	441 7 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto and dead.
Sheppard, G. A. ..	5583 14 0	4014 4 5	594 5 8	975 3 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Sarkies and Co., P. J. ...	52610 10 9	5924 2 9	45295 11 3	1390 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged and dead.
Sarkies, P. J. ...	10227 7 7	5824 6 7	3013 13 5	1389 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
Smith, C. R. ...	2286 2 3	0 0 0	529 13 0	1756 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	
Scott, C. C. J. .	7723 13 9	4659 10 11	2002 0 10	1062 2 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Shaw, David ...	396 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	396 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Simpson, James ...	365 14 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	365 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co. ..	24610 8 9	13828 7 4	10669 9 1	112 8 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Stubbs, W. V. G. ..	3486 13 7	0 0 0	1604 7 11	1882 5 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Snook, J. V. ...	775 10 0	0 0 0	158 0 0	617 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Smith, G. M. G. ..	1000 0 0	0 0 0	501 8 6	498 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick ...	1139 0 6	0 0 0	821 3 6	317 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sutherland, Thomas ..	1057 12 0	0 0 0	410 0 0	647 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto and dead.
Saunders J. O'B. ..	1200 0 0	0 0 0	721 0 3	478 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sreegopaul Misser ..	1951 0 0	0 0 0	507 1 0	1443 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Sumbhoo Chunder Chuckerbutty	1798 2 0	0 0 0	1525 12 9	272 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sheeburne, Nathaniel ...	8624 3 11	2186 10 10	5949 7 8	488 1 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sandeman, A. P. ..	3450 0 6	1410 0 9	1942 14 8	97 1 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Solomon, Maladina ...	64023 6 10	40621 13 10	16942 0 1	6459 8 11,	of which Rs. 6278 2 2 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Stewart, W. M. ...	24989 4 9	11092 14 8	6325 15 7	7570 6 6,	of which Rs. 7031 10 1 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Sanneram and Sreeram ...	9183 13 0	4365 14 6	4299 12 10	518 1 8,	of which Rs. 460 10 11 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Sandeman, D. ..	2817 0 0	0 0 0	91 0 0	2726 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Smith, William ..	1221 15 6	0 0 0	855 5 0	366 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sreenath Mullick ...	17620 11 5	11886 7 10	3126 3 2	2608 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Sheppard, W. A. ..	3402 0 9	2365 8 2	837 0 0	199 8 7,	of which Rs. 98 9 7 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Shib Chunder Mullick and Co....	89521 2 8	56686 6 1	12253 11 1	20581 1 6,	of which Rs. 5271 14 2 is for dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Savigny, Henrietta ..	796 4 3	0 0 0	508 13 0	287 7 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Sewnundun Pauray ...	28034 10 6	0 0 0	676 0 8	27358 9 10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Tulloh and Co. (1st) ...	120428 1 3	68596 14 0	50617 7 9	1213 11 6,	of which Rs. 1158 6 6 is for dividends.	Further recoveries hopeless.
Tulloh and Co. (2nd) ...	19207 10 6	7964 9 2	9587 1 3	1656 0 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Thomas and Co. ...	*423076 6 3, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 500.*	*348217 12 1*	*42991 5 9*	*31867 4 5, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.*	*2706 14 0*	*Outstanding in course of recovery.*
Thomas, Robert (1st) ...	*631 4 1*	*0 0 0*	*214 4 0*	417 0 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Turton, John ...	*358 7 1*	*0 0 0*	*0 0 0*	358 7 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Trower, Charles ...	*2177 9 0*	*240 0 0*	*72 0 0*	1865 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Thomas, G. P. ...	*2690 1 7*	*1776 3 4*	*806 14 1*	107 0 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Twentyman and Co. ...	*593 11 6*	*0 0 0*	*152 2 1*	441 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Tara Chund Kurramull and Dowlutchund ...	*22970 1 11*	*6210 6 9*	*14187 12 0*	2571 15 2,	of which Rs. 2199 13 3 is for dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Thomas, John ...	740 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	740 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Teitkins, A. H. ...	5671 12 10	3819 12 0	1248 0 5	604 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Tomkins, W. ...	938 15 9	0 0 0	702 1 6	236 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Turton, Sir T. E. M. ...	249940 13 4	148439 0 10	100388 13 6	1112 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Thomas, Anthony ..	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	800 0 0	0 0 0	Ordered to pay 100 Rupees per month from his pension.
Vandenberg, J. B. (1st) ..	5892 13 2	1595 6 9	2587 7 3	1709 15 2	0 0 0	Something recoverable annually by interest on a Trust Fund.
Vandenberg, J. B. (2nd) ..	4807 13 0	3365 12 8	311 15 0	1130 1 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Vincent and Co. ...	858 10 6	0 0 0	426 4 11	432 5 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Wills, F. F. ...	7102 7 11	892 13 4	2906 1 7	3303 9 0, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Willis, Joseph ...	181111 13 0	73204 6 8	29819 15 4	15087 7 0, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Wood, Olliffe and Co. ...	3276 6 10	0 0 0	1427 4 6	1849 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Whyttenbach and Co., E. ...	3209 1 10	1643 3 10	536 13 4	1029 0 8, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Walker and Fournier ...	2805 3 5	0 0 0	2333 1 7	472 1 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wallace, Alexander and Co. ...	23899 14 0	6783 2 0	5861 6 11	11255 5 1, which is applicable to to the dividend now payable.	959 9 1	Ditto ditto.
Waring, E. S. S. ...	3066 8 8	1769 2 9	469 6 3	827 15 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Williams, Stephen ...	20504 1 5	17226 4 11	2148 2 5	1129 10 1,	of which Rs. 457 14 7 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent killed in the mutiny.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements, Other payments.	Whole Disbursements, Dividends paid.	Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Wilton, G. R. ..	1589 15 1	0 0 0	115 8 5	1474 6 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Wilton, T. C. ...	400 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	400 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Watson and Co., and Gibbon and Co. ...	105567 3 11	86129 10 5	15806 4 2	3631 5 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wood, H. W. F. ..	2539 13 0	0 0 0	709 10 9	1830 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Williams, William ..	500 0 0	0 0 0	55 0 0	445 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Winser and Co. ...	31049 3 8	21137 1 6	6126 5 11	3785 12 3,	of which Rs. 3684 3 1 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Wilson, A. ...	920 3 6	0 0 0	16 0 0	904 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wiseham, William ...	967 3 6	0 0 0	32 0 0	935 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Schedule not filed.
Walker, Archibald ...	827 13 0	0 0 0	40 11 9	787 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Webb, John ...	4457 8 3	1781 12 1	1028 3 11	1647 8 3,	of which Rs. 655 6 11 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Wilcox, H. C. ..	710 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	710 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wood, D. ...	1414 3 0	0 0 0	698 4 9	715 14 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Wood, John ...	513 11 0	0 0 0	64 0 0	449 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wallis, C. B. ..	8362 12 10	6448 6 2	1401 10 7	512 12 1,	of which Rs. 264 1 4 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Woomesh Chunder Mitter (2nd)	590 0 6	0 0 0	45 9 9	544 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Young, Joseph ...	500 0 0	0 0 0	258 10 9	241 5 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Zuccani, E. ..	427 2 0	0 0 0	0 7 0	426 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. No schedule filed.

In addition to the above, there are 260 estates under Rs. 220 each, aggregating Rs. 21,865-3-8, the particulars of which may be learnt at my office.

The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the last quarter, Rupees four thousand eight hundred fifty eight, twelve annas and four pie.

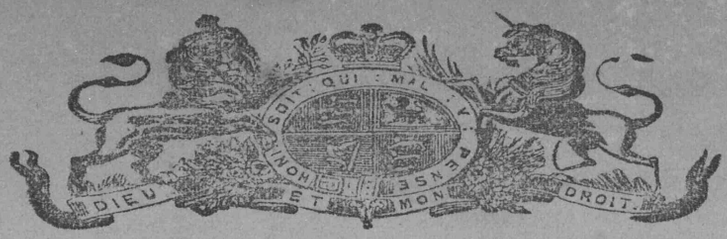
CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1872.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee.

(1131-1)

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 13, 1872.

No. 11 of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 9th March 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
J. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Advocate-General.*
F. L. BEAUFORT, ESQ.,
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
and
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

MR. BEAUFORT took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be again referred to a select committee with instructions to report in one month. He reminded the Council that this Bill, which affected very closely the welfare of the inhabitants of large tracts in Lower Bengal,

had been introduced into the Council so far back as December 1870. When first introduced its object was to enable persons charged with the maintenance of embankments to act more promptly in cases of emergency, to provide for improving drainage channels connected with embankments, and also to arrange for a more just and fair apportionment of the cost of such undertakings. At the first reading of the Bill on the 7th of January 1871, the hon'ble member then in charge (Mr. Schalch) explained its scope, and an hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Degumber Mitter) expressed his approval of its principle and his concurence in the arguments of the hon'ble mover. The Bill was for several months under the consideration of a select committee, who obtained opinions thereon from different parts of Bengal; finally, the select committee submitted their report in August last, and that report had been presented to the Council. One notable change which that committee introduced, was that the whole cost of existing works to be brought under the Bill should be paid for by the parties whose lands might be protected or benefited, though it was provided at the same time that, if Government received any extra revenue or payments for keeping up any embankments, such revenue should be remitted. The committee made certain other changes to which Mr. Bernard did not refer in detail. The committee's report on the amended Bill was republished during the recess, and before the opening of the present session of the Council more than one representation had been received regarding the Bill. One specially valuable representation was received from the British Indian Association to the effect that in some parts of the country Government had, according to ancient customs or under special agreements, maintained embankments at the public expense; and that there would be much hardship in now throwing these charges on the zemindars. With reference to this and to other representations, the Hon'ble President on the first day of this session, when reviewing the business to be laid before the Council, had explained to the Council the policy of Government in the matter, and the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Schalch) in charge of the Bill had also stated what would be done to carry out that policy. The remarks to which he (Mr. Bernard) alluded had been so recently made that he would not trouble the Council by reading them on that occasion: they would be found in the Proceedings of the Council for the 5th December last. Their purport was that Government in no way desired to throw upon persons protected the cost of any works which Government itself was bound to maintain, and an assurance was given that the Member in charge of the Bill would "look into the subject and see what embankments Government was in justice bound to maintain, or what embankments Government had been obliged to take up owing to those who were properly liable not fulfilling their liabilities." The charge of the Bill had been made over to Mr. Bernard, who after making himself, as far as possible, acquainted with embankment affairs with the approval or rather at the instance of the hon'ble member (Mr. Schalch) on his right, proposed that the Bill should again be referred to a select committee. He found that, besides the main point regarding the liability for the cost of embankment works, there were certain other references on points of detail which needed calm discussion and careful settlement. At the same time the Council might perhaps desire to know the result of enquiries made into the history of different embankments, and the view taken of the liabilities of Government. So far as the official literature of the subject went, it seemed that the expenditure of Government on embankments for the protection of cultivated lands in Lower Bengal had increased enormously of late years. Government now spent on embankments more than double what it spent twelve years ago, and it did not do any thing like all that the circumstances required. This gradual, but great increase was due mainly to the general rise in the price of labor and produce, and it was partly due to the increased wants which arose everywhere as knowledge increased. For the current year 1871-72 Government was spending on embankment works and repairs exclusive of embankments, costing Rs. 53,000 a year, and paid for by zemindars) nearly 4½ lacs of rupees. This expenditure was over and above the outlay on the great Orissa embankments. The present Bill did not concern them. The total length of the Government embankments was about 1,800 miles; while the length of the embankments maintained by

Government, but paid for by zemindars, was 430 miles. All the embankments in Behar were paid for by the zemindars according to customs or according to special agreements which varied in different districts. It was now proposed to give the force of law to these customs and agreements, but at the same time to permit recourse to the new law in case of new works. In Moorshedabad the engagements of the zemindars given at the Decennial Settlement bound them to maintain embankments on their estates, but on some estates Government at present maintained the embankments, while on others the zemindars did the work. There was much loss to every body from the want of system and organization in the management of the Moorshedabad embankments, and it was proposed that the Bill, as it now stood, should apply to this district. In the 24-Pergunnahs the charge of, and responsibility for, embankments was at the end of the last century, and at the beginning of this, handed about from one Government officer to another; from the zemindars to Government, and back again from Government to the zemindars. There was no agreement at the Decennial Settlement as to whether Government or the zemindars should undertake these particular embankments. For some four or five years, early in the present century, nobody did the work at all; and the district suffered immensely in consequence. Finally in 1838, the embankments were again undertaken by Government on a report from the Revenue Board "that Government are bound either to keep up the 24-Pergunnahs' embankments in full repair, or failing that, to pay over to the zemindars annually a sum of Rs. 16,786." During the current year Government was spending on the embankments of the 24-Pergunnahs' Rs. 93,000, and it was thought that the provisions of this Bill might properly be applied to the 24-Pergunnahs, and the sum of Rs. 16,800 remitted under section 42.

In the Midnapore district the case was very different. In the interior of the district the yearly cost of embankments on the Cossye was paid by the zemindars according to special agreements made with Government. The embankments near the mouths of rivers in Hidgellee and Tumlook and the great sea-dyke of Hidgellee, were maintained by Government; but all the cultivated lands of these tracts, much of which was temporarily settled, paid according to agreements made last century, and subsequently repeated, an embankment cess of 1½ anna per beegah. The Government in 1838 accepted its full liability for the maintenance of the embankments and larger drainage channels in Hidgellee and Tumlook, and it was now proposed that in the Midnapore district the existing arrangements should be upheld; that the custom of the Cossye embankments be respected, and that the Bill should operate in Midnapore only in respect of small drainage channels or other works which might hereafter be undertaken. On the estates which belonged to, or were offshoots of the great Burdwan zemindaree, the Government now kept up all embankments; and on these works it was spending during the present year about Rs. 87,000. The Maharajah of Burdwan paid, directly or indirectly, Rs.60,000 a year for the work thus done. The arrangement under which Government began to repair these embankments, dated from 1809 or thereabouts, when the then Maharajah failed to maintain his embankments properly. It was now proposed that Government should continue to maintain these embankments even though their maintenance might at times cost something more than the annual payment. But it was considered that the parties interested might very reasonably be called upon under the Bill to pay for new masonry sluices, drainage channels, and other improvements of a kind not contemplated when Government took over the Burdwan embankments in 1809 and 1826. Mr. Bernard was glad to be able to mention that the account which he had given, and the proposals which he had sketched, had been considered, and in general terms approved by the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Schalch) before they were submitted to the Council, for he was sure that the Council would give more weight to the hon'ble member's opinion than could be accorded to his (Mr. Bernard's) own.

Before he left the subject of embankments, he would only say one word on the general question which had been warmly discussed, on and off, during the last fifty years in Bengal, whether river embankments did any good or not. Skilful Engineers, experienced collectors, and others, had given very discordant opinions

on this point; but Mr. Bernard believed, he might say, that there was no doubt whatever about the absolute necessity for embankments on the sea-face of Midnapore or on tidal rivers. The reports of 1835 and 1837, sent in by the officers of the 24-Pergunnahs, gave a most melancholy picture of what had happened in the 24-Pergunnahs during the years when embankments were left to themselves. The zemindars were ruined, ryots emigrated, Government revenue was perpetually in arrears, estates paying one lac of rupees had to be bought in by Government, and estates which had fetched 2¾ lacs three years before, were sold by auction for Rs. 38,000. All or much of this deterioration was put down to the neglect of embankments. The immense good which had been done by the great sea-dyke at Hidgellee was well known. The only new embankments which were recently proposed, on any large scale, were those in Orissa and those on the Gunduck in Chumparun. Regarding the absolute need for embankments in Orissa, there seemed never to have been two opinions, though there had been much discussion as to the cheapest and best way of giving the required protection. There was much to be said in favor of letting a broad and silt-laden river like the Ganges fertilize the country; moreover it would be an enormous undertaking to embank this great river all through Bengal; but the best opinions in Behar were in favor of embanking the Gunduck. Mr. Thomas Gibbon, the agent of the Bettiah estate, to whose opinion on matters of zemindaree management most natives and every European in Behar would defer, had stated his conviction that the Bettiah estates would gain much in value if the Gunduck were properly embanked, and he held that great embankments of this kind could be successfully managed by Government and by Government only. If the present Bill should become law, it would, Mr. Bernard believed, contain ample safeguards against Government officers undertaking unnecessary works of embankment or drainage. There was one other matter which would be laid before the select committee, and that was a proposal to incorporate with this Bill provisions enabling the majority of persons interested to undertake at the expense of the lands affected (and, if necessary, carry out for themselves) improvements in the local drainage. The Hon'ble President in his opening address this session dwelt on the necessity of some such legislation; the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Digumber Mitter) had on more than one occasion, and notably in the debate of the 7th January 1871, urged the need of such local drainage improvements. The Bill, as it now stood, provided for drainage improvements in connection with embankments; but there was, it was feared, often very great need for, and very great difficulty in effecting these drainage improvements. The epidemic fever committee, of which the hon'ble gentleman opposite was a member, the skilled engineers and medical officers who were now examining into the phenomena of the Burdwan fever epidemic, all were agreed that in many places the local drainage required much improvement, and that the want of such drainage might be, and probably was, one of the causes of the epidemic. With the permission of the Council, there would be submitted to the select committee proposals for enabling the people to effect, or to have effected, improvements of this kind. Mr. Bernard had explained the manner in which it was proposed to redeem the pledge given by the President in regard to the Embankment Bill, but at the same time he was quite aware that it was within the discretion of the Committee to adopt these views or to modify them, and it would eventually be for the Council to consider how far they could be finally accepted. He would now move that the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be again referred to a select committee with instructions to report in one month. The old committee consisted of Messrs Schalch, Thompson, and Robinson, Raja Joteendro Mohun Tagore and himself. He now proposed that the committee should consist of—

Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Schalch, Mr. Dampier, Baboo Degumber Mitter, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, and himself.

He was glad to be able to add that Mr. Schalch, whose knowledge of such matters was so well known to the Council, had kindly agreed to take charge of the Bill again, and conduct it through the select committee.

His Honor the President said that he had only a few words to say before putting the motion to the Council. The subject was one which hon'ble members were aware, was of very great difficulty and very great complication, and had up to the present time given him very great anxiety. He was quite sure that he felt, and he believed the members of the Council and the people of Bengal would feel, very greatly indebted to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill (Mr. Bernard) for the thorough sifting of the historical questions which he had undertaken so successfully, and the thorough way in which he had carried out that sifting. As they would see when the result of his investigations was laid before the Council they would find that the facts had been stated as clearly as it was possible to state them. His Honor trusted that the exposition of the principles upon which the Government was disposed to act, which had been so completely and clearly stated by the hon'ble members, would, upon examination, be found acceptable to the Committee and the Council. The hon'ble member had stated that which was the root of our present proposals, namely, that the Government proposed fully to accept the obligations which attached to it at the time of the permanent settlement; and he had also said that we proposed that any duties which had been since undertaken by the Government should be examined in each particular case upon its own merits, that was to say where the Government had made a deliberate and binding bargain, we did not propose to recede from that bargain, but adhere to it. On the other hand, where the Government had under stress of circumstances undertaken certain duties, because no one else would perform them—where the Government had merely intervened as the Father of the country in order to protect it from disasters owing to the failure of the obligations of others, the Government was not irrevocably bound by its action for all time. We should deal with each case upon its own merits, and consider whether the Government was bound by real obligations, or whether the case should be brought under the general provisions of the Bill.

Another feature of importance to which the hon'ble member had alluded was this, namely, that the obligations which were undertaken by the Government or by private parties were of this nature that they should maintain bunds, embankments, and works of a certain character. Modern science had progressed very much, sanitary science had progressed a little; works of a character unknown in those days,—works which were described as sluices, drainage channels, and irrigation channels, might be with advantage, added to the embankments. We thought that the Council would accept it as equitable that where works of a totally new character were added to the old works, the new works should be the subject of separate and distinct provisions. His Honor did not suppose that the members of this Council or of the Committee would pledge themselves by their silence, to the propositions that were now put forward; but he trusted they would think that so far as a one-sided statement of the general principles enunciated went, they were not inequitable, and that the Council would be prepared to give them a favorable consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

Mr. Bernard moved that the Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments be read in Council. In doing so, he said that when he had the honor to ask for leave to bring in this Bill he explained the object it was intended to meet, and he would not trouble the Council in that respect again. He would now only remark briefly upon the provisions of the Bill. Section 1 provided for investing endowments of the kind mentioned in the Bill in trustees appointed by the Government, and the section provided most carefully that endowments for which trustees had been appointed, or for which trustees should exist, should not come under the provisions of the Act. It did not provide that trustees appointed thereunder should in any way interfere with existing endowments which were properly maintained. Section 2 provided that for every district in which any endowments having no trustees existed, the Lieutenant-Governor should nominate trustees in whom such endowments should vest, and that the chief executive officer of the district

should be one of the trustees, so that the Government, who were interested in the good order of such endowments, should be properly represented amongst the trustees. At the end of the section it was provided that the trustees appointed under the Act should exercise the same powers as were conferred upon the trustees under the instrument of endowment, and where there was no instrument of endowment, that they should be subject to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Bill did not empower the trustees to devote the money provided for a charitable or educational purpose to any other purpose than that for which the money was left. Section 3 merely empowered the trustees to appropriate the income of the endowment to the objects of the donor. It also provided that the trustees, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, might appropriate part of the capital sum of the endowment for any special object connected with the purposes of the endowment. Some such provision had been found necessary in the case of religious endowments, and the law relating to those endowments allowed the trustees in certain cases in this way to expend the capital sum when necessary in furtherance of the objects of the endowments; such for instance was the repair of buildings which were falling down, or the erection of new buildings, or in any way adding to the value of the property. The remaining sections provided that any body interested in an endowment might sue the managers or trustees if they neglected their duty. This was a very similar provision to a clause in Act XX of 1863 which enabled any body interested in a religious endowment to sue the trustees or managers in a court if they abused their trust. At the same time an indemnity was given to the trustees appointed under the Act, to the effect that they should not be liable to damages if they had acted *bonâ fide* for the benefit of the endowment.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Baboo Digumber Mitter, Mr. Colvin, and the mover, with instructions to report in one month.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard the Council proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee on the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill in the form recommended by the select committee.

Sections 1 and 2 were agreed to.

In section 3, on the motion of Mr. Schalch, the words "with or without cargo" were inserted after the word "vessel" in line 1; the word "Commissioners" was substituted for the word "Conservator" in lines 3, 11 and 15; and the words "and whose decision shall be final" were added to the section.

In section 4, on the motion of Mr. Schalch, the words "within one month from the date of recovery" in line 5 were omitted, and the words "may be detained by the Commissioners at the risk and expense of all parties interested therein" were inserted after the word "nature" in line 9.

In section 5, on the motion of Mr. Colvin, the words "from such time as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall notify in the *Calcutta Gazette* and" were inserted after the figures 1855"; and the word "thereafter" was substituted for the word "hereafter" in line 6.

Sections 6 and 7, and the preamble and title, were agreed to.

His Honor the President said that he observed in the list of business a notice of motion that the Bill should be passed. He might remark that under the rules for the conduct of business a Bill could not be passed on the same day when it was settled in Council, if any amendments had been introduced in it. He thought, therefore, that the proper course would be to postpone the passing of the Bill till the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Schalch said that he would ask the President to suspend the rules in order that the Bill might be passed; as the amendments that had been made were not of such a nature as to render it necessary that the passing of the Bill should be postponed. It would perhaps be remembered that the Bill had been introduced as an urgent one, and as it had been before the public for some time, he did not see the necessity of further delay.

THE PRESIDENT said that he would like to take the sense of the Council before deciding upon this matter.

MR. DAMPIER said that the only reason that had been given for the suspension of the rules was that the Bill had been for some time before the Council and the public: he did not think that that was a sufficient reason for suspending the rules of the Council. There had been a good deal said of late about suspending the rules unnecessarily, both in this Council and elsewhere, and he thought it undesirable that such a course should be adopted without a full explanation of the reasons which made such a course desirable, which perhaps his hon'ble friend would give.

MR. WYMAN said he thought that the suspension of the rules should only take place under some real necessity, and that it was a dangerous practice to discard the safeguard provided by the rules of the Council; and as the hon'ble member who applied for the suspension of the rules had not shown sufficient reason to do so, he was certainly opposed to that course being followed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that as there did not seem to be unanimity of opinion as to the propriety of suspending the rules, he thought that the Bill as settled by the Council should be published in the ordinary way, and might be considered and passed at the next meeting of the Council.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 16th instant.

Grand horse show for all India, to be held at Poona in September 1872.

Prospectus of a grand horse show for all India, to be held at Poona in September 1872, immediately after the Poona Races.

Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., *Governor of Bombay.*

Vice-Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. A. SPENCER K.C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.*

(Note.) Other names to be added hereafter.

Stewards.

THE HON'BLE S. MANSFIELD.
MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, C.B.
W. H. HAVELOCK, ESQ.
L ASHBURNER, ESQ.
COLONEL MACDONALD.
A. E. D. GREY, ESQ.
A. A. BORRADAILE, ESQ.
COLONEL WESTROPP.
MAJOR PROBYN.
J. H. B. HALLEN, ESQ.

Local Committee.

COLONEL GELL.
" GAYE.
" AITCHESON.
" HOLLAND.
" HENDERSON.
W. LAMB, ESQ
J. E OLIPHANT, ESQ, } *Joint-Secretaries.*
MAJOR WARDROP., }

(Note) Other names to be added hereafter.

Judges

To be appointed by the Stewards from among themselves or otherwise, so as to represent as far as possible all parts of India, or say two from each Presidency.

Subscriptions

To be paid to the undersigned, or to the New Bank of Bombay Limited, Bombay, or Branch Bank at Poona by 1st July 1872.

Site.

With the permission of the military authorities, the old Artillery Horse Lines, Wanoree, where temporary sheds or tent stables will be provided for the horses. Also a good ride with jumps and a drive.

Entrance Fees.

For those requiring accommodation,

Per Horse Rs. 15.
" Galloway " 10.
" Pony.

For those not requiring shelter.

Rs. 8, 5, and 3 respectively.

Expenditure and Funds.

Prizes to the amount of Rs. 11,500 are proposed, and other expenses may amount to Rs. 5,000.

To meet this expenditure, it is estimated that the income from entrance fees and sale of tickets will amount to Rs. 5,000. Government will be asked to contribute Rs. 5,000, and Local Funds Rs. 1,000. It is confidently hoped that the subscriptions of Patrons, Stewards, and others will exceed the balance required.

Prizes.

N.B.—No second prize will be given in any class unless four horses are exhibited therein, nor any third prize unless six are shown, except in either case, if strongly recommended by the Judges, and the Judges may withhold all, or any prize, if they consider the horses shown are undeserving.

Class.		Prizes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1.	English thorough-breds suitable as stallions ...	250	150	50
2.	English mares suitable for breeding	150	100	50
3.	Australian thorough-breds suitable as stallions ...	250	150	50
4.	Australian mares suitable to breed from	150	100	50
5.	Arabs suitable as stallions ...	250	150	50
6.	Arab mares suitable for breeding from	250	150	
7.	Arab Galloway or pony stallion	150	100	50 50
8.	Country or stud-bred horses fit for stallions ...	150	100	50
9.	Country and stud-bred mares over 14-1	150	100	50
10.	Ditto ditto under 14 ...	100	70	40
11.	Country and stud-bred galloway and pony stallions	75	50	25
12.	Ditto ditto mares ...	75	50	25
13	Yearling foals any breed ...	75	50	25
14.	Ditto fillies ditto ...	75	50	25
15.	Two year old colts ...	100	70	40
16.	Ditto fillies ditto ...	100	70	40
17.	Three year do. colts do. ...	125	90	50
18.	Ditto fillies ditto ...	125	90	50
19.	Four year do. colts do. ...	150	100	50
20.	Ditto fillies ditto ...	150	100	50

The produce of any Government stallion.

These may compete also in classes 13 to 20.

21.	Yearling foals any breed ...	75	50	25
22.	Yearling fillies any breed ...	75	50	25
23.	Two year old colts ...	100	70	40
24.	Ditto fillies ...	100	70	40
25.	Three year old colts ...	125	90	50
26.	Ditto fillies ...	125	90	50
27.	Four ditto colts ...	150	100	50
28.	Ditto fillies ..	150	100	50
29.	Two year old gelding country-bred	100	70	40
30.	Three ditto ditto ...	125	90	50
31.	Four ditto ditto ...	150	100	50
32.	Five ditto ditto ...	160	110	60
33.	Chargers any breed or sex ...	150	100	50
34	Hunters, Pig stickers ...	150	100	50
35.	Hacks or Roadsters ...	150	100	50
36.	Pairs of carriage horses any breed or sex	250	150	75
37.	Brougham horse ...	100	70	40
38.	Buggy or dog cart ...	100	70	40
39.	Tonga ponies, pairs ...	80	60	40
40.	State horses used by Native Chiefs	100	70	40
41.	The best horses of any class, breed or sex ...	500		

(Sd.) J. E. OLIPHANT, *Collector, Honorary Secy.*

N. B.—It is proposed to ask the Railway Companies to carry horses coming to the show at reduced rates.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 9th March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Mar. 9th	0	Fair ...	Good.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 9th	0	Fair and good ...	Satisfactory.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 9th	0	Seasonable ; it rained one day at some places.	The winter crops reaped ; the spring crops promising.	
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 9th	0	Nights cool, but days are hot and sultry.	Hardly any crop on the ground.	Cholera has shown itself in several places in the district.
5	Deoghur ...	„ 9th	0	Good ...	Satisfactory.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 9th	0·06	Getting hot ...	Nothing on the ground ; a good area of land has been ploughed.	
7	Godda ...	„ 9th	0	Favorable ...	Nearly everything gathered in.	Cattle suffering much from disease.
8	Pakour					
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 2nd	0	Fine ..	Nothing to report.	
10	Patna ...	„ 9th	0	Fine ...	Winter crops excellent ; though pulses suffered from rain and fog, yet all the crops together were benefited rather than injured by the rain.	
11	Gya ...	„ 9th	0	Dry ...	Spring crops favorably progressing.	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 9th	0	Fair ; dry west winds.	Spring crops growing well and a rich outturn promised ; poppy and some other crops in Ramgeer has suffered a little from hail-storms.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
13	Sarun ...	Mar. 9th	0	Fine ...	Continue good throughout.	
14	Shahabad ...	„ 9th	Slight	Fair ...	Spring crops promise well; the rain was too slight to be any way injurious.	
15	Tirheot ...	„ 9th	0	Fair ..	Spring crops doing well.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 7th	0·06	Thunder storm and rain on the 1st and cool afterwards.	Spring crops daily improving; mustard, linseed, and the pulses harvested.	
17	Bograh ...	„ 8th	0	Mornings and evenings cool, and days warm.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 9th	0	Very variable, days more or less cloudy.	Little of winter crop in the district; want of much rain in October has made the mustard crop rather scanty; the price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7 a maund.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 8th	0	Fair	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 9th	0·14	Growing hot by degrees.	Good; the rain has done injury to a certain extent to gram and wheat.	
21	Pubna	„ 9th	0·08	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 9th	0	Warm ...	Sowing and cleaning.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 9th	0	Fair and dry; getting hot.	Spring crops growing well; sugarcane being cut.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 8th	0	Getting hot ..	Spring crops progressing well; sugarcane is nearly reaped.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 9th	0	Overcast, then clear and fine.	Outturn not over 12 annas, and in some places less.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 9th	0	Clear and then cloudy.	The winter crop good.	
27	Howrah.					
28	Midnapore ...	„ 8th	0	Growing hot ..	Winter crops fair.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 9th	0	Hot, fine, and dry, with north-west wind.	Fair.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 8th	0·19	Fine and clear, but foggy at times in the morning; at about 2·40 P.M. on Friday, the 8th, there was a strong gale of wind with thunder and lightning, and rain and hail.	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 9th	0	Fair and hot ...	Spring crops good; other crops mostly gathered.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 9th	0·5	Partly fair and partly cloudy; the rain fell on Friday the 8th.	Good; the rain in the end of this work will do much good.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 8th	0·86	Warm ...	The rice crops have all been reaped.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 9th	0	Still cool and pleasant.	Good. ...	There is hardly any sickness in the district.
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet ...	„ 2nd	0·46	Warm weather setting in; still cool and pleasant.	Partial failure of the mustard crop towards the south of the district; borodhan (a kind of paddy) is nearly all planted.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 2nd	0·95	Fair ...	Nothing to report.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 2nd	0	Fine and generally warm.	Nothing special to note; generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 1st	0	Fair ...	Good.	
40	Tipperah	„ 1st	0	Warm ...	Generally satisfactory.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	Mar. 2nd	0	Foggy and then sunny.	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 9th	0	Hot ...	Good.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 9th	0	Very sultry ...	Spring crops have been cut.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 1st	0	Heavy clouds on the 29th Feb.	The winter crops are inconsiderable in the district, but they are satisfactory in quality. "Scarcity in Ganjam is telling on exports here, but nevertheless rice is cheap. The condition of the bulk of the district continues good. As for the Chilka isthmus, the people of Sathpara are finding employment at preparations for salt manufacture. Not so in Malud and Parikud. There more relief works are becoming necessary, and some people are eating grass and roots."	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 9th	0·07	Favorable ...	Fair.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 8th	0 04	Fine and seasonable.	Satisfactory.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 9th	0	Stormy ..	The crops are off the ground now; sugarcane has been good; gram, wheat, and barley, a fair crop.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 1st	0	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
49	Durrung ..	„ 2nd	0	Stormy ..	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong ..	„ 1st	0	Hot days and cold nights, with heavy atmosphere.	Good.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 1st	0·82	Cool, pleasant, and healthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 2nd	0·12	Cold ..	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 2nd	0·19	Fair, but there was high wind, thunder, and lightning on Friday night.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 1st	0	Fair ...	No crops on the ground	
55	Naga Hills ...	Feb 23rd	0	Fine, cold, and seasonable on the hills; damp and chilly on the plains.	Jhums being prepared still	
56	Julpigoree ...	Mar. 9th	0	Nights and mornings cold and days hot, with high winds.	No crops on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 2nd	0	Cool and pleasant.	Spring crops reaped; land being prepared for paddy.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 2nd	0	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling. ..	„ 9th	0	Fair throughout.	Crops reaped on the hills; on the plains they are promising.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 2nd	0	Fine ..	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 19th to 25th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 26th Feb. to 3rd March 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Up to date.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·40	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	0·14	ditto	0·63	ditto.	
	False Point	0·40	ditto	0·70	ditto.	
	Jajipore	0·37	ditto	0·77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	0·60	ditto	0·70	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	1·00	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	2·70	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	0·52	ditto	0·89	ditto.	
	Pooree	0·07	ditto	0·15	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	0·06	1·25	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0·07	1·25	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	1·50	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Puchumba	ditto	ditto	0·46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee	Nil	0·10	1·56	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Palamow	ditto	Not received	0·96	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Purulia	ditto	Nil	1·08	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	ditto	1·35	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	0·09	0·17	0·42	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	Nil	0·02	2·89	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	ditto	Nil	2·75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	ditto	ditto	3·32	ditto.	
	Behar	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh	ditto	Not received	2·16	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Gya	Not received	ditto	2·24	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Sherghotty	Nil	Nil	1·20	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	ditto	3·56	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Not received	Not received	0·51	18th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan., & 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.
	Bettiah	Nil	ditto	1·20	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Chuprah	ditto	Nil	2·50	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Sewan	ditto	Not received	1·21	25th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore	ditto	Nil	2·30	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	ditto	Not received	1·25	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Tajpore	ditto	Nil	3·52	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Mudhubani	Not received	Not received	2·92	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Hajipore	Nil	0·04	3·13	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah	ditto	0·10	2·67	ditto.	
	Buxar	ditto	Nil	2·86	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	ditto	1·86	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	ditto	Not received	2·26	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Benares	ditto	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	ditto	Nil	0·48	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	Not received	1·00	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Banka	ditto	Nil	1·86	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	2·08	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai	Not received	ditto	3·05	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th Feb.
	Deoghur	Nil	ditto	2·34	ditto.	
	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Pakour	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	Nil	1·90	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	1·84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	Not received	1·42	25th Feb. 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	Nil	18th Feb. 1872	
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	0·06	2·43	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	Not received	2·40	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Bograh	ditto	Nil	1·12	3rd Mar. 1872.	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Dinagepore	ditto	0·05	1·82	ditto ...	
	Maldah	ditto	0·02	1·45	ditto.	
	Berhampore	ditto	Nil	2·85	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	0·01	3·14	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	ditto	0·04	2·76	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	ditto	Nil	1·34	ditto.	
	Pubna	ditto	0·07	2·15	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	0·10	2·35	ditto.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Rungpore	ditto	0·31	0·41	ditto ...	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	Nil	25th Feb 1872	
	Titaiya	ditto	Nil	1·38	3rd Mar. 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	Not received	1·90	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Culna	ditto	ditto	0·05	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Jan.
	Bood-Bood	ditto	Nil	1·10	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	ditto	2·55	ditto.	
	Hooghly	0·20	ditto	4·20	ditto.	
	Serampore	0·04	ditto	2·72	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	0·03	Not received	2·70	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Howrah	0·98	Nil	2·28	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Midnapore	Nil	ditto	0·12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	Not received	1·35	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	1·50	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	Not received	1·54	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Tumlook	0·20	ditto	2·53	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan., and 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 19th to 25th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 26th Feb to 3rd March, 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Not received	Not received	1·83	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	1·77	ditto.	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1·40	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	1·50	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jessore	0·20	ditto	2 50	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	1 85	18th Feb. 1872	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	1·66	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0 32	3rd Mar 1872.	
	Calcutta	1·37	ditto	3·02	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	1·29	ditto	2 49	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	1·09	ditto	2 18	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	Nil	ditto	3·03	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0·22	0·02	2·30	ditto.	
	Baraset	0·10	Nil	2·31	ditto.	
	Satkherah	0·42	0·04	2·59	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	0 23	Nil	3·02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	Nil	0 08	1 91	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	Nil	1·51	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·20	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	0·10	ditto	0 75	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	0·14	ditto	1·33	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	Nil	ditto	1·65	ditto.	
	Perozepore	1·45	ditto	3 26	ditto.	
	Madaripore	1 17	ditto	3·37	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Nil	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Mymensing	ditto	Not received	0·86	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan. and 12th to 18th Feb.
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	2 25	ditto ...	Not received 22ndto 28th Jan.
	Attenh	ditto	ditto	1 24	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge	0·15	ditto	0·15	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan., and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Sylhet	Nil	0·46	1·03	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Cachar	ditto	Not received	1 95	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Hylakandy	0·21	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
	Koyah	0·02	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·50	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	0·90	ditto	1·58	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	Not received	1·05	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	0 30	ditto	1·12	ditto	
	Noakhally	0·04	Nil	0·73	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Tipperah	0·80	ditto	1·81	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	1·46	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Akyab	ditto	Nil	0·10	3rd Mar. 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa	Not received	ditto	1·95	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th Feb.
	Goalparah	Nil	Not received	0·87	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	1·48	15th Jan. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·86	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	31st Jan. 1872	
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·96	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Boda	Not received	Not received	2·10	11th Feb. 1872	
Assam.	Tezpore	Nil	ditto	0·87	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	6·19	ditto.	
	Mungledye	ditto	ditto	1·17	ditto.	
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	0·53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	0·12	2·25	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	1·21	Not received	4·63	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	0·28	ditto	2 37	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Golaghat	0·06	ditto	2·92	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·31	ditto	2·61	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·64	ditto	4·02	ditto.	
	Suddya	0·60	ditto	7·29	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Shillong	0·10	ditto	0·39	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	Nil	0·20	1·06	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jaowai	ditto	Not received	0 95	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	0·54	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1872

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th March 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	March											
Calcutta.	3rd	10	30·069	30·087	79·4	68·2	52	W	...	...	... ..	b
		16	29·957	29·975	86·5	70·5	41	W	...	...	CK	
	4th	10	30·094	30·112	80·8	70·0	55	W	...	...	... ..	b
		16	29·959	29·977	88·0	69 5	35	W S W	...	...	.....	b
	5th	10	30·054	30·072	79·6	68·5	52	W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·905	29·923	87 7	70 5	38	W by N	...	...	... ..	b
	6th	10	30·006	30 024	81·5	73·5	66	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·847	29·865	88·2	71·2	40	S W	...		CS	
	7th	10	29·987	30·005	78·6	71·7	69	E S E	...	0·21	.....	b
		16	29 829	29·847	87·0	75·0	55	W S W	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29 971	29·989	81·8	77·1	78	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29·834	29 852	89·0	73·1	43	W S W	...	...	K	
	9th	10	30·022	30·040	79·8	75·5	80	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·912	29·930	90 3	68·0	26	S S W	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	3rd	10	30·080	30·086	86	64	24	S W	4·2*	...	.....	b
		16	29·997	30·003	86	77	64	S S W	8·0*	...	.....	m
	4th	10	30·115	30·121	81	71	59	N	7 6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·974	29·980	91	76	47	S W	6·1*	...	.....	m
	5th	10	30·059	30·065	83	70	49	N N W	8·4*	...	.....	b
		16	29·924	29·930	88	75	52	S S W	9·7*	...	... ..	b, m
	6th	10	29·996	30·002	85	78	71	S	9·5*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·878	29·884	85	78	71	S S E	13·3*	...	N	b
	7th	10	29·992	29·998	81	75	74	N N W	10·2*	0·10	K	b, scuds
		16	29·864	29·870	86	79	72	S	7·2*	...	KS	b, m
	8th	10	29·974	29·980	86	79	72	W S W	13·4*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29·863	29 869	87	79	68	S W	13·2*	...	K	b, m
	9th	10	30·040	30·046	86	80	75	S W	6·5*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·931	29·937	87	80	73	S	10·4*	...	KS	b, m
Chittagong.	3rd	10	29·872?	29·965?	82	70	52	N N W	4·4*	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·881	29·972	89	71	37	W	3·4*	...	.....	b, m
	4th	10	29·995	30 087	83	70	49	N N W	6·1*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·881	29·972	89	72	40	W	7·6*	...	.....	b, m
	5th	10	29 957	30·049	85	72	53	N	5·6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·836	29·927	88	76	55	W	8·1*	...	.....	b, m
	6th	10	29·940	30·032	83	75	67	S W	4·6*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·816	29·908	87	79	68	S W	9·4*	...	.....	b, m
	7th	10	29·930	30·024	77	67	56	N N E	4 5*	...	K, CK	b, m
		16	29·800	29·891	88	72	43	W	5·5*	...	K	b
	8th	10	29·982	30·075	81	74	70	S	4·6*	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29·805	29·898	82	75	70	S W	12·7*	...	K, KS	b, m
	9th	10	29·970	30·064	74	67	67	S E	5 6*	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29·862	29·954	85	77	68	S W	3 9*	...	K, CK	b, m
Madras.	2nd	10	30·036	30·066	82	71	55	S S E	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 922	29·952	84	72	53	E	11*	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30·051	30·081	83	71	52	E S E	5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·940	29 970	83	72	56	E by S	10*	...	.....	bc
	4th	10	30 099	30·129	86	74	54	E N E	11*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·970	30·005	85	74	57	E N E	13*	...	... ..	bc
	5th	10	30·069	30·099	85	74	57	E by N	5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·936	29 966	85	72	50	E S E	10*	...	... ..	b
	6th	10	30·020	30·050	86	74	54	S S E	4*	...	... ..	b
		16	29·894	29 924	85	75	60	S E	9*	...	.....	b
	7th	10	30·004	30 034	85	75	60	S S E	8*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·888	29·918	85	75	60	S E	10*	...	... ..	b
	8th	10	30·018	30·048	85	75	60	S S E	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·894	29·924	83	75	67	S E by E	11*	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	2nd	10	29·955	30·037	84	74	60	E N E	2·7*	...	KS	cloudy
		16	29·845	29·926	91	73	39	N N E	2·9*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	3rd	10	29·983	30·066	80	67	47	S W	3·8*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·852	29·933	93	67	20	S S W	3·3*	...	.....	fair
	4th	10	30·031	30·114	81	72	62	N E	1·4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·862	29·943	92	69	26	S W	8·6*	...	.....	fair
	5th	10	29·981	30 064	81	69	51	W	0 5*	...	.....	fair
		16	29 928	30·011	77	70	68	S S W	4 6*	...	.....	fair
	6th	10	29·961	30·043	83	72	56	N W	1·3*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·770	29·851	91	74	41	S	2·0*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	7th	10	29·905	29·987	83	76	71	S S W	2·7*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·760	29·841	92	74	39	S S W	8·3*	...	KS	
	8th	10	29·915	29 997	84	76	67	W	3·7*	...	C	fair
		16	29·763	29·844	93	73	35	N E	1·7*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	3rd	10	30 027	30·049	79	69	58	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·903	29·925	85	74	57	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	4th	10	30·047	30·069	81	71	59	E N E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·898	29·920	88	73	46	N N W	2	...	.....	b
	5th	10	30·014	30·036	81	70	55	E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·886	29·908	85	75	60	N N W	2	...	.....	b
	6th	10	30 004	30 026	80	70	58	E S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·863	29·885	84	73	56	W	3	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·987	30 009	81	67	44	E	1	...	.. ...	b
		16	29·858	29·880	85	73	54	W	2	...	.....	b
	8th	10	30 017	30·039	79	71	65	E S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·888	29 910	84	70	46	S W	2	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·047	30·069	80	73	70	E S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·931	29·956	82	75	70	W	3	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 9th March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March ...	1st	29·937	89·0	71·5	132·7	78·8	70·2	64·2	0·62	S S E & N N E	2·6	133·5	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Brisk wind from 11½ A.M. to 4½ P.M.
	2nd	·991	85·5	71·3	130·2	77·7	68·9	62·7	·61	S E & W S W	...	190·4	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cirri. Thunder and drizzled at 6 A.M.
	3rd	30·004	87·0	70·7	133·0	78·2	68·4	61·5	·58	W by S & W	...	114·0	...	☾	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	4th	·019	88·0	70·0	135·4	79·0	69·1	62·2	·58	W & W S W	...	78·7	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	5th	29·974	87·7	70·5	138·0	78·6	67·8	60·2	·55	W & W N W	...	122·0	...	...	Clear.
	6th	·933	89·7	70·3	141·3	78·5	70·3	64·6	·64	S W	0·4	103·3	0·21	...	Clear and clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 7 P.M. Lightning at 7 & 8 P.M. Rain at 7 P.M.
	7th	·901	87·0	69·5	138·0	77·7	71·7	67·5	·72	S by W, E S E & S S W	...	126·5	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20·2°
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	89·7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84·3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·21
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0.16
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·76
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	3·25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	2·03

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of January 1872.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.							STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.			Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
2	Passenger...	...	80	...	...	...	44	Paddy ...	6,516	13,032	...	...	189 4 0	...	...	Local	...	...	...	...	8	Local ...	5,095	42	1,093	9 7 7	The canal was closed for annual repairs, from 16th December 1871 to 25th January 1872.
5	Jaggery ...	5,095	1,019	...	...	9 7 7	7	Spices ...	1,21,680	6,084	...	...	90 0 0	2	Coarse lime	131	600	...	...	3 0 0	54	Through ...	1,28,196	696	29,274	284 2 0	
1	Empty ...	...	81	...	...	...	1	Passenger...	...	81	...	...	0 12 0	1	Empty ...	...	100	...	...	0 8 0	3	Irri. works	131	25	475	3 8 0	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	Empty ...	...	302	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8		5,095	1,180	42	1,093	9 7 7	54		1,28,196	19,499	696⅛	29,274	284 2 0	3		131	700	25	475	3 8 0	65		1,33,422	763	30,842	297 1 7	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of January 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
							Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
2	Empty ...	...	...	411½	...	...	1 0 6	2	Local ...	...	20	14¾	14¾	1 2 6	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
...	Teak timber, No. 1 ...	...	20	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
2		...	20	411½	14¾	14¾	1 2 6	2		...	20	14¾	14¾	1 2 6	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of January 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo	Tonnage. Maunds	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As P.	
43	Coal ...	20,505	7,881	37,675	...	...	181 5 6	1	Empty boat	...	...	675	...	...	4 3 6	1,728	Local	60,105	4,61,092	7,398	61,269	1,193 14 0	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
12	Cotton ...	861	21,417	2,000	...	...	7 15 0	1	Engines ...	400	7,500	975	...	...	14 10 0	3	Irri. works	400	8,225	59	1,351	22 7 6	
16	Firewood ...	741	251	2,050	...	...	10 14 0	1	Wood ...	...	725	logs 29=	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Grain ...	3,298	6,609	7,225	...	...	26 14 6	...	...	...	...	19 tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Hides and horns	2,712	64,305	6,750	...	...	30 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Jaggery and sugar ...	1,130	5,089	3,325	...	...	15 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Metal ...	607	19,175	2,150	...	...	9 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
167	Miscellaneous ...	12,427	26,817	28,675	...	...	138 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Oil and oilseeds	2,217	7,674	4,800	...	...	22 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Paddy and rice	1,738	2,977	4,375	...	...	19 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83	Piece-goods ...	3,135	1,22,872	10,725	...	...	49 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Garden produce	564	871	1,400	...	...	6 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Pottery ...	731	811	3,275	...	...	12 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Salt ...	2,465	9,678	5,325	...	...	22 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Silk and indigo	666	1,54,406	4,475	...	...	23 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Jute ...	1,610	6,627	4,100	...	...	15 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Straw ...	750	266	2,900	...	...	13 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Tobacco ...	936	5,644	2,150	...	...	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Ghooting ...	262	51	350	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Shell ...	100	200	200	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Sand ...	1,565	121	2,375	...	...	10 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Bricks ...	1,085	90	1,925	...	...	9 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Rafts of timbers	...	250	Logs 6	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Rafts of bamboos	...	10	Logs75	...	...	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
216	Empty boats ...	...	...	68,925	...	...	405 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
844	Passengers ...	...	...	No. 8,880	...	...	86 13 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
—	Mis. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	62 10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,728		60,105	4,64,092	2,07,150	7,398	61,269	1,193 14 0	3		400	8,225	1,650	59	1,351	22 7 6	1,731		60,505	4,72,317	7,457	62,620	1,216 5 6	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal during the month of January 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Mds.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
2	Salt	275	1,100	425	...	...	2 2 0	118	Local	6,658	9,863 0 0	655	17,039	95 13 0	Canal closed for repairs. The tolls have been realised from portion of range No. 1, between Banka and Mysadul, and from portion of range No. 2, between lock No. 3 and River Huldee.
2	Clothes	66	4,500	350	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Tobacco	8	40	150	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Paddy	102	87	165	...	...	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Mustard	285	1,300	535	...	...	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Cocoanut...	165	220	450	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Pottery	50	20	175	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Plantain	16	16	100	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
1	Jaggery	6	20	60	...	...	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Bricks	750	30	825	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Coal	1,350	359	1,900	...	...	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Sand	2,050	156	3,815	...	...	19 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Cow, No. 135	500	1,350	1,125	...	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Water	150	...	350	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Firewood	590	150	1,400	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Straw	59	117	1,560	...	...	7 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Soondree wood	111	155	590	...	...	2 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Saul beams	5	9	50	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Timber logs	30	100	100	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Bamboo	50	90	275	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Empty boats	..	...	3,810	...	...	20 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Rice	40	44	140	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
118		6,658	9,863	18,350	655	17,039	95 13 0	118		6,658	9,865 0 0	655	17,039	95 13 0	

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1872.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieutenant-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asst. to Chief Engr., and Jt.-Secy., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1872, on 1,28[illegible] miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	103,408	1,51,860 6 3	13,920 10 9	823,969 20	4,70,697 8 3	43,147 5 5	57,067 16 2
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	118 10 3	10 17 6	.....	367 11 9	33 14 2	44 11 8
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	683,812	10,64,621 12 8	97,590 6 7	5,235,142 30	32,81,912 7 0	300,841 19 6	398,432 6 1
Total for 8 weeks ...	787,220	12,16,482 2 11	111,510 17 4	6,059,112 10	37,52,609 15 3	343,989 4 11	455,500 2 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,146½	1,62,810 9 9	14,924 6 1	665,210 0	3,54,198 2 9	32,468 3 4	47,392 9 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	127 3 11	11 13 4	.....	276 13 3	25 7 6	37 0 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	831,045½	12,64,054 1 4	115,871 12 6	5,393,417 30	31,75,665 0 11	291,102 12 7	406,974 5 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,457	17,297 11 11	1,585 12 6	65,889 30	19,232 0 6	1,762 18 9	3,348 11 3
Or per mile of railway	.....	77 9 1	7 2 3	.....	86 3 11	7 18 1	15 0 4
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	35,348	1,01,401 12 6	9,295 3 3	523,634 30	1,48,571 11 0	13,619 1 5	22,914 4 8
Total for 8 weeks ...	39,805	118,699 8 5	10,880 15 9	589,524 20	1,67,803 11 6	15,382 0 2	26,262 15 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,818	15,453 1 2	1,416 10 8	69,927 10	17,651 7 11	1,618 1 1	3,034 11 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	69 4 9	6 7 1	.....	79 2 6	7 5 1	13 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	39,201	1,52,483 11 7	13,977 13 6	390,561 20	112,975 12 1	10,356 2 2	24,333 15 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	40,885½	23,078 8 6	2,115 10 8	158,989 0½	42,550 6 1	3,900 9 0	6,015 19 8
Or per mile of railway	261	147 7 6	13 10 4	1,016 0	271 14 2	24 18 6	38 8 10
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	217,501½	1,43,802 0 0	13,181 17 0	660,743 23	1,47,447 2 4	14,515 19 10	26,697 16 10
Total for 8 weeks ...	258,387	1,66,880 8 6	15,297 7 8	819,732 23½	1,89,997 8 5	18,416 8 10	32,713 16 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,054½	19,337 8 3	1,818 8 10	158,913 4	28,074 5 0	2,573 9 7	4,391 18 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	243	126 12 1	11 12 5	1,015 0	179 6 3	16 8 10	28 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	240,826½	1,44,503 8 4	13,246 3 0	915,566 33	1,86,996 10 6	17,141 7 2	30,387 10 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,016	1,172 12 6	117 5 7	17,604 20	664 6 3	66 8 9	183 14 4
Or per mile of railway	286	41 14 2	4 3 9	629 0	23 11 8	2 7 6	6 11 3
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	129,892½	19,007 8 6	1,900 15 1	265,808 10	7,928 10 6	792 17 4	2,693 12 5
Total for 21 weeks ...	137,908½	20,180 5 0	2,018 0 8	283,412 30	8,593 0 9	859 6 1	2,877 6 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,082½	1,282 10 9	128 5 4	14,219 30	456 8 6	45 13 1	173 18 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	324	45 13 0	4 11 9	507 33	16 4 11	1 12 7	6 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	136,780	21,021 8 0	2,102 3 0	230,456 18	7,532 14 0	753 5 10	2,855 8 10

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 13, 1872.

No. 12 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872.

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THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator;

Commencement of Act.

and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872:

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the following laws shall be repealed:—

(1.) All rules of evidence not contained in any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India:

(2.) All such rules, laws and regulations as have acquired the force of law under the twenty-fifth section of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861,' in so far as they relate to any matter herein provided for; and

(3.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto, to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Court."

"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

"Fact."

"Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses;

(2) any mental condition of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place, is a fact.

(*b.*) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.

(*c.*) That a man said certain words is a fact.

(*d.*) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.

(*e.*) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

'Relevant.'

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.

"Facts in issue."

The expression "Facts in issue" means and includes—

any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the fact to be asserted or denied in the answer to such issue, is a fact in issue.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B.
At his trial the following facts may be in issue:—
That A caused B's death;
That A intended to cause B's death;
That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B;
That A, at the time of doing the act which caused B's death, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature.

"Document."

"Document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.

Illustrations.

A writing is a document.
Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.
A map or plan is a document.
An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.
A caricature is a document.

"Evidence."

"Evidence" means and includes—

(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under inquiry;

such statements are called oral evidence:

(2) all documents produced for the inspection of the Court;

such documents are called documentary evidence.

"Proved."

A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

"Disproved."

A fact is said to be disproved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

"Not proved."

A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

"May presume."

4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

"Shall presume."

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

"Conclusive proof."

When one fact is declared by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall on proof of the one fact regard the other as proved, and shall

not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.

5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.

At A's trial the following facts are in issue—

A's beating B with the club;

A's causing B's death by such beating;

A's intention to cause B's death.

(*b.*) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction.

6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it as to form part of the transaction, is a relevant fact.

(*b.*) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and gaols are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant, as forming part of the general transaction, though A may not have been present at all of them.

(*c.*) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(*d.*) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

Facts which are occasion, cause, or effect of facts in issue.

7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A murdered B.

Marks on the ground, produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed, are relevant facts.

(*c*) The question is, whether A poisoned B.

The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct.

8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

The conduct of any party, or of any agent to any party, to any suit or proceeding in reference to such suit or proceeding, or in reference to any fact in issue therein or relevant thereto, and the conduct of any person an offence against whom is the subject of any proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by any fact in issue or relevant fact, and whether it was previous or subsequent thereto.

Explanation 1.—The word "conduct" in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements: but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statements under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(*b.*) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose, is relevant.

(*c.*) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.

The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(*d.*) The question is whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakíls in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(*e.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favourable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(*f.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—'the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,'—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(*g.*) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000.

The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,'—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(*h.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(*i.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(*j.*) The question is, whether A was ravished.

The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which and the terms in which the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section thirty-two, (one), or

as corroborative evidence under section one hundred and fifty-seven.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A was robbed.

The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section thirty-two, clause (one), or

as corroborative evidence under section one hundred and fifty-seven.

Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which support or rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(*b.*) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. B affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(*c.*) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under section eight, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(*d.*) A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C, on leaving A's service, says to A—'I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer.' This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(*e.*) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says, as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(*f.*) A is tried for a riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, any thing said, done or written by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustration.

(*a.*) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, D persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant, both to prove the existence of the conspiracy, and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—

(1) if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact;

(2) if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else and that it was not committed by either B, C or D, is relevant.

In suits for damages, facts tending to enable Court to determine amount are relevant.

12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded is relevant.

Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.

13. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—

(*a.*) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(*b.*) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. Proof of conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcileable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind—such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will or good-will towards any particular person, or showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling—are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is in issue or relevant.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists, not generally, but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(*b.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that, at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin, is relevant.

(*c.*) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(*d.*) The question is whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(*e.*) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(*f.*) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(*g.*) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B, upon a house of which A is owner, by the order of C, a contractor.

A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(*h.*) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew, or had reason to believe, that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(*i.*) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(*j.*) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved, as showing the intention of the letters.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(*l.*) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(*m.*) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance on his life was effected.

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(*n.*) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use, whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage, is relevant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(*o.*) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(*p.*) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

Facts bearing on question whether act was accidental or intentional.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(*b.*) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favour of A, are relevant.

(*c.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D and E are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

Existence of course of business when relevant.

16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business, according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.

The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

Admissions defined.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons, and under the circumstances, hereinafter mentioned.

Admission—
by party to proceeding or his agent;

18. Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party, whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

by suitor in representative character;

Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a representative character are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

by party interested in subject-matter;

Statements made by—

(1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

by person from whom interest derived.

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit,

are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

19. Statements made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.

Illustration.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.

B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B.

A denies that rent was due from C to B.

A statement by C that he owed B rent is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

20. Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.

A says to B—'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them, or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases :—

Relevancy of admissions against or in behalf of persons concerned.

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section thirty-two.

(2.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question between A and B is, whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(*b.*) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away.

Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business, showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section thirty-two, clause (two).

(*c.*) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta.

He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day and bearing the Lahore post-mark of that day.

The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead it would be admissible under section thirty-two, clause (two).

(*d.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(*e.*) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last preceding illustration.

22. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant.

23. In civil cases no admission is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Admissions in civil cases when relevant.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakíl from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under section 126.

24. A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the confession appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

Confession caused by inducement, threat or promise irrelevant.

25. No confession made to a Police officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

Confession made to a Police officer not to be used as evidence.

26. No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a Police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

Confession made by accused while in custody of Police not to be used as evidence.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a Police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

So much of statement or confession made by accused as relates to fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

28. If such a confession as is referred to in section twenty-four is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, or promise has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant.

Confession made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat or promise relevant.

29. If such a confession is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make such confession, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

Confession otherwise relevant not to become irrelevant because of promise of secrecy, &c.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and a confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other of such persons is proved, the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such confession.

Consideration of proved confession affecting person making it and others jointly under trial for same offence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—"B and I murdered C." The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against B.

(*b.*) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—"A and I murdered C."

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Admissions not conclusive proof, but may estop.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases:—

Cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found, &c., is relevant.

(1.) When the statement is made by a person, as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

when it relates to cause of death;

Such statements are relevant whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

(2.) When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of an acknowledgment written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of a document used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

or is made in course of business;

(3.) When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

or against interest of maker;

(4.) When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen.

or gives opinion as to public right or custom or matters of general interest;

(5.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

or relates to existence of relationship;

(6.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

or is made in will or deed of deceased person;

(7.) When the statement is contained in any deed, will or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section thirteen, clause (*a*).

or relates to transaction mentioned in section 13, clause (*a*);

(8.) When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

or is made by several persons, and expresses feelings relevant to matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A was murdered by B; or

A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was ravished The question is whether she was ravished by B: or

The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(*b.*) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(*c.*) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(*d.*) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(*e.*) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

A letter from A's deceased agent to A saying that he had received the rent on A's account and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

Opinion as to existence of right or custom, when relevant.

48. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

Explanation.—The expression 'general custom or right' includes customs or rights common to any considerable class of persons.

Illustration.

The right of the villagers of a particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.

49. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—

the usages and tenets of any body of men or family,

the constitution and government of any religious or charitable foundation, or

the meaning of words or terms used in particular districts or by particular classes of people,

the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge thereon, are relevant facts.

Opinion on relationship when relevant.

50. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the relationship of one person to another, the opinion, expressed by conduct, as to the existence of such relationship, of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinion shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under Section four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-seven or four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The question is, whether A and B were married.

The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(*b*.) The question is whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

Grounds of opinion when relevant.

51. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant, the grounds on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Illustration.

An expert may give an account of experiments performed by him for the purpose of forming his opinion.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT.

In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.

52. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him, is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.

In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.

53. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of a good character, is relevant.

Previous conviction in criminal trials relevant, but not previous bad character, except in reply.

54. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Explanation.—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

Character as affecting damages.

55. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

Explanation.—In sections fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four and fifty-five, the word 'character' includes both reputation and disposition; but evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition were shown.

PART II.

ON PROOF.

CHAPTER III.—FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED.

No evidence required of fact judicially noticed.

56. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

57. The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts:—

(1.) All laws or rules having the force of law now or heretofore in force or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India:

(2.) All public Acts passed or hereafter to be passed by Parliament, and all local and personal Acts directed by Parliament to be judicially noticed:

(3.) Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Navy:

(4.) The course of proceeding of Parliament and of the Councils for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations established under the Indian Councils' Act, or any other law for the time being relating thereto.

Explanation.—The word 'Parliament,' in clauses (2) and (4), includes—

1. The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;
2. The Parliament of Great Britain;
3. The Parliament of England;
4. The Parliament of Scotland, and
5. The Parliament of Ireland.

(5.) The accession and the sign manual of the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

(6.) All seals of which English Courts take judicial notice: the seals of all the Courts of British India, and of all Courts out of British India, established by the authority of the Governor General or any Local Government in Council: the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction and of Notaries public, and all seals which any person is authorized to use by any Act of Parliament or other Act or Regulation having the force of law in British India:

(7.) The accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of British India, if the fact of their appointment to such office is notified in the *Gazette of India*, or in the official Gazette of any Local Government:

(8.) The existence, title, and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognized by the British Crown:

(9.) The divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, and public festivals, fasts and holidays notified in the official Gazette:

(10.) The territories under the dominion of the British Crown:

(11.) The commencement, continuance, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State or body of persons:

(12.) The names of the members and officers of the Court, and of their deputies and subordinate officers and assistants, and also of all officers acting in execution of its process, and of all advocates, attornies, proctors, vakíls, pleaders and other persons authorized by law to appear or act before it:

(13.) The rule of the road.

In all these cases, and also on all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so, unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

Facts admitted.

58. No fact need be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit at the hearing, or which, before the hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings: Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admissions.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

Proof of facts by oral evidence.

59. All facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.

Oral evidence must be direct.

60. Oral evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct; That is to say—

If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it;

If it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it;

If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner;

If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds:

Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatises if the author is dead or cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable;

Provided also that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

CHAPTER V.—OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Proof of contents of documents.

61. The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

Primary evidence.

62. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document:

Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Secondary evidence.

63. Secondary evidence means and includes—

(1.) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(2.) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;

(3.) Copies made from or compared with the original;

(4.) Counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;

(5.) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(*b.*) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

(*c.*) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.

(*d.*) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.

Proof of documents by primary evidence.

64. Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

65. Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases:—

(*a.*) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power

of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or

of any person out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court, or

of any person legally bound to produce it,

and when, after the notice mentioned in section sixty-six, such person does not produce it;

(*b*.) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest;

(*c*.) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time;

(*d*.) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable;

(*e*.) When the original is a public document within the meaning of section seventy-four;

(*f*.) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any other law in force in British India, to be given in evidence;

(*g*.) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

In cases (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible.

In case (*b*), the written admission is admissible.

In case (*e*) or (*f*), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible.

In case (*g*), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

Rules as to notice to produce.

66. Secondary evidence of the contents of the documents referred to in section sixty-five, clause (*a*), shall not be given unless the party proposing to give such secondary evidence has previously given to the party in whose possession or power the document is, such notice to produce it as is prescribed by law; and if no notice is prescribed by law, then such notice as the Court considers reasonable under the circumstances of the case:

Provided that such notice shall not be required in order to render secondary evidence admissible in any of the following cases, or in any other case in which the Court thinks fit to dispense with it:—

(1.) When the document to be proved is itself a notice;

(2.) When from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it;

(3.) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force;

(4.) When the adverse party or his agent has the original in Court;

(5.) When the adverse party or his agent has admitted the loss of the document;

(6.) When the person in possession of the document is out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court.

Proof of signature and handwriting of person alleged to have signed or written document produced.

67. If a document is alleged to be signed or to have been written wholly or in part by any person, the signature or the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting.

Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.

68. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence.

Proof where no attesting witness found.

69. If no such attesting witness can be found, or if the document purports to have been executed in the United Kingdom, it must be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting, and that the signature of the person executing the document is in the handwriting of that person.

Admission of execution by party to attested document.

70. The admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.

71. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

Proof of document not required by law to be attested.

72. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it was unattested.

Comparison of handwritings.

73. In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing, or seal is that of the person by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may be compared with the one which is to be proved, although that signature, writing, or seal has not been produced or proved for any other purpose.

The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Public documents.

74. The following documents are public documents:—

1. Documents forming the Acts, or records of the Acts—

(i) of the sovereign authority,

(ii) of official bodies and tribunals, and

(iii) of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of a foreign country.

2. Public records kept in British India of private documents.

Private documents.

75. All other documents are private.

Certified copies of public documents.

76. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such document or part thereof as the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title, and shall be sealed, whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of a seal, and such copies so certified shall be called certified copies.

Explanation.—Any officer who, by the ordinary course of official duty, is authorised to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

Production of such copies.

77. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

Proof of other official documents.

78. The following public documents may be proved as follows:—

(1.) Acts, orders or notifications of the Executive Government of British India in any of its departments, or of any Local Government or any department of any Local Government,

by the records of the departments certified by the heads of those departments respectively,

or by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government:

(2.) The proceedings of the Legislatures,

by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of Government:

(3.) Proclamations, orders or regulations issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department of Her Majesty's Government,

by copies or extracts contained in the *London Gazette*, or purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer:

(4.) The Acts of the Executive or the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country,

by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public Act of the Governor General of India in Council:

(5.) The proceedings of a municipal body in British India,

by a copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body:

(6.) Public documents of any other class in a foreign country,

by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of a notary public or of a British Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS.

Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.

79. The Court shall presume every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy, or other document, which is by law declared to be admissible as evidence of any particular fact, and which purports to be duly certified, by any officer in British India, or by any officer in any Native State in alliance with Her Majesty, who is duly authorised thereto by the Governor General in Council, to be genuine: Provided that such document is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf. The Court shall also presume that any officer, by whom any such document purports to be signed or certified, held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

Presumption on production of record of evidence.

80. Whenever any document is produced before any Court purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence or of any part of the evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any officer authorised by law to take such evidence, or to be a statement or confession by any prisoner or accused person taken in accordance with law and purporting to be signed by any Judge or Magistrate or by any such officer as aforesaid, the Court shall presume—

that the document is genuine; that any statements, as to the circumstances under which it was taken, purporting to be made by the person signing it, are true, and that such evidence, statement or confession was duly taken.

Presumption as to Gazettes.

81. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India*, or the Government Gazette of any Local Government, or of any colony, dependency or possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's Printer, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.

Presumption as to document admissible in England without proof of seal or signature.

82. When any document is produced to any Court purporting to be a document which, by the law in force for the time being in England or Ireland, would be admissible in proof of any particular in any Court of Justice in England or Ireland without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character claimed by the person by whom it purports to be signed, the Court shall presume that such seal, stamp or signature is genuine, and that the person signing it held, at the time when he signed it, the judicial or official character which he claims,

and the document shall be admissible for the same purpose for which it would be admissible in England or Ireland.

Proof of maps made for purposes of any cause.

83. The Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of Government were so made, and are accurate; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

84. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of any country, and to contain any of the laws of that country,

Presumption as to collections of laws and reports of decisions.

and of every book purporting to contain reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

85. The Court shall presume that every document purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before, and authenticated by a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India, was so executed and authenticated.

Presumption as to powers of attorney.

86. The Court may presume that any document purporting to be a certified copy of any judicial record of any country not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions is genuine and accurate, if the document purports to be certified in any manner which is certified by any representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India resident in such country to be the manner commonly in use in that country for the certification of copies of judicial records.

Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records.

87. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of which are relevant facts and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published by the person, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been written or published.

Presumption as to books and maps.

88. The Court may presume that a message, forwarded from a telegraph office to the person to whom such message purports to be addressed, corresponds with a message delivered for transmission at the office from which the message purports to be sent; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was delivered for transmission.

Presumption as to photographs, machine copies and telegraphic messages.

89. The Court shall presume that every document, called for and not produced after notice to produce, was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

Presumption as to due execution, &c., of documents not produced.

90. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested.

Documents thirty years old.

Explanation.—Documents are said to be in proper custody if they are in the place in which, and under the care of the person with whom, they would naturally be; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render such an origin probable.

This explanation applies also to section eighty-one.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A has been in possession of landed property for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his titles to it. The custody is proper.

(*b.*) A produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagor is in possession. The custody is proper.

(*c.*) A, a connection of B, produces deeds relating to lands in B's possession, which were deposited with him by B for safe custody. The custody is proper.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

91. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Evidence of terms of written contract.

Exception 1.—When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills under the Indian Succession Act may be proved by the Probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or disposition of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement in any document whatever of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence as to the same fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(*b.*) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(*c.*) If a bill of exchange is drawn in a set of three, one only need be proved.

(*d.*) A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion.

Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(*e.*) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B.

Oral evidence is offered of the payment.

The evidence is admissible.

92. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted as between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from, its terms:

Exclusion of evidence of oral agreement.

Proviso (1).—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto; such as fraud, intimidation, illegality, want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law.

Proviso (2).—The existence of any separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a document is silent and which is not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

Proviso (3).—The existence of any separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved.

Proviso (4).—The existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind or modify any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved, except in cases in which such contract, grant or disposition of property is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as to the registration of documents.

Proviso (5).—Any usage or custom by which incidents, not expressly mentioned in any contract, are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved: Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.

Proviso (6).—Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A policy of insurance is effected on goods "in ships from Calcutta to London." The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that that particular ship was orally excepted from the policy, cannot be proved.

(*b.*) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March 1873. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till the 31st March, cannot be proved.

(*c.*) An estate called 'the Rampore tea estate' is sold by a deed which contains a map of the property sold. The fact that land not included in the map had always been regarded as part of the estate and was meant to pass by the deed, cannot be proved.

(*d.*) A enters into a written contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(*e.*) A institutes a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract, and also prays that the contract may be reformed as to one of its provisions, as that provision was inserted in it by mistake. A may prove that such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(*f.*) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(*g.*) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words: 'Bought of A a horse for Rs. 500.' B may prove the verbal warranty.

(*h.*) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rs. 200 a month.' A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board.

A hires lodgings of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement drawn up by an attorney is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the terms verbally.

(*i.*) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(*j.*) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B, who sues A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document.

93. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for 'Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500.'

Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(*b.*) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of facts which would show how they were meant to be filled.

Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts.

94. When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my estate at Rampore containing 100 bígás.' A has an estate at Rampore containing 100 bígás. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size

Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts.

95. When language used in a document is plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.'

A had no house in Calcutta, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed.

These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.

96. When the facts are such that the language used might have been meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or things, evidence may be given of facts which show which of those persons or things it was intended to apply to.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 "my white horse." A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(*b.*) A agrees to accompany B to Hyderabad. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Hyderabad in the Deccan or Hyderabad in Scind was meant.

Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts to neither of which the whole correctly applies.

97. When the language used applies partly to one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence may be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B 'my land at X' in the occupation of Y. A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y, but it is not at X. Evidence may be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.

Evidence as to meaning of illegible characters, &c.

98. Evidence may be given to show the meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local, and provincial expressions, of abbreviations and of words used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A, a sculptor, agrees to sell to B 'all my mods.' A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell.

Who may give evidence of agreement varying terms of document.

99. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest, may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the terms of the document.

Illustration.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as between A and B, but it might be shown by C if it affected his interests.

Saving of provisions of Indian Succession Act relating to wills.

100. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as to the construction of wills.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

Burden of proof.

101. Whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist.

When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed.

A must prove that B has committed the crime.

(*b.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B by reason of facts which he asserts and which B denies to be true.

A must prove the existence of those facts.

On whom burden of proof lies.

102. The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

Illustrations

(*a.*) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father.

If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession.

Therefore the burden of proof is on A.

(*b.*) A sues B for money due on a bond.

The execution of the bond is admitted, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies.

If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved.

Therefore the burden of proof is on B.

Burden of proof as to particular fact.

103. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact shall lie on any particular person.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission.

B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

104. The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.

(*b.*) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document.

A must prove that the document has been lost.

Burden of proving that case of accused comes within exceptions.

105. When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act.

The burden of proof is on A.

(*b.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control.

The burden of proof is on A.

(*c*) Section three hundred and twenty-five of the Indian Penal Code provides that whoever, except in the case provided for by section three hundred and thirty-five, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments.

A is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section three hundred and twenty-five.

The burden of proving the circumstances bringing the case under section three hundred and thirty-five lies on A.

Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.

106. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.

(*b.*) A is charged with travelling on a railway without a ticket. The burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

Burden of proving death of person known to have been alive within thirty years.

107. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years.

108. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy and agency.

109. When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to ownership.

110. When the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner.

Proof of good faith in transactions where one party is in relation of active confidence.

111. Where there is a question as to the good faith of a transaction between parties, one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the party who is in a position of active confidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The good faith of a sale by a client to an attorney. is in question in a suit brought by the client. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the attorney

(*b.*) The good faith of a sale by a son just come of age to a father is in question in a suit brought by the son. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the father.

Birth during marriage, conclusive proof of legitimacy.

112. The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

Proof of cession of territory.

113. A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any Native State, Prince or Ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of such territory took place at the date mentioned in such notification.

Court may presume existence of certain facts.

114. The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business in their relation to the facts of the particular case.

Illustrations.

The Court may presume—

(*a.*) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession;

(*b.*) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars;

(*c.*) That a bill of exchange, accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed, for good consideration;

(*d.*) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existence within a period shorter than that within which such things or states of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence;

(*e.*) That judicial and official acts have been regularly performed;

(*f.*) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases;

(*g.*) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it;

(*h.*) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavourable to him;

(*i.*) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

But the Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following, in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before them :—

As to illustration (*a*)—A shop-keeper has in his till marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account fo its possession specifically, but is continually receiving rupees in the course of his business:

As to illustration (*b*)—A, a person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself:

As to illustration (*b*)—A crime is committed by several persons. A, B and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable:

As to illustration (*c*)—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the acceptor, was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence:

As to illustration (*d*)—It is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course:

As to illustration (*e*)—A judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances:

As to illustration (*f*)—The question is, whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances:

As to illustration (*g*)—A man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he is sued, but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family:

As to illustration (*h*)—A man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to him in matters unconnected with the matter in relation to which it is asked:

As to illustration (*i*)—A bond is in possession of the obligor, but the circumstances of the case are such that he may have stolen it.

CHAPTER VIII.—ESTOPPEL.

Estoppel.

115. When one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of that thing.

Illustration.

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it.

The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.

Estoppel of tenant.

116. No tenant of immoveable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immoveable property; and no person who came upon any immoveable property by the license of the person in possession thereof, shall be permitted to deny that such person had a title to such possession at the time when such license was given.

Estoppel of acceptor of bill of exchange, bailee or licensee.

117. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had authority to draw such bill or to endorse it, nor shall any bailee or licensee be permitted to deny that his bailor or licensor had, at the time when the bailment or license commenced, authority to make such bailment or grant such license.

Explanation (1).—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation (2).—If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

CHAPTER IX.

OF WITNESSES.

Who may testify.

118. All persons shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind.

Explanation.—A lunatic is not incompetent to testify unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him and giving rational answers to them.

Dumb witnesses.

119. A witness who is unable to speak may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

Married persons in Civil and Criminal Proceedings.

120. In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness.

Judges and Magistrates.

121. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a Superior Court.

(*b.*) A is accused before the Court of Session of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the Superior Court.

(*c.*) A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a Police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

Communications during marriage.

122. No person who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married; nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person who made it, or his representative in interest, consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

Evidence as to affairs of State.

123. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

Official communications.

124. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

Information as to commission of offences.

125. No Magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

Professional communications.

126. No barrister, attorney, pleader or vakíl, shall at any time be permitted, unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney or vakíl by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect from disclosure—

(1) Any such communication made in furtherance of any criminal purpose;

(2) Any fact observed by any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakíl in the course of his employment as such showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment.

It is immaterial whether the attention of such barrister, attorney or vakíl was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

Explanation.—The obligation stated in this section continues after the employment has ceased.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—'I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.'

As the defence of a man known to be guilty is not a criminal purpose, this communication is protected from disclosure.

(*b.*) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—'I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.'

This communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

(*c.*) A, being charged with embezzlement, retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account-book charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment.

This being a fact observed by B in the course of his employment showing that a fraud has been committed since the commencement of the proceedings, it is not protected from disclosure.

Section 126 to apply to interpreters, &c.

127. The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six shall apply to interpreters, and the clerks or servants of barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakíls.

Privilege not waived by volunteering evidence.

128. If any party to a suit gives evidence therein at his own instance or otherwise, he shall not be deemed to have consented thereby to such disclosure as is mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-six; and if any party to a suit or proceeding calls any such barrister, attorney or vakíl as a witness, he shall be deemed to have consented to such disclosure only if he questions such barrister, attorney, or vakíl on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

Confidential communication with legal advisers.

129. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his legal professional adviser, unless he offers him-

self as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

Production of witness' title-deeds.

130. No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds to any property, or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as pledgee or mortgagee, or any document the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

Production of documents which another person, having possession, would be entitled to refuse to produce.

131. No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

Witness not excused from answering on ground that answer will criminate.

132. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Proviso.

Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.

Accomplice.

133. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person; and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

Number of witnesses.

134. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Order of production and examination of witnesses.

135. The order in which witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure respectively, and, in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.

Judge to decide as to admissibility of evidence.

136. When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner the alleged fact, if proved, would be relevant; and the Judge shall admit the evidence if he thinks that the fact, if proved, would be relevant, and not otherwise.

If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissible only upon proof of some other fact, such last-mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.

If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may in his discretion either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section thirty-two.

The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement before evidence is given of the statement.

(*b.*) It is proposed to prove by a copy the contents of a document said to be lost.

The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy before the copy is produced.

(*c.*) A is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen.

It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property.

The relevancy of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may in its discretion either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(*d.*) It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B, C and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C and D before permitting proof of A.

Examination-in-chief.

137. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

Cross-examination.

The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

Re-examination.

The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him, shall be called his re-examination.

Order of examinations. Direction of re-examination.

138. Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then (if the adverse party so desires) cross-examined, then (if the party calling him so desires) re-examined.

The examination and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination; and if new matter is, by permission of the Court, introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

Cross-examination of person called to produce a document.

139. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it, and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

Witnesses to character.

140. Witnesses to character may be cross-examined and re-examined.

Leading question.

141. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question.

When they must not be asked.

142. Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

When they may be asked.

143. Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.

Evidence as to matters in writing.

144. Any witness may be asked, whilst under examination, whether any contract, grant or other disposition of property, as to which he is giving evidence, was not contained in a document, and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Explanation.—A witness may give oral evidence of statements made by other persons about the contents of documents if such statements are in themselves relevant facts.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A assaulted B.

C deposes that he heard A say to D—'B wrote a letter accusing me of theft, and I will be revenged on him.' This statement is relevant, as showing A's motive for the assault, and evidence may be given of it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing.

145. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

Questions lawful in cross-examination.

146. When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend

(1) to test his veracity;

(2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or

(3) to shake his credit, by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

When witness to be compelled to answer.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-two shall apply thereto.

Court to decide when question shall be asked and when witness compelled to answer.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1). Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2). Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time, or of such a character, that the truth of the imputation would not affect, or would affect in a slight degree, the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3). Such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witness's character and the importance of his evidence.

(4). The Court may, if it sees fit, draw, from the witnesses' refusal to answer, the inference that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

Question not to be asked without reasonable grounds.

149. No such question as is referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight ought to be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakíl that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*b.*) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*c.*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(*d.*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living, gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

Procedure of Court in case of question being asked without reasonable grounds.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakíl or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakíl or attorney is subject in the exercise of his profession.

Indecent and scandalous questions.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

Questions intended to insult or annoy.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

153. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to shake his credit by injuring his character, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exclusion of evidence to contradict answers to questions testing veracity.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and denies it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud.

The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

The evidence is inadmissible.

(*b.*) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty.

The evidence is not admissible.

(*c.*) A affirms that on a certain day he saw B at Lahore.

A is asked whether he himself was not on that day at Calcutta. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that A was on that day at Calcutta.

The evidence is admissible, not as contradicting A on a fact which affects his credit, but as contradicting the alleged fact that B was seen on the day in question in Lahore.

In each of these cases the witness might, if his denial was false, be charged with giving false evidence.

(*d.*) A is asked whether his family has not had a blood feud with the family of B against whom he gives evidence.

He denies it. He may be contradicted on the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

154. The Court may in its discretion permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.

Question by party to his own witness.

155. The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse party, or, with the consent of the Court, by the party who calls him:—

Impeaching credit of witness.

(1.) By the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit;

(2.) By proof that the witness has been bribed or has had the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence;

(3.) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted;

(4.) When a man is prosecuted for rape or an attempt to ravish, it may be shown that the prosecutrix was of generally immoral character.

Explanation.—A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief, but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B.

C says that he delivered the goods to B.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered the goods to B.

The evidence is admissible.

(*b.*) A is indicted for the murder of B.

C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that the wound was not given by A or in his presence.

The evidence is admissible.

156. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or near to the time or place at which such relevant fact occurred, if the Court is of opinion that such circumstances, if proved, would corroborate the testimony of the witness as to the relevant fact which he testifies.

Questions tending to corroborate evidence of relevant fact, admissible.

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed.

Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

157. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

Former statements of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact.

158. Whenever any statement, relevant under section thirty-two or thirty-three, is proved, all matters may be proved, either in order to contradict or to corroborate it, or in order to impeach or confirm the credit of the person by whom it was made, which might have been proved if that person had been called as a witness and had denied upon cross-examination the truth of the matter suggested.

What matters may be proved in connection with proved statement relevant under section 32 or 33.

159. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction concerning

Refreshing memory.

which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory.

The witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person, and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it he knew it to be correct.

When witness may use copy of document to refresh memory.

Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document: Provided the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

An expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treaties.

Testimony to facts stated in document mentioned in section 159.

160. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document as is mentioned in section one hundred and fifty-nine, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves, if he is sure that the facts were correctly recorded in the document.

Illustration.

A book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business, if he knows that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

Right of adverse party as to writing used to refresh memory.

161. Any writing referred to under the provisions of the two last preceding sections must be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it; such party may, if he pleases, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

Production of documents.

162. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility. The validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

The Court, if it sees fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

Translation of documents.

If for such a purpose it is necessary to cause any document to be translated, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence: and if the interpreter disobeys such direction, he shall be held to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

Giving as evidence of document called for and produced on notice.

163. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its production, he is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

Giving as evidence of document production of which was refused on notice.

164. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards use the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Illustration.

A sues B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial, A calls for the document and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

Judge's power to put questions or order production.

165. The Judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases, in any form, at any time, of any witness, or of the parties, about any fact relevant or irrelevant; and may order the production of any document or thing: and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Act to be relevant, and duly proved.

Provided also that this section shall not authorise any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which such witness would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections one hundred and twenty-one to one hundred and thirty-one both inclusive, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under sections one hundred and forty-eight or one hundred and forty-nine; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

Power of jury or assessors to put questions.

166. In cases tried by jury or with assessors, the jury or assessors may put any questions to the witnesses, through or by leave of the Judge, which the Judge himself might put and which he considers proper.

CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

No new trial for rejection or improper reception of evidence.

167. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 26 Geo. III, c. 57.	For the further regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled, An Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies), as requires the servants of the East India Company to deliver inventories of their estates and effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of deeds and writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section thirty-eight so far as it relates to Courts of Justice in the East Indies.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 14 & 15 Vic. c. 99.	To amend the Law of Evidence.	Section eleven and so much of section nineteen as relates to British India.
Act XV of 1852	To amend the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.
Act XIX of 1853	To amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	Section nineteen.
Act II of 1855 ...	For the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.
Act XXV of 1861	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section two hundred and thirty-seven.
Act I of 1868 ...	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	Sections seven and eight.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month.

No. 2 OF 1872.

A Bill to provide for the Extradition of Criminals and for the trial of offences in Native States.

Preamble.

WHEREAS various Courts have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India for the trial of offences committed by British subjects beyond such limits; and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to such Courts, and to offences committed by British subjects, beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Courts and Extradition Act, 1872":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1.) the principal officer representing the British Government in any Native State;

(2.) any officer in British territory appointed by the Governor General in Council to act as Political Agent for any place not forming part of the British territory.

"Native State."

'Native State' means, in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all States without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and, in reference to

European British subjects, it means the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Courts in Native States.

Power to establish Courts for trial of offences committed in Native States.

4. The Governor General in Council may establish Courts of Justice with criminal jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

Notification of establishment of such Courts.

5. The establishment of such Courts shall be notified in the Gazette.

The notification shall state:

(1.) What powers the Court is to have.

(2.) What is to be the course of commitment, and of appeal and revision to which the proceedings and judgments of snch Courts are to be subject; and whether such Courts are in any, and, if so, in what, cases to report their proceedings to the Governor General in Council or to the Local Government for final orders.

(3.) What is to be the local area of the Court's jurisdiction within which they are to exercise the powers hereinafter described.

Every such notification shall have the force of law.

Appointment, powers and jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.

6. The Governor General in Conncil may also appoint any European British subject in any such State or territory to be a Justice of the Peace, and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Justices of the Peace by any law in force for the time being in British India. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court having jurisdiction over European British subjects any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

Confirmation of existing Courts and Justices.

7. All Courts heretofore established, and all Justices of the Peace heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council in any such Foreign State as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been established and appointed, and to have had jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act.

Extension of Criminal law of British India to British subjects in Native States.

8. The law relating to crimes and to criminal procedure in force in British India for the time being, shall extend to all British subjects European and Native, in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

Jurisdiction of Courts under Act.

9. The Courts hereinbefore referred to shall have the same jurisdiction to inquire into, try and determine all charges against British subjects, European or Native, charged with any offence against such laws, as Courts with the same powers would have in British India, subject to such rules as may be contained in the notification by which they are established or in any orders heretofore issued by the Governor General in Council.

Inquiries in British India into Crimes committed by British Subjects in Native States.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed in Native States.

10. All British subjects, European and Native, in the British territories, may be dealt with in respect of offences committed by them in Native States as if such offences had been committed in any place within the British territories in which any such subject may be or may be found.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be enquired into unless the Political Agent for the territory in which the offence is said to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into.

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Proceedings for compelling appearance of such offenders before officers having jurisdiction.

11. All such proceedings shall be taken by officers in British territory for compelling the appearance of such persons before the British officers having jurisdiction in the Native territory in which the alleged offences were committed as might be had in British territory for compelling the appearance in one district of a person charged with committing an offence in another district:

Provided that any proceedings taken against any person under section ten which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if the offence had been committed in British territory, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him in respect of the same offence in Native territory under this section:

Provided, also, that the Political Agent may give over any such person being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the territory in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

12. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section ten is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions taken or exhibits produced in a State in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, or exhibits filed before a competent judicial officer of such State, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, as though made or produced before such Court.

Extradition.

Arrest and removal of offenders in Foreign States not being British subjects escaping into British territory.

13. When an offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed in any such State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British territory, the Political Agent may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to an officer of such State to be named in the warrant,

if he thinks that the charge is one which ought to be enquired into,

and if the act said to have been done would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto,

or under any other section which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

The warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district in which the accused person is believed to be, and shall be executed in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and officer named in the warrant.

Power to make rules.

14. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the authorities of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act I of 1849	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	The whole.
Act VII of 1854.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 12.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive, sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to throw the existing law as to offences committed in foreign territory into a more compact and convenient form; to provide in a distinct manner for the establishment of Courts in Native States for the trial of British subjects; and to lay down the conditions under which Extradition can be enforced.

J. F. STEPHEN.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 3 OF 1872.

A Bill to amend Act XXIV of 1867.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXIV of 1867; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 3 of Act XXIV of 1867.

1. In section three of Act XXIV of 1867, after the words "Presidency of Bengal includes the territories which are or shall for the time being be respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and under the administrations of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah," the following shall be read:—

"and such other places within the territories of Native States and Princes in alliance with Her Majesty as shall be from time to time declared by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette to form part of the Presidency of Bengal."

Amendment of section 52 of said Act.

2. After section 52 of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"*Explanation.*—When an Administrator General, representing or having taken out letters of administration to an estate, pays, sets aside in account, or otherwise deals with any of assets of such estate, at the request of an Executor or Administrator of such estate not in British India,

or, having declared a dividend or payment in full of the debts due by any estate which he represents, sets aside the funds to meet such

dividend or payment in full on account of the creditors,

or, after payment of the debts due by any such estate, sets aside any of the assets of such estate to the account of a person entitled to a share in or legacy payable out of such estate,

there shall be and shall be deemed to have been a 'distribution' of the assets so paid, set aside or dealt with, within the meaning of this section, and of section 27 of Act VIII of 1855."

Act to be read as part of Act XXIV of 1867.

3. This Act shall be read as part of the said Act XXIV of 1867.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable the Governor General in Council to extend the Administrator General's Act, 1867, to places in Native Indian States in which, owing to the existence of a considerable European community, it is desirable that the Administrator General should be able to act. This has been done by providing that the "Presidency of Bengal" shall, for the purpose of the Act, include such places in Native States as the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare to belong to it.

The occasion has also been taken to clear up some uncertainty which at present exists as to the meaning of the word "distribution" in section 52.

J. F. STEPHEN.

The 7th February 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 1st February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1872.

An Act to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Establishment of reserve fund.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum; in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta Municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the Trustees under this Act, and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate

amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 13th February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1872.

An Act to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend so much of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, as provides for the registering and licensing of jute warehouses; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the organization and maintenance of a Fire-brigade; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of the town of Calcutta, and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and also to the Municipality of Howrah. And it shall commence and take effect, except in the Municipality of Howrah, immediately upon the passing thereof. In the said Municipality it shall commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Interpretation.

2. The words mentioned in this section shall for the purposes of this Act have the meanings herein assigned to them, except when from the context a contrary intention appears.

"Jute." "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively "Jute" and "Cotton" which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment.

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Insurance Company."

"Insurance Company" means any Association or person who may carry on the business of fire insurance, whether such Association be incorporated or not, and the agent or agents of such Association or person.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Jute Warehouse."

"Jute Warehouse" means any warehouse, store, depôt, yard, godown or other place used for the storing, keeping, pressing or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

Repeal of Sections.

3. From and after the 31st July next after the passing of this Act, sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any registration made, or any act or offence done or committed, or any penalty or liability incurred under the said sections.

PART II.

JUTE WAREHOUSES.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No jute warehouse, existing at the date of the commencement of this Act within the limits of its operation, shall be used after the 31st July next following such date for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license under this Act for such use.

Existing warehouses to be inspected and reported on.

5. As soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Justices at a special meeting shall appoint from their own number a special committee, consisting of seven members, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Justices, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect, and report on every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta. And the special committee shall report before the 15th day of the said month of July to the Justices whether a license can be granted to all or any such warehouses without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof respectively. No jute warehouse shall be reported upon by the special committee until it shall have been visited by a quorum of not less than three members of the special committee. The Justices at a special meeting may award such fee as they may think fit to each member of the special committee, not being a salaried member of the corporation of Justices.

Licenses for existing warehouses.

6. On receiving the report of the committee it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license for any jute warehouse mentioned in the said report. Provided that if in the opinion of the Justices the said jute warehouse may be rendered fit for use without risk to life or property in the neighbourhood thereof the Justices shall certify to the owner and occupier thereof the conditions and restrictions under which the said jute warehouse may in their opinion be so rendered fit for use, and upon the said owner or occupier complying with the terms of such conditions and restrictions to the satisfaction of the Justices at a special meeting they shall grant to him a license in respect thereof. Every license granted under this section shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee to be imposed and

paid in manner as in the next succeeding section is directed, and to such other of the conditions mentioned therein as the Justices may think fit.

Licenses for new warehouses.

7. Any person proposing to establish a new jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored or screwed, or pressed or combed or dried, save within a building, the walls of which shall be of burnt bricks or of stone or of iron, and all the roof of which, including the beams on which such roof rests, shall be of iron, or of masonry or of tiles;

(2.) That such jute warehouse and the buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates which can be securely closed;

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection;

(5.) That the engines and furnaces used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices;

(6.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, *viz.*:—

Rupees	...	1,000
"	...	750
"	...	500
"	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time being assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its occupier or owner.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.

Appointment of inspecting officers.

8. The Justices shall appoint suitable officers for the inspection of jute warehouses within the town of Calcutta; and it shall be lawful for any officer so appointed, and for any superintendent or inspector of police within the said town, to enter at any time into any jute warehouse, where jute or cotton may be kept, and to inspect the same.

Breach of conditions.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel, or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit, the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license has been granted shall appear to them to have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have the same powers as Justices.

10. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used or proposed to be established or used out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Part, and by every section thereof upon the Justices, or the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners, or the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting respectively within whose jurisdiction such jute warehouse is situated. The annual fee in respect of any license for a jute warehouse granted by the said Municipal Commissioners may be at the rate of Rs. 150, or at any one of the rates mentioned in section 7, clause 6.

Penalties.

Penalty for not taking out license.

11. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July without a license under this Act use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such jute warehouse as aforesaid.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

12. Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such jute warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

13. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July use a jute warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Justices or Municipal Commissioners shall have refused or cancelled a license in respect thereof, or during the time for which such license shall have been suspended, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such jute warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty for introducing fire, &c.

14. Whoever in contravention of the license shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches or shall smoke therein, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

PART III.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

Organization of fire-brigade.

15. Within six months from the date of the passing of this Act the Justices shall organize and thereafter maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

All existing public fire-engines, with the establishments and buildings thereto belonging, except those belonging to the Military Department or to the Port Commissioners incorporated under Act V of 1870, shall be transferred to the fire-brigade to be established under this Act. The Justices shall have power to appoint and remove any members or officers of the fire-brigade; and they shall furnish the fire-brigade with all such steam or other fire-engines, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements, as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force, or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties.

Power to frame Bye-laws.

16. The Justices at a special meeting may frame bye-laws in respect of the following subjects:—

(1.) Giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

(2.) Awarding gratuities by way of a gross sum or annual payment to be from time to time awarded to any member of the fire-brigade or other person specially deserving of reward.

(3.) For the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the force; not being members of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Force.

(4.) For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

(5.) Imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these bye-laws.

(6.) And generally for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

17. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove any persons whose presence shall interfere with the due operation of the brigade; and generally, he may take any measures which may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property; and he shall have power by himself or by his men to break into or through or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible; and he may also cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred. He may also call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank. The chief officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have for the time being the like powers as the chief officer himself possesses under this section.

Police officers to render assistance.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

Inquiry into origin of fire.

18. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the suburbs the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire and shall make a report thereon to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said Magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts.

LICENSES AND PENALTIES.

License for using fire-works.

19. No person shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which license a fee of ten rupees shall be payable.

License for sale or manufacture thereof.

20. No person shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee of ten Rupees shall be payable in advance.

Penalty for using without license.

21. Whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for selling, &c.

22. Whoever shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to withdraw license.

23. The Commissioner may at his discretion, and after thirty days' notice, withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under this Act.

Liability of house-holders.

24. In the event of any rockets being let off, or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, the occupier, or owner, or person under whose immediate control the

said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

PART IV.

Expenses and Funds.

Application of fund.

25. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall apply the moneys derived from the fees and penalties levied under this Act within their respective jurisdictions in payment of all expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the inspection and superintendence of jute warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof. In the case of Calcutta and the suburbs, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of an account in the books of the Justices to be called the fire-brigade account.

Contribution by Insurance Companies.

26. Every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall pay annually to the Justices, by way of contribution towards the expenses of the said fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every ten thousand rupees on the gross amount insured by it in respect of such property. All sums paid to the Justices under this section shall be credited to the fire-brigade fund. The said payments shall be made quarterly in advance, on such dates as the Justices may appoint: and arrears on account of these payments shall be realizable as if they were arrears of rates due to the Justices, and all the provisions of Act VI of 1863 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council) and of any Act amending the same shall be applicable so far as the circumstances will permit to the recovery of moneys due under this section.

Insurance Companies to make returns.

27. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be contributed by every such Insurance Company as aforesaid, every Insurance Company insuring property from fire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall, on the 30th day of June 1872, and on every succeeding 30th day of June, or on such other days as the Justices may appoint, make a return to the said Justices, in such form as they may require, of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property within the said town and suburbs. At the foot of every such return shall be appended a certificate by the Secretary or chief officer or manager of such Insurance Company in Calcutta, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the return contains a true and faithful account of the sums insured by the Company to which he belongs in respect of such property. Such Secretary or chief officer or manager shall allow either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary to the Justices to inspect at any time during the hours of business any books and papers that will enable him to ascertain the correctness of the return; and every Secretary or chief officer or manager as aforesaid failing to comply with the requisition of this section in respect of such inspection shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence. The Justices on receiving the report of such inspection may alter the return accordingly.

The return made in the June of one year, or such return as altered on inspection by the Justices, shall be the basis of the contributions for the year beginning on the first day of January next succeeding.

Penalty for not making a return.

28. If any Insurance Company makes default in making such returns to the Justices as are required by this Act, the said Company or Secretary or chief officer or manager thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it is so in default.

Proportions of contribution towards payment of expenses of fire-brigade.

29. The cost of all establishments and plant hired or purchased, and of all other charges under Part III of this Act, shall be paid from the fire-brigade fund. The full amount of such charges over and above the moneys which may accrue to the fire-brigade fund under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, shall be contributed by the Justices, and by the Commissioners of the suburbs, in the following proportions, namely,—by the Justices, seven-tenths; by the said Commissioners, three-tenths. At the end of each quarter of a year, the Justices shall certify to the said Commissioners the total cost of the fire-brigade for such year, the money which may have accrued under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, and the precise sum which must be paid by each body charged with the cost of the Calcutta fire-brigade under this Act. On the receipt of such certificate, the said Commissioners shall pay the sum certified against them by the Justices: provided that in no case shall the three-tenths payable by the said Commissioners in any year after the first year of the establishment of the fire-brigade exceed the sum of ten thousand rupees.

PART V.

Miscellaneous.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to Act.

30. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the recommendation of the Justices passed by resolution, to declare that any other fibre or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of Part II of this Act. When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of Part II wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Submission of reports.

31. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st July next, showing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the jute warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted. Such reports shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. And

thereafter the Justices and Municipal Commissioners shall make a like report once a year at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

Power to arrest.

32. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section 14 or section 24 of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer to be by the Justices or the Municipal Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions thereunto appointed, and by such officer or any person by him thereunto authorized, or by any officer of police, forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence shall have been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

33. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Summary jurisdiction.

34. Whenever any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence under this Act before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may forthwith hear and summarily determine the charge of such offence. Any thing made punishable by this Act shall be deemed to be an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and without the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall be dealt with, save as herein otherwise provided, under the provisions of chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Construction of Act.

35. This Act so far as it relates to the town of Calcutta shall be read with, and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863, and the subsequent Acts amending the same; and so far as it relates to the suburbs of Calcutta, or to the Municipality of Howrah, it shall be read with and taken as part of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the subsequent Acts amending the same.

HERBRT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts :—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities; the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district." "Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer." "Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality." "Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House." "House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place." "Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land." "Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar." "Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road." "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner." "Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed :—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy :—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under whichhe is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion, of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Payment on account of Police.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Estimates to be published.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATH.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force; and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any out-house, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies against the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct. provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses .	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ... ... Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar. Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	50

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight. Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	25
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ... ... Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ... ... Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ... Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	25

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III. Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ... Every Poddar or Money-changer ... Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	12

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III.... ... ... Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	4

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment b the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

Births in the Municipality of

18 .

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report therein in one month:—

A Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS there are at present endowments granted in money or in land for certain educational and charitable purposes, in respect of which either no person has been originally nominated a trustee, or there is now no trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their due appropriation and management; It is enacted as follows:—

Vesting of endowment.

1. All moneys or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as hereinafter provided.

Appointment of trustees.

2. For every district in respect of which any such endowments have been made whereof at the time of the passing of this Act or thereafter there shall not be any trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment, the said Lieutenant-Governor shall nominate trustees in whom such endowments shall vest; provided that the chief executive officer of such district shall be nominated as one of the trustees in respect of such endowments. Such trustees shall have in all respects the same powers and responsibilities in relation thereto as if they had been appointed by the donor thereof under the instrument of endowment, and where there is no instrument of endowment, they shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Appropriation of endowments.

3. It shall be the duty of such trustees to take order that all endowments so vested in them as aforesaid shall be duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the respective donors thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained, and to invest the same in Government securities, and to apply the yearly proceeds or income thereof to the purposes aforesaid, subject in all respects to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor; provided that the trustees may, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, devote any portion of the capital sum or value of the said funds to any especial object for the furtherance of the above-mentioned purposes.

Suits in court.

4. Any person interested in the purposes to which any endowment, not being for a purely religious purpose, may have been intended may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the civil court the trustee, manager or superintendent by whom such endowment may be administered, or any trustee appointed under this Act, for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may decree damages and costs against such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may also direct the removal of such trustee, manager, or superintendent. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under this section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Provided that any trustee, nominated under this Act, shall not be liable for damages on account of any act done or omitted by him *bonâ fide* for the furtherance of the objects of the trust; and provided also that any costs which may be awarded against any trustee as aforesaid in a suit instituted under this section may, if the said trustee be found to have acted *bonâ fide*, be defrayed from the endowment vested in such trustee under this Act.

New trustees.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time nominate and appoint a new trustee or trustees for any endowment which by virtue of this Act has been vested as aforesaid, and also may at any time remove any trustee so appointed as aforesaid.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN some districts of Bengal there are certain educational and charitable endowments for which there are no properly constituted trustees. The present Bill is introduced to enable the Government to appoint standing trustees, who shall be responsible for the care of such endowments.

C. BERNARD.

The 2nd March 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 605 R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th March 1872.—The following gentlemen are appointed to form a committee for the management of the Setapore Madrassa, *viz*:—

The Collector of Hooghly.
Moulvi Dilawar Husain.
Moulvi Abdur Rahim.

The 12th March 1872.—Moulvi Abdur Rashid to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Gopalgunge.

Moulvi Abdul Mahi to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Bhagirath.

The 13th March 1872.—Mr. Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., to have charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, South-West Division, in addition to the duties connected with his present special appointment, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. L. Martin, or until further orders.

The 14th March 1872.—Moulvi Mufizuddin Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Dacca.

The 15th March 1872.—Mr. Arthur C. Tute, C.S., to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Rungpore, *viz*:—

Mr. George Morsely McMullen Ridsdale.
Babu Gopal Chandra Basu, B.L.
,, Raut Mal.
,, Syama Mohan Chakravarti, B.L.

The 16th March 1872.—Mr. Henry Giraud Cooke, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Cox's Bazar in Chittagong, and to be ex-officio Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In addition to the powers with which he is already vested, Mr. Cooke is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session or the High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cox's Bazar, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Chittagong for the present.

The 18th March 1872.—Mr. Trevor John Chichele Plowden to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, until further orders.

Mr. William Henry Ryland, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, to have charge of the Sub-division of Serampore.

Mr. Edmond Breton Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Serampore till the arrival of Mr. William Henry Ryland, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Farquharson to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Kamroop. Mr. Farquharson is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Babu Nobin Krishna Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Jehanabad, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Syama Charan Chattarji, or until further orders.

Mr. Richard Lea to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Tezpore, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Durrung.

The 19th March 1872.—Mr. William Mearns Souttar, M.A., to officiate as Collector of Stamps in Calcutta, and Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly, as far as the Sulkeah Thannah under Act XXI of 1856, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. James Mackenzie, or until further orders. Mr. Souttar is vested, under Section 22, Act XXI of 1867, with the powers of a Collector of Land Revenue for the purposes of the Act in Calcutta, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly, and also with the powers of a Collector under Act XII of 1871 in the town of Calcutta and its Suburbs. This appointment will have effect from the 16th instant.

Mr. Guybon Henry Damant, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. Francis Henry Bennet Skrine, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Moulvi Muhammad Ishaq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Bhubooah, in Shahabad.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, Assistant Magistrate of Barh, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Tirhoot.

Babu Gopal Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty at Patna, to have charge of the Sub-division of Barh. Babu Gopal Chandra Das is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. James Crawfurd, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Durbhangah.

Moulvi Wilayat Husain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Sherghotty.

Babu Dhanesh Chundra Ray, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Patna Division, is posted to Chumparun.

Babu Lachmi Náráyan, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Patna Division, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of Tirhoot.

Babu Ram Charan Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Bagirhaut. Babu Ram Charan Basu is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Babu Uma Charan Ganguli, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bagirhaut, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Jessore.

Mr. Charles Augustus Skipwith Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-division of Burhee, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. Rawson Hart Boddam to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Mr. Boddam is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

Babu Amarnath Bhuttáchárjya recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Rajshahye Division, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, B.A., to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Leave of Absence.

The 13th March 1872.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas William Sheppard, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, is allowed thirty days' preparatory leave from the date on which he may be relieved, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at Bombay.

The 14th March 1872.—The preparatory leave which was granted to Mr. Edward Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, in orders of the 16th ultimo, is extended to the 28th instant.

The 16th March 1872.—Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy

Collector of Jessore, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 20th instant, for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. William Rea Larminie, C.S., having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 3rd instant on his return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 4th idem, for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment.

The 18th March 1872.—Mr. Robert Henry Wilson, B.A., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, for three months, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date in the first week of April next, on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th March 1872.—Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell, C.S., reported his arrival at Bombay on the evening of the 7th instant on his return from furlough.

The 19th March 1872.—The leave granted to Babu Gopál Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, under orders of the 23rd January last, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of the Reverend William Alexander Duke, B.A., Chaplain of Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 8th instant.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

The 18th March 1872.—In making recent appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service of Officers who have passed the tests now prescribed, the Lieutenant-Governor has warned them that he will expect them to maintain active habits, and to keep up the habit of riding, so as to be capable of moving about rapidly in the execution of their duty.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor now directs that after communication with the district Magistrates, each divisional Commissioner shall submit to Government a roll of the officers of the Uncovenanted Subordinate Executive Service at present employed in his division, showing which of them are of active habits, can ride or walk long distances about the country, and are fit for active executive work; and which can only travel by palkee, or are otherwise unfit for active work. It should be impressed upon all Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, especially the younger Officers, that their promotion, and their employment in important posts, will much depend on their qualifications for active duty. Officers now acting as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, or as Extra Assistant Commissioners, must be given to understand that they will not be confirmed in their appointments unless they are found to possess the qualifications prescribed for those now entering the service. These Officers, as well as all others of the Subordinate Executive Service who are capable of learning, should be encouraged to learn to ride and to survey, and to pass an examination in those subjects.

Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, and Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the information of all concerned.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th March 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the following orders connected with the departmental examinations of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Subordinate Executive Service, the Non-Regulation Commission, Police, &c.

1. Natives of Hindustan serving in Behar and Hazareebaugh shall not be required to pass in Bengali, but it will be optional with them to do so, and those who do pass will be eligible for service and promotion in Bengal as well as in Behar.

2. Officers other than natives of Hindustan, will not be required to pass in Hindustani, but may do so, and will then be eligible for service and promotion in Behar and Hazareebaugh, (except Palamow,) as well as in Bengal.

3 These exemptions are not applicable to officers in the Police, who must pass in both Bengali and Hindustani as now, unless specially exempted.

4. As to Covenanted Civil Servants, the present rule remains in force, that is, that they must pass in both the languages, and unless they so pass will have no claims to the full powers of a Magistrate, and to the full pay of Rs. 500, although the higher powers may be conferred on them if the public service requires it.

5. These relaxations of the existing rules are experimentally introduced, and it may be found necessary to revert to the present requirements that all officers should qualify in both the vernacular languages.

6. It should be understood that officers of all departments who have hitherto been required to pass the examinations are still required to pass them as modified by these rules.

7. The next examination will be held about the end of May, and the exact date will be notified hereafter.

The following Rules which have been laid down for the next examination, are published for general information:—

LANGUAGE EXAMINATION.

(1.) For Covenanted and other officers alike one paper shall be prepared in each of the test languages, the first half of which shall be in an easier style than the rest. Of the total number of marks assigned to the whole paper, 50 shall be allotted to the first portion, and 50 to the second. To pass for the Lower Standard, 25 marks at least in the first part must be obtained, and to pass for the Higher Standard, 50 on the whole; of which 25 must be obtained in the second part.

(2.) Covenanted Civil Servants will be required to pass by the Lower Standard in languages only.

EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(3.) All other officers will be required to pass for the lower standard—

I.—In a paper confined to Criminal Codes, which shall be prepared specially for this standard, and for which the use of books will be allowed;

II.—In part of the general paper of Local Laws, &c., as described below, which is to be answered without books.

(4.) All examinees will be required to pass for the Higher Standard in two papers containing questions on Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, (Revenue and Criminal).

One of these papers, which is to be answered without the use of books, will be so arranged as to serve as a test for officers by both standards; it will contain a certain number of questions, to the first half of which 100 marks will be assigned and to the last half 120; 50 marks obtained in the first half of the questions will pass officers for the Lower Standard, and a total of 120 will pass for the Higher Standard, provided that at least 60 of those 120 be obtained in the latter half of the questions.

The other paper, for which the use of books will be allowed, will be confined to the examination for the Higher Standard.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, in which the examination will be without the aid of Books.

Regulations I, VIII, and XLVIII of 1793, and XII of 1817.

Regulations I and II of 1819.

Regulation VIII of 1819.

Regulations VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833.

Acts IX of 1847, XXXI of 1858, and IV (B.C.) of 1868.

Act XI of 1859.

Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868 and VIII (B.C.) of 1869.

Acts XXI of 1856* and XXIII of 1860.*

Act V of 1861.

Act VIII of 1871.*

Bengal Council Act X of 1871.*

The Municipal Act in force for Lower Bengal.†

In which the examination will be with the aid of books.

All the Acts of Parliament‡ relating to India, Acts of the Government of India, Bengal Regulations, and Bengal Acts; Circulars of Bengal Government, the High Court, and the Board of Revenue, of the Inspectors-General of Police, Jails, and Registration.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1872.—The Bye-laws for landing and delivery of goods at the jetties of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta having been published for three successive weeks in the *Calcutta Gazette*,* it is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of Section 83 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of these Bye-laws.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

* Gazette of 21st Feb. 1872, pages 551-52.
" of 28th " " " 647-49.
" of 6th Mar. " " " 702-3.

* As to the laws which are marked thus* a knowledge of the principles and general scheme of the law will be sufficient. Acquaintance with the executive details and other particulars will not be required.

† As the existing Municipal Acts are about to be reconsidered, no questions will be set on Municipal Acts at the next examination.

‡ As it is doubtful whether the Acts of Parliament are now readily accessible to officers in the mofussil, no questions will be set on them before the second examination of 1872, by which time officers can provide themselves with a collection of these Acts.

The 1st March 1872.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is published for general information:—

No. 1580.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Accounts.

Fort William, the 1st March 1872.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 189 of the 12th January 1872, resolving that mechanics and people of a like class engaged by the Secretary of State for service in India shall be allowed the option of drawing a portion of their salaries in England.

Read—

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 1310 of the 27th January 1872, enquiring whether there is any restriction as to the proportion of the salaries which they can draw.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that such an officer shall be allowed to draw in England a maximum amount of one-half of his salary.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, the several local Governments, the Comptroller-General, the Mint Master, the several Accountants-General, and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1872.—It is hereby notified that the declaration of the 1st June 1871, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, for taking up land for a rifle range at Nulooah, Pergunnah Boro, Zillah Hooghly, is cancelled.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th March 1872.—In supersession of the Notification of the 14th February 1872, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, page 574, the following is published for general information:—

It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form the following sub-districts in the district of Backergunge:—

A new sub-district, with head-quarters at Nalchiti, shall comprise that portion of the thannah of that name which is situated south of the Nalchiti river.

Another new sub-district, with head-quarters at Jhalokati, shall include that portion of the thannah of Nalchiti which is situated north of the Nalchiti river.

A third sub-district, with the head-quarters at Backergunge, shall be conterminous with the thannah of that name.

The sudder sub-district of Burrisaul will thus comprise the thannahs of Burrisaul and Mehdigunge only.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st April 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1227.—*Fort William, the* 11*th March* 1872.—*Notifications.*—*Public.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. R. Muspratt to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 1st instant.

No. 1234.—*The* 12*th March* 1872.—The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

* * * * *

Mr. J. J. Livesay, six months (medical certificate).

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 13*th March* 1872.

No. 1835.—The following extract from a Resolution No. 4806, recorded in this Department on the 31st October 1871, is published for general information :—

> "The Governor General in Council is pleased to empower local Governments to lay down rules for the grant to Uncovenanted Servants of leave of absence for the purpose of attending examinations, provided that the rules prescribed are not more liberal than those sanctioned for Covenanted Officers."

2. In the above extract, the term "local Governments" includes local Administrations.

The 14*th March* 1872.

No. 2008.—In supersession of existing rules regarding leave of absence from duty to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Civil Leave Code.

As regards Covenanted Civil Servants, no change is made, except that it is expressly laid down that no officer can have "ordinary" furlough if he have rendered less than three years' service; a restriction which, in the rules of 1868, was only implied.

As regards Uncovenanted Servants, the Code includes the recent orders of the Secretary of State, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th February last, but the following changes have been made in the original form of the rules :—

Sections of the proposed rules.	*Change.*
IV.	The qualification is three years' service, and not three years' "active" service.
VIII (*b*).	The restriction in the last sentence is omitted.
IX.	Special leave without allowances is not reckoned as leave taken, in calculating the amount of furlough due.
	An officer is entitled to allowances during his second special leave for any period by which his first may have fallen short of six months.
XXI.	The additional week at the end of furlough is not admitted.
XXII.	Leave on medical certificate without allowances is not reckoned as furlough taken.

One or two of the subsidiary rules are slightly altered, *e. g.*, 24, 9; and a few rules regarding procedure, which were not in the first Code, have been inserted; and a proviso has been added in section 6 (*b*).

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 3rd January 1871, being the day on which the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received.

Officers who have taken leave since the 3rd January 1871 may apply for any additional allowances to which, by the rules now published under the orders of the Secretary of State, they may be entitled. But no reductions are to be made in the allowances of officers now on leave, in consequence of the leave allowances being calculated on "average salary" instead of on pay.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

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" II.—DEFINITIONS.

" III.—FURLOUGH.

" IV.—SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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" VI.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Extent of Application.

Section 1.—LEAVE of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in this Code—

Covenanted Servants.

(*a*), to all Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, except—

Lieutenant-Governors;

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay;

Judges of the High Courts;

Uncovenanted Servants.

(*b*), to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the classes enumerated in Schedule A, who either have been, or may hereafter be, appointed to the service of the Government of India by, or with the special sanction of, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, or who may be specially admitted to the benefit of these rules.

Servants under contract.

1. Servants under contract are not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of their contract. But if a servant of the class defined in clause (*b*) of this section is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, the rules referred to shall be held to be the rules in this Code.

Section 2.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in the Supplements to this Code—

(*a*), to the officers excepted under Section 1 (*a*), (Supplements A, B, & C);

Barrister Judges.

(*b*), to the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, viz.,—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab;

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns;

Recorder of Rangún;

Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations;

(Supplement C).

(*c*), to Law Officers of Government (Supplement D).

Chaplains.

(*d*), to Chaplains (Supplement E);

Uncovenanted Servants.

(*e*), to Uncovenanted Servants other than those mentioned in Section 1 (*b*), (Supplement F).

Discretion of Government.

Section 3.—Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely, as of right. Nothing in these rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the public service.

(1). If a Local Government, under this Section, refuse furlough to an officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, it should report the refusal for the sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CHAPTER II.

DEFINITIONS.

Section 4.—In these rules—

(*a*) "Active service" includes, besides time spent on duty:— Active Service.

(1). Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs"), under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(2). Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "special leave") under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868; and also preparatory leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, it includes also—

(3). The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows:— Arrival in India.

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *viâ* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reports his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he is ordered, or permitted to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

(4.) Time passed in India, out of employ, on subsistence allowance, but not on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, from illness, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he is ordered, the local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not active service.

(5). Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 8th June 1855.

(6). Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also "active service;" provided that not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence of medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, but is not "active service."

(*b*) "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under the rules in this Code or its Supplements. Extraordinary leave.

Example. Leave in extention of the three years admissible under Section 7.

Continuous service.

(c) "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service, of an officer since his last return from leave of the following kinds, namely:—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, furlough or extraordinary leave, lasting more than three months;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave, whether more or less than three months;

or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service, except—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave and special leave.

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave.

1. Examination leave may also be included, unless the officer have already had twelve months such leave.

Pay and salary.

(d) "Pay" means substantive pay. The term includes also the subsistence allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant who has an officiating, but not a substantive appointment. "Salary" is the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is, for the purposes of this Code, to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

2. "Salary" does not include house-rent, tentage, or travelling allowances, whether daily, monthly, or annual; nor does it include "local allowances," which are paid in full to the officer performing the duty for which they are given, no part being allowed to an absentee.

Local Government.

(e) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, and the Resident at Hydarabad.

CHAPTER III.

FURLOUGH.

Aggregate admissible

Section 5.—The amount of furlough admissible to a Covenanted Civil Servant, and the aggregate amount of furlough and of special leave with allowances, admissible to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, is limited to six years. All the rules in the Code are subject to this limitation.

Explanation.—The following leave under other rules is counted as furlough under this Section:—

In the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, under former rules.

In the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, leave with allowances on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, under former rules or under the rules in Supplement F of this Code.

Section 6 (*a.*)—The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

Proviso.—Provided that, in making this calculation for an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, only half of the active service rendered by him in offices other than those included in Schedule A, shall be taken into account.

1. The whole of the active service rendered while officiating in any of the offices included in Schedule A, is to be taken into account.

(*b.*) The amount of furlough "due" to an officer is the amount which he has earned, diminished by— Amount due.

First, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—

(1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules, except junior furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June 1855;

(2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

Secondly, in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—

(3) the amount of furlough or special leave with allowances which he has enjoyed under these or any other rules;

(4) the amount of leave on private affairs or on medical certificate with allowances which he has enjoyed under the rules formerly applicable to him.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 4 (*a* 5) is not counted against an officer under this section, or under Section 5.

Proviso.—Provided that if more than two years' furlough be due to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant when he is first admitted to the benefit of these rules, the excess shall be cancelled.

Section 7 (*a.*)—To an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:— Amount admissible after 3 years' service.

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

See Section 25, Rule 2.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

(1) that the furlough be due to him;

(2) that he have rendered eight years' active service;

(3) that the whole number of officers absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Ajmír, Mysore and Coorg, and the Berars, if one-fifth of the whole number of officers, Covenanted, Military, and Uncovenanted, serving in the same Commission, are already absent on furlough or special leave. In other Local Governments, it may not be granted, if one-fifth of the whole number of Covenanted Civil Servants serving under the orders of the same Local Government are already absent on furlough or special leave. Limit.

(*b.*) Furlough granted under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

Section 8 (*a.*)—To an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate. After less than 3 years' service.

(*b.*) Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Section 9 (*a.*)—An officer on ordinary furlough has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay. Lien.

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes— Ordinary furlough.

(1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 7;

(2) so much of furlough under Section 8 as may be due, provided the officer have rendered six months' continuous active service.

Other furlough.

(*b.*) On other furlough a Covenanted Civil Servant has no lien, but an Uncovenanted Civil Servant has a lien.

1. An officer may not surrender his lien; and a local Government may not fill up substantively an appointment on which an officer has a lien without transferring the officer to another substantive appointment of not less pay. The saving which accrues to the State by paying acting allowances, instead of substantive, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of leave allowances.

2. An officer may have a lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

3. An officer on furlough has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion.

4. An officer on furlough has no lien on an acting appointment.

ALLOWANCES
On ordinary furlough.

Section **10** (*a.*)—An officer on ordinary furlough is entitled, subject to the limitations prescribed in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section, to a leave allowance equal to half the average salary which he has earned during so much of his continuous active service as is within the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office.

Provided that subsidiary leave shall not be included in active service under this section, nor periods during which an officer has been out of employ in India, otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct.

Limits.

(*b.*) The maximum leave allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 833⅓ a month. The minimum is, if paid at the Home Treasury, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less, and if paid in India, Rs. 416⅔ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less.

(*c.*) The maximum leave allowance of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 666⅔ a month. There is no minimum limit.

1. An officer on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service without returning to India.

On other furlough.

Section **11**.—An officer on furlough, other than ordinary, is entitled, if a Covenanted Civil Servant, to subsistence allowance, and if an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one quarter of the average salary defined in Section 10 (*a*), whichever is less.

Subsistence allowance.

1. The following are the rates of subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants:—

To an officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India	Rs. 250 a month.
To an officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years' actual residence in India	„ 320 „
To an officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India	„ 400 „

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section **12**.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months : Amount admissible.

Provided that an officer who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, is "special leave" within the meaning of this proviso.

Section **13**.—An officer on special leave has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay. Lien.

See Rules under Section 9.

Section **14** (*a*.)—For the first six months for which an officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Section 10. Allowances.

(*b*.)—Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is "special leave" within the meaning of this section.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section **15** (*a*.)—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails; and to an officer taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up office, to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins. AMOUNT ADMISSIBLE.

(*b*.)—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns; and to an officer coming back from such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted, from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the office to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant retiring from the service, to the same extent, and with the same allowances, as if he were going on furlough. To an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, such leave may be given on half pay for fourteen days, but only if it cause no additional expense to the State.

2. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants, and the reasons for them, must be reported to the Government of India.

3. An officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance, an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras. Port of embarkation.

4. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Reports required.

5. An officer quitting India after subsidiary leave must report his departure to the Local Government which granted him the leave; and he must report his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

Explanation.—An officer may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (*a*) of this section, unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (*b*), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

1. If an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave under clause (*a*), his furlough or special leave will be held to have begun as furlough or special leave in India, and will be counted from the day on which he gave up office.

LIEN.

Section **16**. (*a.*)—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (*a*) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the first day of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

(*b.*)—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (*b*) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the day last preceding the subsidiary leave.

ALLOWANCES.

Section **17**. An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

Ordinary furlough.

(*a*) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave be ordinary furlough, or if it be special leave, and the officer have not had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—the allowance admissible under Section 10, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, without limitation of maximum or minimum.

Other furlough.

(*b*) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave, be furlough other than ordinary, —the allowance admissible under Section 11.

Special leave.

(*c*) If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the officer have had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—no allowance.

(*d*) If the officer, under Section 24, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment,—subsistence allowance in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, and no allowance in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is special leave within the meaning of this section.

Privilege leave allowances.

2. An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (*a*) of Section 15, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AMOUNT ADMISSIBLE.

Section **18**.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

After eleven months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After twenty-two months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After thirty-three months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial and Educational Officers, whose duties are not continuous, and who enjoy regular vacations, during which they are allowed to be absent from duty, privilege leave is not admissible except in case of urgent necessity. Officers who have vacations.

2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose similar restrictions in the case of Covenanted Officers.

3. Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on private affairs or medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind. Declaration required

4. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave be, solely for the convenience of the Local Government, and not for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on which he has a lien, or if he be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance, then duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty. Qualification.

5. When an officer is first appointed to the public service, duty qualifying for privilege leave does not begin until he takes charge of a particular office.

6. "Examination-leave" may, if the examination for which it was granted be successfully passed, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, unless the officer have already had twelve months' such leave.

7. Suspension as a penalty for misconduct is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

8. If an officer remains absent after the end of examination-leave or of joining-time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, and unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Local Government, it is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

Section **19**. (*a*).—If less than the whole amount of privilege leave admissible under Section 18 be at first granted, the rest may be granted afterwards, either at one time, or in instalments: Instalments.

Provided that no privilege leave may be granted under this clause after less than six months' uninterrupted duty.

1. Officer absent on privilege leave has been recalled to duty on public grounds, the next instalment of the leave may be granted without reference to this proviso.

(*b*) Duty qualifying for fresh privilege leave begins at the end of the leave first granted; and further leave under clause (*a*) of this section, though not counting as duty, does not interrupt duty for fresh privilege leave.

(*c*) Fresh privilege leave, if admissible under Section 18, may be granted in combination with leave under clause (*a*) of this section:

Provided that no length of duty can, under any circumstances, qualify for more than three months' privilege leave.

Section **20**.—An officer on privilege leave has a lien on his substantive appointment. He has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an officer having a superior lien on it. Lien

ALLOWANCES.

Section **21.**—An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to the pay or salary which he would earn if he held or officiated in the appointment on which he has a lien.

1. If privilege leave is granted to an officer who holds an appointment sanctioned only for a limited time, and for a special purpose, he is not entitled, during privilege leave, to any special allowance attached to the appointment.

Acting allowances.

2. If an officer on privilege leave obtains officiating promotion which, were he on duty, would, without involving any increase or change of duties or responsibility, entitle him to acting allowance or increased acting allowance, he is entitled to the acting allowance, or increased acting allowance, from the date of such promotion.

3. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to acting allowance, even though another officer be appointed to act for him.

4. If an officer, who has been temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment, takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter, and the Local Government declares that, on being so relieved, he has reverted to the lower officiating appointment, his allowances on leave shall be calculated as if he had rejoined it.

House-rent.

5. In Bombay, an officer on privilege leave may draw the house-rent or tentage attached to his appointment, if he places his house or tent at the disposal of the officer, if any, who officiates for him. The officiating officer cannot draw the house-rent or tentage attached to the same appointment. But if the officiating officer, for a reason which the Local Government considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the absentee.

CHAPTER VII.

EXAMINATION-LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Examination-leave.

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant, who is a candidate for one of the rewards offered for the study of Oriental Languages, may be allowed leave for one month for the purpose of being examined.

2. If he pass the examination, he may be allowed similar leave for another month.

3. An officer on examination-leave has a lien on his appointment (substantive or officiating), and is entitled to leave allowance, as if he were on privilege leave.

CHAPTER VIII.

JOINING-TIME.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

1. Joining-time is the time allowed to an officer to proceed from one station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office. An officer is held to be on duty during joining-time, if he is entitled to allowances.

Amount admissible.

2. Joining-time is allowed as follows:—

For that part of the route for which railway is available,—one day for every hundred miles.

For that part of the route for which steamer is available,—one day for every hundred miles, or such longer time as the steamer may actually occupy.

Where neither railway nor steamer is available,—one day for every ten miles.

And six days in addition to the whole thus calculated.

Sundays are excluded in the calculation of joining-time.

3. The full joining-time is allowed only if it is spent *bonâ fide* in preparation for the journey or in progress from one station to another; and no more than three months may be given under any circumstances. The Government also, which orders a transfer, may limit the duration of joining-time.

When leave intervenes.

4. When an officer, after giving over charge of his office at one station on transfer or reversion to another, takes privilege or examination-leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an officer, while on privilege or examination-leave, is transferred to a station other than that from which he took leave,—he is entitled to joining time in addition to his privilege or examination-leave. The joining-time of an officer transferred during privilege or examination-leave, will be counted from his old station, or from the place where he received the order of transfer, whichever is nearer to his new station.

5. An officer, the head quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station, must, on the expiry of leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head quarters of the office or his *locum tenens* may actually be, provided that the Government or other authority by whom the leave was granted, may, for any public reason, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere.

6. If an officer, during transit from one appointment to another, obtains furlough on medical certificate (with or without subsidiary leave prefixed), he will be allowed only the joining-time calculated for the journey from his old station to the furthest place to which he has proceeded on his route to his new station.

Allowances.

7. Except in the case mentioned in the next rule, an officer draws during joining-time the following allowances:—

(*a*) First, as regards pay,—

the pay which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he draws in his new, whichever is less.

(*b*) Second, as regards acting allowance:—

(1) if transferred from an officiating appointment to an appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of his old appointment;

(2) if, after being promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment with retention of lien on the lower one, he is relieved of the higher and returns to the lower officiating appointment, or to another appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of the lower officiating appointment:

(3) Provided that no officer can draw acting allowance for any appointment after any one having a superior lien on it has resumed it.

8. An officer who has no substantive appointment, and is not in the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army, is not entitled to any allowance during joining-time; but if such an officer, while officiating in an office, is transferred to another office in the same department, and under the same Local Government, the Local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

Illustration.—A, who has no substantive appointment, but is officiating as Sub-Registrar of Assurances in Bardwan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rajshahye, and subsequently transferred to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Patna, A is not entitled to any allowance during his transit from Bardwan to Rajshahye, but he may be allowed by the Local Government to draw, during his transit from Rajshahye to Patna, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

CHAPTER IX.

EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.

Extension and Commutation.

Section **22**. Except as provided in Section 15, no kind of leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted:

Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this rule (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to Proviso 3 in Section 7 (*a*).

1. Except by the Secretary of State, leave cannot be changed or extended without the permission of the Local Government which originally granted it.

2. Examination-leave may be granted in continuation of privilege leave, but no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, can be granted in continuation of examination-leave.

3. When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails, may be treated as subsidiary leave under clause (*a*) of Section 15, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the officer had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave.

CHAPTER X.

PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

Allowances how payable.

Section **23** (*a*). Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each month; but an officer on furlough or special leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home treasury of the Government of India.

1. An officer quitting India on furlough or special leave must take with him a last-pay certificate, whether he intends to draw his allowances in England or not. For rules, see next Chapter.

Treasury forms.

2. A gazetted officer may draw his allowances at any treasury in India. If he signs the bill himself, he must either appear in person at the place of payment, or must furnish a life-certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, or a Minister of Religion. If he draws the allowances through an authorised agent, the agent must either furnish a life-certificate as above, or must execute a bond to refund over-payments. A life-certificate may be given periodically, a bond being given to cover intermediate payments not supported by the life-certificate.

(Forms of life-certificate may be procured at the India Office, London).

3. A non-gazetted officer can draw his leave allowances only at the treasury whence his salary is disbursed, and under the signature of the head of the office to which he is attached; this officer is responsible for any over-charges, and no other security is required.

Exchange with England.

(*b*). If payment be taken at the Home treasury, it is made quarterly, and rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed, for the time being, for financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries.

1. If an officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated after the rate of ten rupees," his leave allowances shall be converted into sterling at that rate.

CHAPTER XI.

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.

(The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.)

Last-pay certificate.

1. No officer (unless he has been newly appointed to the service of Government), can begin to draw pay or allowances at any treasury in India or at the Home treasury of the Government of India, without producing a last-pay certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction that treasury is.

2. An officer must, if possible, appear personally at the office where his last-pay certificate is completed.

3. The following are the rules and forms prescribed for the issue of last-pay certificates in India.

The cases in which these certificates are given are thus classified:—

Case I.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in the presidency or province in which he is employed;

Case II.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in another presidency or province;

(*a*) If he be employed at, or have to pass through, the station of the Accountant General of his presidency or province;

(*b*) If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, that station;

Case III.—To an officer proceeding on leave from one place in India to another, whether the two places are or are not within the same presidency or province;

Case IV.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one presidency or province to another;

Case V.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one place to another in the same presidency or province.

The rules for each of these cases are as follows:—

CASE I.

Officer embarking in his own presidency.

The Accountant General should give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix B, and, save in the cases below excepted, forward a duplicate certificate, in the same form, to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Exceptions.—1. If the officer embark at a port in British Burmah, the Accountant General should forward the duplicate form direct to the Financial Department of the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

2. If the officer embark at Calcutta, the Accountant General should, in like manner, forward the duplicate form to the Financial Department after filling up the blanks in the pilot's certificate at its foot.

CASE II (*a*).

Officer embarking in another presidency.

The Accountant General should pay the officer* his allowances up to the date of his departure from his (the Accountant General's) station, and should give him a certificate in Form B, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th, and 8th spaces blank, and send a duplicate, after signing the letter on the reverse, to the Accountant General, or (if there be no Accountant General) to the officer in charge of the treasury at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form E, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the officer's presidency; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will forward it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form F, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency.

* The officer, if he be not employed at the Accountant General's station, should bring a last-pay certificate, in a form similar to Form M, from the officer in charge of the treasury where his salary was last disbursed.

CASE II (*b*).

The Accountant General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th, and 8th spaces blank, and forward a duplicate to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark for Europe. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up and attest the certificate at the end of the original Form C. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of Form C, and after copying the entries and signature from the certificate at the end of the original form into the duplicate, should return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate certificate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form G, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form E to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form H, Appendix B.

But in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer in civil employ, or an Uncovenanted Civil Servant of the class as specified in Section 1 (*b*) of the Code, if the officer's appointment have been changed within the period, on his average salary for which the leave allowance is to be calculated, the rate of leave allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General may not be aware of that date at the time the last-pay certificate is prepared. In such cases, the Accountant General should send to the officer a document in the Form D, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up the 6th space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, and having copied in the duplicate form the entry in the 6th space on the face of the original form and the entries and signature in the certificate at the end should return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form K, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form D to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form D to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form L, Appendix B.

CASE III.

Proceeding on leave to another place in India.

The Accountant General will give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix B; but if the officer is proceeding to a place within the same presidency or province, the tenth space in the form may be left blank.

CASE IV.

Proceeding on duty to another Province.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix B. If he be employed at the station of the Accountant General of his presidency, the certificate should be given by that officer. If he have to pass through that station on his way to his new presidency, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay and countersigned by the Accountant General. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the Accountant General's station, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant General for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General of the transferred officer's new presidency.

CASE V.

The officer should obtain a last-pay certificate in Form M from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay. To another place in the same Province.

CHAPTER XII.

RETURN TO DUTY.

Section **24**. An officer who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no allowance for the period of such absence, and he ceases to have a lien on any appointment, if his leave was furlough, immediately, and, if it was special or privilege leave, after a week. Overstay of leave.

1. An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe may not return to India without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State. Permission to return to duty.

2. The grant by the Secretary of State to an officer on leave of permission to return to duty by a particular steamer, is equivalent to an extension of leave without prejudice to the officer's appointment until the date the steamer arrives.

3. A gazetted officer returning to duty must report his return to the Local Government. An officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service returning from furlough must report his return to the Government of India also.

4. An officer permitted to return to duty before the end of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it; but this is not necessary if his return from leave is separately notified in the Gazette.

5. The Local Government may exempt an officer from loss of appointment under this section, if it considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control.

6. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave out of India, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the subsidiary leave allowed him. Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible for subsidiary leave can be passed to him until he joins his new office. Change of appointment during furlough.

7. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave in India, he must join his new appointment within the leave. But the Local Government may give him joining-time, if he have not had sufficient notice of the change.

8. An officer the head quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station must, at the end of his leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head quarters of his office or his *locum tenens* may actually be; but the Government or other authority which granted the leave may, for public reasons, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere.

9. An officer begins to draw pay and acting allowance from the day on which he assumes the office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. But if his leave or joining-time end on a Sunday or holiday, and he take charge on the first working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrangement of appointments (if any), consequent thereon, shall be held to have taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended: Provided that such re-arrangement (if any) does not involve the transfer of any officer to another station, or the formal appointment of any officer to a new office.

10. If charge of an office is transferred after noon, the transfer does not affect allowances till the next day.

CHAPTER XIII.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

Applications for leave.

Section **25.** Applications for leave are to be submitted to the Local Government, which will deal with them in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

1, (*a*). When an officer applies for leave, he should distinctly state under what section of these rules he wants it, and should show that he is entitled to it under that section.

(*b*). Local Governments may grant leave under the rules to officers serving under their orders. Before granting the leave, they should obtain report of the Accountant General as to the applicant's title to it.

(*c*). A Local Government granting leave to an officer of the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Covenanted Service serving out of his own presidency, should inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay as the case may be.

(*d*). The Local Governments should, at the end of each quarter, submit to the Home Department of the Government of India a statement of officers of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service absent on furlough or special leave (including subsidiary leave) granted by them. A register prepared from these statements is kept in the Home Department, and is published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

Medical certificate.

2, (*a*). Applications from officers in India for leave, or extension, or commutation of leave on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a medical certificate in the following form :—

> I, *A. B.*, Surgeon at, or of, , do hereby certify that *C. D.*, of the Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [*or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate*].

(*b*). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it) present himself, with two copies of the statement of his case, before the Medical Board at any of the presidency towns, and obtain their certificate as follows :—

> We [*or* I] do hereby certify that, according to the best of our [*or* my] professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we [*or* I] consider the state of health of *C. D.* to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of blank absolutely necessary for his recovery.

(*c*). An officer serving in Burmah need not appear at a presidency town, but must obtain the certificate from a Medical Board composed of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and the two next senior medical officers, at Rangoon.

(*d*). If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of his case.

(*e*). If the applicant for an *extension or commutation of leave* on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within 20 miles of London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the second of the above forms must be produced from two medical practitioners; but he is liable to be called upon to produce other evidence.

3. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it was granted.

4. No-demand certificates are not required from officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

Section **26.** If under the operation of Proviso 3, Section 7 (*a*) the applications for furlough (including those under Section 22), cannot all be complied with, furlough will be granted in the following order: Priority of claim.

First.—To those applicants to whom most furlough is due;

Secondly.—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is due, to him who has rendered longest continuous active service;

Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who have rendered the same continuous active service, to the senior.

SCHEDULE A.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 1(*b*).

Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or Commissioned Officers of the Army; or any of those specified in the following list:—

LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and officers of higher rank.

CUSTOMS.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Collectors of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

OPIUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

POST OFFICE.—Presidency Post Masters, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

ADMINISTRATION—Assistant and Under Secretaries to Government, Superintendent of Government Printing.

SURVEY.—Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue.—Assistant Surveyors and officers of higher rank.

Geological.—Officers on the graded list.

FINANCIAL.—Officers of 5th and higher grades.

JUDICIAL.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab (not being Barristers). Judges and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts. Civil Judges in Oudh. Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns. Registrars of High Courts. Clerks of the Crown.

REGISTRATION.—Inspectors General of Registration.

POLICE.—District Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

MARINE.—Master Attendants, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants.

EDUCATION.—Officers on the graded list.

MEDICAL.—Uncovenanted Medical Officers graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated 25th April 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade and officers of higher rank. Assistant Controllers of Accounts and officers of higher rank.

APPENDIX.

FORMS FOR LAST PAY CERTIFICATE.

[In filling up these forms :—

(1.) Allowances should be stated in rupees a month, and not in pounds a year, and in entering "the rate of absentee allowance," it should be stated, in the first place, without reference to the maximum or minimum applicable, and then if a maximum or minimum applies, or if the allowance is such that a future change in the official rate of exchange may render a maximum or minimum applicable, the words should be added "subject to a maximum (or minimum) of, &c."

(2.) In Forms A, B, C, and D, the presidency to which an officer belongs should be stated in the title, and the presidency or province in which he is employed should be stated under the first heading.

(3). In the heading "source from which, &c.," the term "Indian Revenues" should be used in all certificates intended to be sent to England, as the term "Imperial Revenues" has there a different signification. If the allowance is not chargeable finally to the Government of India, the Local Administration or Fund from which it is recoverable must be expressly stated].

FORM A.

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF *(title and name)* OF THE *(Corps or Service)* PROCEEDING ON *(nature and period of leave)* TO *(place)*.

1.	Government under which employed ...	1.
2.	Substantive appointment	2.
3.	Acting appointment, if any ...	3.
4.	Period of leave	4.
5.	Date of commencement of leave ...	5.
6.	Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment.	6.
7.	Date from which first payment is to be made.	7.
8.	Amount, if any, paid in advance ...	8.
9.	Source from which absentee allowance is payable.	9.
10.	Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted.	10.

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE)
Accountant General.

NOTE—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 5th and 7th spaces should be—"The date of the pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form :—

"This is to certify that *(title and name)* is a passenger on board the *(name of vessel)* proceeding to *(destination)*, and left by me at sea this day."

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE)
Pilot.

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF (*title and name*) OF THE (*Corps or Service*) PROCEEDING ON (*nature of leave*) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed ... 1.
2. Substantive appointment ... ... 2.
3. Acting appointment, if any ... 3.
4. Period of leave ... ... 4.
5. Date of commencement of leave ... 5.
6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment. 6.
7. Date from which first payment is to be made. 7.
8. Amount, if any, paid in advance ... 8.
9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable. 9.
10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted. 10.

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General.

(*Place*) *the* (*date*).

Certified that the above-named officer appeared before me on this date, that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (*name of vessel*) which leaves this port on the (*date*), that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Place) the (date).

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

(*Place*),

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF

(Name of port of embarkation).

Dated (place) the (date).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (*title and name of absentee*) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— per month from the (*date of departure from Accountant General's station*) to the day not later than the (*date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave*) preceding his departure from *(name of port of embarkation)*, that you will grant him an advance of——— if required, and will fill up the certificates on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last-pay certificate is that of *(title and name)* 's departure from (*name of port of embarkation*).

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General,

(*place*)

(*Place*) *the* (*date*).

FORM C.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE, &c., *(as in form B)*.

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

(Name of absentee's presidency).

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF

(Name of port of embarkation).

Dated (place) the (date).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when *(title and name of absentee)* produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— a month, less the deductions shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the ——— treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of ——— as shown below, and at the rate of ——— a month for the period not exceeding *(maximun of subsidiary or preparatory leave)* from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from *(name of port of embarkation)*, that you will grant him an advance of ——— if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of *(title and name of absentee)*'s departure from *(name of port of embarkation)*.

Rs. A. P.

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General.

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the ——— treasury at the rate of ———, less the deductions shown in the margin up to the ———, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of ——— on the fore (*or* after) noon of the ———

(Place) the (date).

Collector of ———

FORM D.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF *(title and name)* OF THE *(Corps or Service)* PROCEEDING ON *(nature of leave)* TO EUROPE.

1.	Government under which employed	1.
2.	Substantive appointment...	2.
3.	Acting appointment, if any	3.
4.	Period of leave	4.
5.	Date of commencement of leave	5.
6.	Rate of absentee allowance	6.
7.	Place of payment	7.
8.	Date from which first payment is to be made	8.
9.	Amount, if any, paid in advance	9.
10.	Source from which absentee allowance is payable	10.
11.	Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted.	11.

NOTE.—*(Title and name)'s* pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the ——— to) this date, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, were—

			R.	A.	P.
Rs.	a month from the (*date*) to the (*date*)	... ...	0	0	0
Rs.	a month from the (*date*) to the (*date*)	... ...	0	0	0
		Total ...	0	0	0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him is half his monthly average pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the ——— to) the date on which he may make over charge of his office, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, provided that the allowance does not exceed ——— * or fall short of ——— .

* These figures to be entered in accordance with the rules of the service to which the officer belongs.

(*Place*) *the* (*date*).

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General.

Certified that the above-named officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (*name of vessel*) which leaves this port on the (*date*); that he drew an (or no) advance of salary; and that the 5th, 8th, and 9th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(*Place*) *the* (*date*).

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

(*Name of absentee's presidency*),

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF

(*Name of port of embarkation*),

Dated (*place*) *the* (*date*).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (*title and name of absentee*) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— a month, less the deduction shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the ——— treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of ——— as shown below, and at the rate of half his monthly average pay and acting allowance as shown below for the period not exceeding (*maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave*) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (*name of port of embarkation*); that you will grant him an advance of ———, if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last-pay certificate is that of (*title and name of absentee*)'s departure from (*name of port of embarkation*).

Rs.	A.	P.
———		
———		

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE)

(*Title and name of absentee*) received his salary from the ——— treasury, at the rate of ———, less the deduction shown in the margin up to the ———, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of ——— on the fore (*or* after) noon of the ———. His average monthly pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the ——— to) the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rs. ———, and the 6th space in the certificate on the face of this form has been filled up accordingly.

Collector of

Accountant General.

(*Place*) *the* (*date*).

FORMS E, F, G, H, K, L.

These forms are not reprinted; they will be found in the *Gazette of India*, as follows:

Form E is the same as Form C			Printed with Resolution No. 409, dated 7th May 1869, in *Gazette of India*, 15th May 1869, pages 959 and 960.
" F " " D			
" G " " F			
" H " " G			
" K " " B			Printed with Resolution No. 3904, dated 11th October 1869, in *Gazette of India*, 23rd October 1869, page 406.
" L " " C			

FORM M.

Last-pay certificate of (*title and name*) of the (*corps or service*) proceeding to (*place*) to join the appointment of ———— *or* to officiate as ———— *or* on duty. ———— has drawn pay as ————, at the rate of ———— a month, and acting allowance as ————, at the rate of ———— a month, less the deductions shown below, up to the (*date*). He made over charge of the office of ———— on the fore (*or* after) noon of the ————.

Deductions.			Rs.	A.	P.
————	...	...	0	0	0
————	...	...	0	0	0
————	...	...	0	0	0
			0	0	0

SUPPLEMENT A.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

SUPPLEMENT B.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The leave admissible to an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 26 of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

Section 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the presidencies, as the case may be, to grant to an Ordinary Member of Council leave of absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

SUPPLEMENT C.

JUDGES OF HIGH COURTS AND CERTAIN LEGAL AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 *&* 25 *Victoria, cap.* 104, *section* 6, *respecting the furloughs* * * * *of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces; and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and Judicial Officers.*

* * * * *

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

Furlough.

II.—One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under Rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

N. B.—The words "furlough or extraordinary leave" in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge's quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and, in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of 11 months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

N. B.—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 24th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, even though, under Rule XXIII, he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N. B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868 for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV.—The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Barrister-Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

Recorders in Burmah.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns.

Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Modifications above indicated.

A.—The allowances of these officers while on furlough or subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B.—The privilege leave of the officer last named shall be regulated by the * * Civil * * Leave Code.

SUPPLEMENT D.

TO LAW OFFICERS.

Law Officers.

Sick Leave, and Short Leave on private affairs (now called Privilege Leave) may be granted to Law Officers in accordance with the rules of the 8th June 1855 for the Grant of Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants. Provided that no additional expense be caused in consequence of the leave.

SUPPLEMENT E.

CHAPLAINS.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1.—The following rules regulate the grant of leave to Chaplains.

Active service

Section 2.—In these rules—

(*a*) "Active service" includes besides time spent on duty :—

(1). Privilege leave of absence.

(2). Subsidiary leave of absence.

(3). Time passed in India out of employ, but not on leave.

Extraordinary leave.

(*b*) "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under these rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 5 (*b*).

Continuous.

(*c*) "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service, of a Chaplain since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service except privilege leave and special leave.

Aggregate admissible.

FURLOUGH.

Section 3.—The amount of furlough, admissible to a Chaplain, is limited to six years. All the rules in this Supplement are subject to this limitation.

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former rules are counted as furlough under this rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August 1854 is not.

Amount due.

Section 4 (*a*).—The amount of furlough "earned" by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his active service, and three months in addition thereto.

(*b*).—The amount of furlough "due" to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

(1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules.

(2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

Amount admissible.

Section 5. (*a*).—To a Chaplain who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows :—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

1. Section 25 of the Code, Rule 2, applies generally to Chaplains also.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

(1) that the furlough be due to him;

(2) that he have rendered seven years' active service;

(3) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to Church of England Chaplains employed in the diocese of Calcutta, if 15 per cent. of the whole number of such Chaplains are already absent on furlough or special leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached.

(*b*).—Furlough taken under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

Section 6 (*a*).—To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(*b*).—Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Allowances.

Section 7.—A Chaplain on furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	On ordinary furlough.	On other furlough.
Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	£600 a year	£480 a year.
Senior Chaplains	£500 „	£384 „
Junior Chaplains	£350 „	£300 „

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

(1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5.

(2) so much of furlough under Section 6 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' continuous active service.

1. If a Chaplain on furlough, by the completion of ten years' service, passes from the rank of Junior Chaplain into that of Senior, he immediately becomes entitled to the higher furlough allowance.

2. A Chaplain on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service, without returning to India.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Amount admissible.

Section 8. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

Allowances.

Section 9. (*a*).—For the first period of a Chaplain's special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

(*b*).—In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section **10** (*a*).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails; and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins. Amount admissible.

(*b*).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the Chaplain is; and to a Chaplain returning from such leave, subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants and the reasons for them are to be reported to the Government of India.

2. A Chaplain may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance: a Chaplain sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

3. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Explanation.—A Chaplain may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (*a*) of this section unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (*b*), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

Section **11.** A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary. Allowances.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (*a*) of Section 11, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section **12.** Privilege leave may be granted as follows:— Amount admissible.

After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. Before privilege leave can be granted, the Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the period of three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

Allowances.

Section **13**.—A Chaplain on privilege leave is entitled to the same pay and house rent as if he were on duty.

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to "local allowances," such as conveyance allowance, jail allowance, and the special allowance to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Such allowances are drawn in full by the substitute.

2. The Chaplain's substitute may draw the house-rent, although it is also drawn by the absentee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section **14**.—The rules for—

Extension, &c.

(1) Extension and commutation of leave;

(2) Payment of leave allowances;

are those contained in Sections 22 and 23 of the Code, and the rulings subjoined. But to a Chaplain going on furlough to England, an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, and the advance shall not be recoverable in the event of his death.

1. A Chaplain on leave in any of the British Colonies may draw his leave allowances there through the Control Pay Master in the same manner as a military officer. But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

Applications.

Section **15**.—Applications for leave are to be dealt with as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with Section 26 of the Code.

1. The following rules have been prescribed by the Home Department with reference to applications for leave from Chaplains on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, and from Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Diocese of Calcutta.

I.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Local Governments and Chief Commissioners are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, to grant any furlough or special leave authorized by the rules to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. But the Government of India alone grants leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency.

II.—If a Chaplain applying for furlough or special leave belong to the Madras or Bombay ecclesiastical establishment, the Local Government or Administration under which he is serving will, if the furlough or leave be granted, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

III.—The Bishop of Calcutta is empowered to grant privilege leave to Chaplains under Section 12, subject to the exigencies of the State, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancelment, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government or Administration concerned.

IV.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the Local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should, as a general rule, be forwarded, in the first instance, through the proper channel to the Bishop of Calcutta, who will transmit applications for furlough or special leave, with His Lordship's remarks, to the Local Government or Administration concerned, and will himself dispose of applications for privilege leave. But in cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop, who should, however, be informed without delay.

V.—Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of furlough or special leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it may have been granted.

VI.—Every Chaplain who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a last-pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the Local Accountant General to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.

VII.—A quarterly statement of Chaplains absent on furlough or special leave, with the dates of the grant and expiry of such furlough or leave brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, shall be punctually furnished by Local Governments and Administrations to the Government of India in the Home Department.

VIII.—From these quarterly returns, a register will be compiled and kept at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, of all grants to Chaplains on leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns to duty from absence. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India.*

IX.—Every Chaplain returning to duty shall report his return to the Bishop, and to the Local Government and Administration by which his leave or furlough may have been granted.

X.—If any Local Government or Administration shall see fit to refuse a furlough to any Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT F.

UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY.

[Such of the rules under the Sections of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Covenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Uncovenanted officers generally.]

PRELIMINARY.

Application of the Rules.

Section 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the following rules to officers who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government, and who are not entitled to leave under any of the other rules in this Code or its Supplements. The rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, but may be applied, in their general spirit, to officers whose pay is less than Rs. 100 a month.

1. Officers and men of the Army, and officers in the Subordinate Medical Department, are under Military rules, and these rules do not apply to them. The leave of members of the Pilot Service is also governed by special rules.

2. Officers appointed as probationers for a certain period, prior to formal appointment, are entitled to the same leave as if they held substantive appointments.

3. Officers holding temporary or officiating appointments only, are not entitled to leave of any kind; but a limited amount of leave may be allowed to such officers under the conditions hereinafter stated.

4. Service in a capacity to which the leave rules do not apply does not qualify for leave under them, in the event of the officer afterwards coming under them. Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 28, may qualify for leave under the rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from general revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these sources during the period qualifying for the leave.

Pay, and salary.

Section 2.—In these rules, "pay" means substantive pay; "salary" means the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

Average salary.

"Average salary" means the average calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office, as he has passed on duty, or on privilege leave. But in all cases of leave for not more than one month, and also whenever the officer's pay is less than Rs. 100 a month, the pay of the officer's appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his "average salary."

"Half average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

"One quarter average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Amount.

Section **3**.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted, whenever sufficient cause is shown, for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no officer can have leave on medical certificate beyond India more than twice.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Section for not more than three months, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

Allowances.

Section **4**.—An officer on leave under Section 3 is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all.

For the rest of the leave he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Amount.

Section **5**.—Leave on private affairs for six months at a time may be granted to an officer who has not had furlough. The first leave under this section may be taken after six years' service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.

Allowances.

Section **6**.—An officer on leave under Section 5 is entitled to half of his average salary.

1. An officer does not forfeit the allowance to which he is entitled under this section, by resigning the service at the end of the leave.

FURLOUGH.

Amount.

Section **7**.—Furlough may be granted, as follows, to an officer who has not had leave on private affairs:—

After ten years' service, one year; and after eighteen years' service, another year; or in one period of two years, after eighteen years' service.

1. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for furlough.

2. Leave on private affairs under the rules in force before the 8th June 1863, does not prevent the grant of furlough under this section.

Allowances.

Section **8**.—An officer on furlough is entitled to half of his average salary.

LEAVE WITHOUT ALLOWANCES.

Section 9.—Leave without allowances may, in cases of necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this section does not count as service for other leave. Amount.

1. There is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this section, and it may be granted in continuation of leave on medical certificate, or furlough.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

Section 10.—Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough, when taken out of India, may be allowed as prescribed in Section 15 of the Code for such time as may be sufficient. Fourteen days only are allowed to an officer at a presidency town, who takes leave on medical certificate out of India. Subsidiary leave may also be granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate to a sanitarium in India. Amount.

Section 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An officer on subsidiary leave following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or one quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary. Allowances.

1. But see Code, Section 15 (*b*), Rule 1, and Section 17, Rule 1.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Section 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month can draw any allowances for privilege leave until he returns to duty.

1. An officer who has only a temporary or officiating appointment only, may be allowed privilege leave, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

2. Ministerial officers of High Court are not allowed privilege leave, if they are allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

GENERAL.

Section 13.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any other leave except subsidiary leave; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate. Commutation leave.

Section 14.—No officer's appointment becomes vacant, simply by reason of his taking leave under these rules. But absence without leave, or after the end of leave (except privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed) involves loss of appointment; and after five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an officer is considered to be out of Government employ. Lien on appointment.

1. The Secretary of State, in granting to officers extension of leave, sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is not time to communicate with the Local Government in India.

2. An officer who goes on leave out of India has no claim to return to the *particular* local appointment from which he took leave.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

Applications for leave.

Section **15** (*a*).—Leave may be granted to an officer by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Government may empower heads of departments to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

onthly Return.

(*b*).—A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the following form, and should accompany each establishment pay bill :

1, Absentee's name; 2, his appointment; 3, pay of his appointment; 4, nature of the leave, and section under which granted; 5, period of leave; 6, excess of pay over leave allowance; 7, name of substitute (if any); 8, acting allowances consequent on the leave; 9, excess of column 6, over column 8, showing the amount to be deducted from the establishment pay bill; 10, remarks.

Medical Certificate.

1, (*a*).—Applications for leave, or extension or commutation of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's medical attendant, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes, and duration.

(*b*).—A certificate must also be submitted from the chief medical officer of the station or district, or, if the officer is at the presidency, from a Presidency Surgeon, to the effect that, after careful personal investigation, he considers a certain period of absence absolutely requisite for the restoration of health.

(*c*).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must be submitted for countersignature by the Deputy Inspector General; and if the leave is to be taken out of India, by the Principal Inspector General also, unless danger be incurred by the delay.

(*d*).—If the applicant be already on leave out of India, the certificate under clause (*a*) must state the period during which the Surgeon or physician has attended the officer, and it must be countersigned, after *personal* examination, by the Medical Board of the India Office, or by the principal medical authority of the colony or country where the absentee may be.

(*e*).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 25, Rule 2, may be used as far as applicable.

No. 2009.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the republication of the Acting Allowance Code, with corrections up to date, and a few alterations in arrangement.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPTERS.

I.—Definitions and Explanations.
II.—General Rules.
III.—The Covenanted Civil Service.
IV.—Military Officers in Civil Employ.
V.—The Public Works Department.
VI.—The Survey Department.
VII.—Other Officers.
VIII.—Plural Appointments.
IX.—Appointments on Progressive Pay.
X.—Exceptional Cases.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions and Explanations.

Section **1**.—In the following Rules :—

Local Government.

(*a*). "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hydarabad.

Class and grade.

(*b*). Appointments are said to be in the same "class" when they are in the same Department and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same class. Appointments in the same class are sometimes divided into "grades" according to pay.

Absentee.

(*c*). An "absentee" is an officer absent, whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

(*d*). Except in Chapter IX, the words "the appointment" mean "the appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee."

Pay and Salary.

Section **2** (*a*).—The "pay" of an *officer* is as follows :—

(1.) In the case of an officer with a substantive appointment: the amount which he would receive monthly under any of the following designations if he were doing the work of his substantive appointment:

Substantive pay,
Consolidated pay,
Military pay and allowances, and staff salary,
Staff corps pay and staff salary.

(2.) In the case of an officer without a substantive appointment: his subsistence allowance (if a Covenanted Civil Servant), and his military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay (if a military officer).

(*b*).—The "pay" of an *appointment* with reference to any officer, is the pay which he would receive if he held that appointment substantively.

For instance: if the pay of the appointment is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service, the officiating officer's allowances are calculated upon the pay which he would, from time to time, receive, if he held the appointment substantively.

(*c*).—"Salary" is the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance;" it does not include personal allowances, travelling allowances, or the like.

(*d*).—"Progressive Pay" is pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum.

(*e*).—"Consolidated Pay" includes military pay and allowances or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(*f*).—"Staff Salary" is an allowance to a military officer in addition to the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

General Rules.

Maximum and Minimum.

Section **3** (*a*).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer shall be the pay of the appointment.

(*b*).—The minimum salary of an officiating officer shall be half the pay of the appointment.

Seconding.

Section **4**.—If an absentee draws no part of the pay of his appointment, another officer may be appointed thereto substantively, for a time only, on full pay, without disturbing the lien of the absentee.

1.—An absentee who receives leave allowances draws, within the meaning of this section, "part of the pay of his appointment."

CHAPTER III.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

Officers with substantive appointments.

Section **5** (*a*).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

(*b*).—But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

(*c*).—Nor shall it be less than Rs. 200.

1. In the case of an acting appointment made with effect from before 1st November 1869, or of a reversion to an acting appointment held before the date, the officer is entitled, in addition, to one-tenth of the first Rs. 2,000 of the pay of the appointment or grade.

[Note.—"Reversion" means a return to an appointment under the operation of the rules, and without formal re-appointment.]

Settlement Officers.

2. In the North-Western Provinces, when a settlement officer officiates in an appointment in another Department, his salary shall be calculated as if his pay were the pay of the ordinary grade next below the standing which he occupies in the Settlement Department.

Explanation.—An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

[*Illustration.*—A. is Magistrate in the first grade of Nuddea. B. is Magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade. C. is a Joint Magistrate. If A. takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, B. would obtain officiating promotion to the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and C. appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Nuddea would officiate in the second grade.]

Officers without substantive appointments.

Section 6 (*a*).—An officer without substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates, and to subsistence allowance.

1. For rates of subsistence allowance, see Civil Leave Code, Section 11, Rule 1.

(*b*). But an officer, who on the 1st July 1868 was absent on leave, without a substantive appointment, or had returned from furlough and had not obtained a substantive appointment, is entitled, till he again holds a substantive appointment with pay not less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, to an acting allowance of three-quarters, instead of half, of the pay of any appointment in which he officiates.

1. No officer who did not return from furlough before the 23rd November 1869, may under this clause draw more salary than he would draw if the substantive appointment which he last held were restored to him.

2. An officer may decline the special acting allowance provided in clause (*b*) of this section, and take the ordinary acting allowance under clause (*a*). In this case, the limitation prescribed by the preceding rule will not operate.

3. If an officer who draws acting allowance under clause (*b*) of this section takes furlough, the clause will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had had a substantive appointment, he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

4. An officer drawing allowances under clause (*b*) of this section should be appointed to the first appointment (not being a special one) suitable to his rank and qualifications which may become substantively vacant. If its pay is less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, he should be promoted as substantive vacancies occur, until his pay is equal to that of the substantive appointment which he last held. Until he regains this position, he may draw, unless the local Government declare him unfit to be restored to his former rank, such personal allowance as will raise his salary to the amount which he would draw under this clause and the rules explanatory of it.

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY (NOT BEING IN THE PUBLIC WORKS, THE SURVEY, THE TELEGRAPH, OR THE FOREST DEPARTMENT).

Specification of cases.

Section 7.—The cases which may occur are these:—

(*A*). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—

Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

(*B*). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is a staff salary may be—

Case 4.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 5.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 6.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

1. An appointment of which the pay is fixed with reference to its being held by a civil officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is treated, for the purposes of this section, as if the pay of it were "consolidated."

Section **8**.—In case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated below, *plus* half the pay of the appointment:— Appointments on consolidated pay.

Assumed Subsistence Allowance.

	Rs.
For the rank of Captain or Subaltern ...	250 a month.
For the rank of Major	320 „
For higher ranks	400 „

Section **9**.—In cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Section 5. Appointments on staff salary.

Section **10** (*a*).—In cases 4, 5, and 6 the salaries are calcutated by military rules: any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in case 5, over the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of the officer, being treated as a staff salary.

(*b*).—The military rules referred to are as follows:—

(1).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1868—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, if he have one: provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 a month.

(2). For officers who have elected the rules of 1854—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

Section **11** (*a*).—A medical appointment, the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is to be treated for the purposes of this Chapter as if the pay thereof were a staff salary equal to the excess, if any, of the consolidated pay over the "unemployed pay" of the permanent incumbent: Medical appointments.

(*b*).—Provided that an officer appointed to the Medical Service before 7th November 1864, officiating in one of these appointments, shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

CHAPTER V.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF ACCOUNTS BRANCH.]

Section **12** (*a*).—An officer of a class divided into grades cannot officiate in that class in a grade higher than that to which he is substantively appointed. No officiating in grades.

(*b*).—An officer officiating in a rank which is divided into classes, or in a class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or grade; but this rule does not apply to officers officiating in appointments of which the substantive holders must belong to a particular class.

Section **13** (*a*).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. Officers with substantive appointment.

(*b*.)—A civil officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A military officer, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated in Section 8, *plus* half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

Explanation.—The civil pay of a graded class is the average civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade); but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

1. The net military pay of an officer of the Royal Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

Section **14**.—In the following cases, special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or, if the appointment be under a Chief Commissioner or an Agent to the Governor General, or under the Resident of Hydarabad, or the Superintendent of Port Blair, by the Government of India:

(*a*).—A subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer is allowed Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade.

Subordinates.

(*b*).—A subordinate officiating as an Assistant is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

(*c*).—An Accountant officiating for a Controller or Deputy Controller is entitled to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of a Deputy Controller.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

(OFFICERS NOT BELOW THE RANK OF ASSISTANT SURVEYOR IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.)

Survey Department.

Section **15**.—An officer officiating in the grade immediately superior to his own, is entitled to the same allowances as if he were confirmed in that grade.

Section **16**.—An officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

1. Rule 1 under *Section* 5 applies to this section also.

Section **17**.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay (if any), of half the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

CHAPTER VII.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Section **18**.—The following are the rules applicable to officers in civil employ who are

not members of the Covenanted Civil Service,
nor Commissioned Officers in the Army,
nor in the Public Works and Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of Assistant Engineer, or Assistant Controller, or Assistant Surveyor,
nor officers of the superior establishment of the Telegraph and Forest Departments, whose acting allowances are regulated by the special rules contained in the Appendix.

Section **19** (*a*).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment which is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, is entitled to the acting allowance prescribed in *Section* 5. Officers with substantive appointments.

Examples of the appointments referred to.

Postmasters General, Judges of Small Cause Courts, gazetted officers of Police.

1. The classified list of the Financial Department is excepted from this clause, and comes under the next clause.

(*b*).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment to which clause (*a*) does not apply, and of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment: Provided that no officer may, under this clause, be appointed to officiate in a higher grade of his own class. No officiating in grades.

1. In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the Subordinate Establishments.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of munsiffships are treated as distinct *classes*. Munsiffs in Madras.

Explanation.—The pay of an appointment which belongs to a graded class and is not such as is described in clause (*a*) of this section, is the average pay of the grades, calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade, unless he belongs to another Department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest. Graded appointments.

Section **20**.—An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of the appointment. Officers without substantive appointments.

See explanation under the last section.

Section **21**.—If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 200, and the Local Government considers that the acting allowances admissible by rule are insufficient, it may grant to the officiating officer higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates. Appointments of less than Rs. 200.

Appointments of less than Rs. 100.

Section **22**.—The salary of an officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 should, as far as practicable, be regulated by Sections 19 (*b*) and 20; but the officer who appoints the substitute may grant him higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

CHAPTER VIII.

PLURAL APPOINTMENTS.

Two or more appointments.

Section **23**.—The salary of an officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, shall be regulated as follows:

(*a*).—He shall draw the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or officiated in, any one of the appointments alone.

(*b*).—For the other appointment or appointments, he shall draw such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding, for each appointment, half the salary which he would draw if he held or officiated in it alone.

(*c*).—Provided that his aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he would draw in the most highly paid of the appointments, if he held it substantively and alone.

1. This proviso may be dispensed with, if the Local Government declared that, for special reasons (to be communicated to the Supreme Government), it is necessary, on public grounds, to entrust to the one officer the duties of the several offices at once, and that the salary to which he would be limited by the proviso is insufficient.

[*Illustration*.—A Covenanted Civil Servant holding a substantive appointment, A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

	Rs.
If he held A only, he would draw	1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 400	1,400
If he officiated in C only, he would drawn pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 800	1,800
He will therefore draw for C (which carries the highest salary)	1,800

And but for proviso (*c*) he would be entitled for B and A to such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rupees $\frac{1,400}{2}=700$ for B, and $\frac{1,000}{2}=500$ for A.

But in consequence of that proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (the pay of appointment C), unless the declaration prescribed in Rule 1 be made.]

Exceptions.

Section **24** (*a*).—Section 23 does not apply to the case of an officer officiating at the same time in two or more appointments which are ordinarily held substantively by one individual. In such case, the two appointments shall, for the purpose of calculating acting allowances, be treated as one appointment upon the aggregate pay.

(*b*).—Nor to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment.

EXAMPLES.—One Under Secretary discharging the duties of a fellow Under Secretary in the same office or department as well as his own.

A Joint Magistrate appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Magistrate of the District. In this case, he gets allowances only as Officiating Magistrate of the District.

A District Judge deprived of the help of an Additional or Assistant Judge, and therefore doing the Additional or Assistant Judge's work.

A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District, as well as his own.

A clerk doing the duties of another clerk in the same office.

(*c*).—Nor does the section affect "local allowances" given for the performance of separate duties.

1. The allowances for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind specified in Section 11, are regulated by military rules and not by this Code.

Charge of current duties.

Section **25** (*a*).—An officer appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office, is ordinarily not entitled to acting allowance.

(*b*).—But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted office in the Police Department, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility, besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the Local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, the charge allowance may not be less than Rs. 100 a month.

1. For a subordinate judicial officer in charge of the current duties of a district judge's office, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month.

(*c*).—An officer of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office of higher class than his own, is entitled to a charge allowance of one-tenth of the civil pay of the class. But the cases must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

CHAPTER IX.

APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY.

Rule for finding the "pay of the appointment"

Section **26** (*a*).—When an officer is first appointed (whether the appointment be substantive or officiating) to an office of which the pay is progressive and the minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments any excess over one year in the period immediately preceding the date on which the appointment takes effect, during which the officer's pay continuously—

(1) if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

Provided that not more than a year can be counted under this section.

(*b*).—If the minimum pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 100, no time can be counted towards the increments before the date on which the appointment takes effect.

Example.—A had since the 1st July 1870 been drawing the maximum pay (Rs. 600) of his appointment. On the 1st December 1871, he was appointed to officiate in an office the pay of which rises from Rs. 600 to 800. Under this section he counts five months out of the seventeen intervening between the 1st July 1870 and the 1st December 1871. This section, however, does not fix his salary, but only determines one of the elements necessary for its calculation.

Section **27**.—After an officer's first appointment, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments (in addition to any time admissible under Section 26)—

i. Any time, whether continuous or not, during which he has officiated in the appointment, and during which—

(1) his pay, if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) his salary has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

ii. Any time during which he has substantively held the appointment.

Example.—A (the officer in the example under last section) will, under this section, count the time subsequent to 1st December 1871, during which he is officiating in the appointment.. But this section, like the last, does not of itself fix his salary.

Rule for calculating salary"

Section **28** (*a*).—If the officer is officiating in the appointment, his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment; his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27; and his minimum salary shall be half the mean pay of the appointment.

(*b*). If the officer holds the appointment substantively, his pay shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27.

Example.—The "pay of the appointment", as fixed for A in the above example, is—

From December 1, 1871	...	Rs. 600
From July 1, 1872 ...	...	„ 650
From July 1, 1873 ...	...	„ 700
From July 1, 1874 ...	.	„ 750 and so on.

If he officiates only, he gets Rs. 740 (*i. e.* Rs. $600 + \frac{700}{3}$), limited at first to Rs. 600, after the 1st July 1872 to Rs. 650, and after the 1st July 1873 to Rs. 700. But after the 1st July 1874 he will draw the full Rs. 740, as the limit is then Rs. 750.

If he at any time obtains the appointment substantively, he gets the full pay above stated.

1. The following special rules apply to the Post Office Department:—

(*a*). Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Director General, an officer can count time only under Section 27, and can count under part i of that section only so much as is continuous.

(*b*). An increment of salary accruing in any other month than March must be postponed until the 1st of March next following.

Section **29.**—An officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the "first" appointment under these rules.

Example.—A officiated from the 1st January 1872 till the 31st March 1872 in an appointment the pay of which was progressive, but his own pay not being at the maximum, he was not entitled to count any time under Section 26.

He is again appointed to officiate on the 1st January 1874, but his pay having for some time been at the maximum, and the other conditions being fulfilled, the circumstances are such that, if this were his first appointment, he would be entitled, under Section 26, to count nine months towards the increments.

As this is more advantageous than it would be to count under Section 27 only the three months of his first officiating tenure, he would, by this section, exclude the first officiating tenure, and count the second tenure (beginning on the 1st January 1874) as the first.

The three months, of course, cannot be afterwards counted under Section 27.

Section **30.**—In Departments in which the pay is regulated according to classes, an officer may count, under Section 27, any time during which he has officiated in a higher class, as if he had during that time officiated in any lower class. Time thus counted cannot be afterwards counted towards an increment in the higher class.

Section **31.**—Time spent on leave with allowances counts towards increments in the same manner as if during it the officer had actually held or officiated in (as the case may be) the appointment on which he has a lien. But an increment accruing while an officer is on leave does not affect his allowances until he returns to duty. Time spent on leave.

Section **32.**—Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing reinstatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count. Suspension

Note.—The rules in Sections 26 and 30 were first promulgated in the Acting Allowance Code dated the 1st August 1871.

Section 30 may be applied in fixing the salaries of officers in the appointments which they were holding on the 1st August, but no back pay before the 1st August can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 26 can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made on or after the 1st August, but any officer holding an appointment on the 1st August 1871 may count that appointment as if it had been "first" made on that date.

CHAPTER X.

Exceptional Cases.

Section **33.**—The allowances of an officiating Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, are regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 27 of 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67. Members of Council.

Section 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor General in Council, or the Governor in Council, as the case may be; and until a successor

shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have, and be entitled to, the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; and if any Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, shall, by any infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting or of attending to act as such, or if any such Member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such Member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the Member so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government as aforesaid: provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council, who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

High Court Judges.

Section **34**.—An Officiating Chief Justice, or Judge of any High Court, or of the Chief Court of the Panjab, is entitled to the full pay of the appointment.

Law Officers.

Section **35**.—An Officiating Law Officer draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

1. The Government of Madras may apply this rule to an officer officiating as translator to Government.

Scale of fixed minima.

Section **36**.—The undermentioned officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

	Rs.
Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay	1,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Panjab	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge) in British Burmah...	1,000
Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hydarabad or Mysore	800
Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station	350
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind	400
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah ...	75
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above	200
Assistant Superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades)	200

Section **37**.—For the following cases there are special rules:—

(*a*). A Clergyman appointed to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the regular establishment is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month:

(*b*). A Sub-Assistant Surgeon officiating for, or appointed to do the duties of, a Civil Surgeon is entitled to an allowance in addition to his pay, as follows:—

If he be in the first or second grade:—Rs. 150 a month, (but he must forfeit the Panjab allowance of Rs. 50 a month, if he has it.)

If he be in the third grade:—Rs. 100 a month.

(*c*). A Subordinate Medical Officer officiating in medical charge of a first or second class Civil Station, is entitled to an allowance, in addition to his pay, of Rs. 100 a month.

APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN SECTION 18.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

82. The followlng Rules relate to the acting allowances of officers of the superior establishment, the expression "consolidated pay" being in all cases understood as the pay fixed for a Civil Officer holding an appointment, even though the officer affected in the calculation of acting allowance be a military officer.

I.—An officer officiating in the Telegraph Department, who does not hold any substantive appointment, shall receive an acting allowance of half the consolidated pay of the appointment in which he may officiate. In giving acting allowance under this rule to a Military Officer not holding any substantive appointment, who may officiate in the Telegraph Department, the allowance granted will be in addition to his military pay and allowances, up to an amount not exceeding what the officer would draw were he to be confirmed in the lowest grade of the class in which he may be appointed to officiate.

II.—An officer officiating as Director General shall draw a salary not less than Rs. 2,500 a month.

III.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade immediately superior to his own, shall draw the minimum consolidated pay of that grade; if he be a Military Officer, and the grade in which he is officiating carry staff allowances, he shall draw the same salary as he would draw were he permanently confirmed in the grade in which he officiates.

IV.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own shall draw an acting allowance of one-fifth of the mean consolidated pay of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the minimum pay of the grade in which he officiates. If, however, he be a Military Officer, officiating in a grade carrying staff allowances, he shall draw, in addition to the staff allowances of his own grade, an acting allowance of one-fifth of the staff allowances of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the maximum pay fixed for the grade in which he officiates.

V.—No Assistant Superintendent, when officiating for another Assistant Superintendent of a higher grade, shall draw any acting allowance.

VI.—These rules are to be applied to all officers, Military or Civil, officiating in the superior appointments of the Telegraph Department in all cases, whether in an absolute vacancy or during the absence of the permanent incumbent on general or privilege leave, special duty, or field service.

VII.—The acting allowance to the substitute of an officer on privilege leave will be paid by the State.

VIII.—A Superintendent holding charge of two divisions will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and any Assistant Superintendent in charge of two sub-divisions Rs. 50 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

96. No increased allowances are payable to any officer of the upper or lower subordinate establishment, or to any Sub-Inspector, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of those subordinate establishments.

Extract from the Rules of the appointments, &c., of Officers of the Forest Department under the control of the Government of India.

XII.—As a rule, all officiating appointments will be made to the lowest grade of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, and to the lowest class of Conservator, and in such cases the salary of the officiating officer will be the pay of the lowest grade or class of the office in which he officiates. There being no fixed number in the different grades of the Assistant Conservator and Deputy Conservator, no officiating appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.

XIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade or class of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, or Conservator, the salary of the officiating office will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowance, or will be fixed specially by the Government of India.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

No. 1843.—*The* 12*th March* 1872.—With reference to Section 15 of Act III of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the provisions of Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4284, dated 22nd October 1869, are still in force.

The Notification is published below:—

The Governor General in Council directs that it be notified for general information that the payment of any sum of money which any one has to make to Government in any Department can be made in Government Notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle, and that all Officers of Revenue, Customs, Tax Office, Railway, &c., are hereby authorized to receive payment in Notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 1897.—*The* 14*th March* 1872.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following additions to Civil Pension Code, 69:—

After "Department"—

and the Inland Customs Department.

At the end of para. 1—

for Officers of the Inland Customs Department whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, a roll shall be kept similar to that prescribed in Section 109 (*a*) for the Police.

No. 2032.—*The* 15*th March* 1872.—ERRATA. In Notification No. 1772, dated 8th March 1872 (Supplement C of Civil Pension Code) published in the *Gazette of India* of 9th idem—

In Section 3, Rule 1, for "often" read "after."

In Section 5, for "£125-15" read "£127-15."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(POST OFFICE.)

No. 1829.—*The* 14*th March* 1872.—In supersession of Financial Notification No. 3585, dated 11th November 1868, the Governor General in Council, under the provision of Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, is pleased to notify that letters posted at any Indian Post Office, and addressed to any place in India, which contain coin or a currency note, or any portion thereof, or postage stamps, cheques, or hoondies, must be registered.

If any such cover, the contents of which are apparent or known, be found in the Letter Box without registration, it shall be registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee, in addition to any other postage which may be due.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 398J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th March 1872.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Midnapore :—

Mr. A. Scott.
Babu Bhupati Charan Ray.
" Nobin Chandra Nag.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tárá Prasanna Ray, on special duty, to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary recently established at Sewan in Sarun.

The 16th March 1872.—Mr. Henry John Stedman Cotton to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Sealdah, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. S. Bell, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Muspratt to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Francis Jeffrey Cockburn, or until further orders. Mr. Muspratt is vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge in Cachar.

In supersession of the orders of the 7th instant, Babu Braja Mohan Prasad is appointed to officiate as Munsiff of Begoo Serai, in Zillah Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Tumuzuddin, or until further orders.

Mr. William Cornell, M.A., is appointed, under Section 4, Act II of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The 18th March 1872.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Elderton to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle may make over charge to him. Lieutenant-Colonel Elderton is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell is appointed, under Section 3, Act X of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition under the provisions of Part III of that Act in Howrah.

Surgeon John Armstrong Purefoy Colles, M.D., to officiate as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, and to be ex-officio Second Surgeon, Calcutta Medical College Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Samuel Bowen Partridge, or until further orders.

The 19th March 1872.—Babu Piyári Lál Banurji to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Midnapore, and Subordinate Judge of that District, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Mahendranath Basu, or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Levien to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Henry Cockburn Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in temporary charge of the District Police of Sylhet, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 1st January 1872.

The following Officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police are confirmed in the 3rd grade viz :—

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts from the 1st January 1872.
" William a'Court Beadon (on leave) from the 1st January 1872.
" Rawson Hart Boddam

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 19th March 1872.—Mr. Anthony Benn Falcon, Officiating Judge of Rungpore, for two months, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Naruttam Mallik, Small Cause Court Judge of Moorshedabad, and Subordinate Judge of that district, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 13th February 1872.

In supersession of the orders of the 19th ultimo, Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley, late Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, is allowed twelve days privilege leave.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1872.—Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S., reported his departure from India on the 1st instant.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 519.—*Fort William, the* 15*th March* 1872.—*Judicial.—Notification.*—The Hon'ble George Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 11th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 522.—The Hon'ble J. B. Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules of 1863, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 633*P*—*Fort William, the* 15*th March* 1872.—*Political.—Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 1333P of 30th June 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify as follows, regarding the declaration to be made under Section 3 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, by British subjects naturalized in the United States of America, in order

to renounce their status as naturalized American citizens and to resume British nationality:—

WHEREAS by Section 3 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, it was provided as follows:—

"When Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such Convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

"A declaration of alienage may be made as follows, that is to say—if the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of any Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any Judge of any Court of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other Officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty."

And whereas, in pursuance of the said section, Her Majesty entered into a Convention with the United States of America which was signed at London, May 13th, 1870, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at London, August 10th, 1870, to the following effect:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the United States of America being desirous to regulate the citizenship of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, and of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon'ble George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

"and the President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Her Britannic Majesty;

"who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

"ARTICLE I.

"British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized, according to law within the United States of America, as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

"Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized, according to law within the British dominions, as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

"ARTICLE II.

"Such British subjects as aforesaid, who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the twelfth day of May 1870.

"Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid, who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and to resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

"The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries.

"ARTICLE III.

"If any such British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Majesty's Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit

to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not in that cas eclaim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

"In the same manner, if any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States' Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

"Done at London the thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventy.'

"(L. S.) CLARENDON.

"(L. S.) JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY."

AND WHEREAS a further Convention, supplementary to the foregoing Convention was signed at Washington, February 23rd, 1871, (the ratifications being exchanged at Washington, May 4th, 1871), and was to the following effect:—

"Whereas by the second Article of the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, for regulating the citizenship of subjects and citizens of the contracting parties who have emigrated or may emigrate from dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London on the 13th of May 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such subjects and citizens of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance, may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a Supplemental Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

"Any person being originally a citizen of the United States, who had previously to May 13th, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10th, 1872, and any British subject, who at the date first aforesaid had been naturalized as a citizen within the United States, may at any time before May 12th, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as Annex A.

"Such renunciation by an original citizen of the United States of British nationality shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any Court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the Clerk or Prothonotary of any such Court; if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate before any Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the Court or Officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

"Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any Judge of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other Officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The contracting parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who within their respective dominions and territories, or before

their Diplomatic and Consular Officers have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declarations, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the time and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

"ARTICLE III.

"The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

"Done at Washington the twenty-third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

"(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.
"(L. S.) HAMILTON FISH.

"ANNEX A.

"I, *A. B.*, of *(insert abode)*, being originally a citizen of the United States of America *(or a British subject)*, and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject *(or as a citizen within the United States of America)* do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject *(or citizen of the United States,)* and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States *(or British subject)*.

"(Signed) *A. B.*

"Made and subscribed before me in *(insert country or other subdivision, and state, province, colony, legation, or consulate)* this day of 187 .

"Signed) *E. F.*,
Justice of the Peace (or other title).

"(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.
"(L. S.) HAMILTON FISH.

AND WHEREAS by an Order made by Her Majesty in Council, 17th August 1870, it was ordered as follows:—

"*At the Court of Windsor, the 17th day of August* 1870.

"PRESENT:

"The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas by 'The Naturalization Act, 1870,' it is enacted that where Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with any foreign State, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to declare that such Convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage; and from and after the date of his so making such declaration, such person shall be regarded as an alien and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid. And whereas, on or about the thirteenth day of May last past, a Convention between Her Majesty and the President of the United States of America was duly signed at London, the ratifications whereof were duly exchanged at London, the tenth day of August instant, whereby the subjects or citizens of the United States of America who have been naturalized as British subjects are at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and divest themselves of their status as such British subjects, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare that Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with the said United States of America, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of those States who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects."

Now, this is to notify that all British subjects who have become and are naturalized, according to the law within the United States of America, as citizens thereof, may renounce such naturalization and resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be made before the 12th day of May 1872.

The renunciation is to be made in the following form:—

I., *A. B.* *(insert abode)*, being originally a British subject, and having become naturalized as a citizen within the United States of America, do hereby renounce my naturalization as a citizen of the said United States, and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a British subject.

(Signed) *A. B.*

"Made and subscribed before me in (*insert country or other sub-division, and state, province, colony, legation, or consulate*) this day of 187 .

(Signed) *E. F.*,
Justice of the Peace (*or other title*).

This declaration must be made as directed in Section 3 of the said Naturalization Act, 1870, hereinbefore recited.

It is further notified that although by the above recited Convention of the 23rd day of February 1871 it is provided that American citizens who have been naturalized as British subjects should make the declaration of renunciation before an United States' Court of Justice or Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States, it is necessary, nevertheless, in order to comply with the terms of the said Section 3, that such declaration be also made before one of the Officers mentioned in the said section.

It is further notified that no fee will be levied for receiving the declaration hereinbefore mentioned. The said declarations are to be made in triplicate,—one copy is to be delivered to the declarant, one is to be retained in the archives of the *Officer* before whom the declaration is made, and one is to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 257.—*Fort William, the 9th March* 1872.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Elderton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 263.—*The 13th March* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dum-Dum,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * *

No. 272.—*The 14th March* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Surgeon Major J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 168 of 1872, *Indus*, 1st March 1872.

* * * * * * *

No. 276 *of* 1872.—The services of Surgeon J. A. P. Colles, M.D., in medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 107.

The 13th March 1872.

Notifications—Mr. W. Girling, Supervisor, First Grade, joined the Second Presidency Division on the 7th March 1872, before noon.

No. 108.

The 15th March 1872.

Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Dacca Division, which he joined on the 26th February 1872, before noon.

No. 109.

The 17th March 1872.

Baboo Poran Chunder Sen, Supervisor, Second Grade, joined the Dinapore Division on the 8th March 1872, before noon.

No. 110.

The 19th March 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. T. Kenoy, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Sections 16 and 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations.

No. 111.

Mr. W. Connan, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, is allowed special leave for one week, under Chapter II, Section 4, paragraph 28 of the Public Works Code.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 112.

The 19th March 1872.

Declaration under Section 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for a road between Girhidi and Doomree *vid* Chammerkhoh, Maujidi, and Dhawatand, in the Sub-divisions of

Kurhurballee and Burhee, in the district of Hazareebaugh, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land measuring about 27 miles in length and an average of 100 feet in breadth, and containing more or less 990 beegahs of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid district of Hazareebaugh.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 113.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for a Dâk Bungalow at Girhidi, in the Sub-division of Kurhurballee, in the district of Hazareebaugh, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring about 500 feet by 300 feet, bounded on the north by the new Girhidi and Doomree Road, and on the east, south, and west by jungle, and containing more or less 10 beegahs 8 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid district of Hazareebaugh.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 114.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for an Inspection Bungalow at Maujhidi, in the Sub-division of Kurhurbalee, in the District of Hazareebaugh, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring about 400 feet by 300 feet, bounded on the south by the new Girhidi and Doomree Road, and on the north, east, and west by waste land, and containing more or less 8 beegahs 6 cottahs 10 chittacks of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid district of Hazareebaugh.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 115.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for an Overseer's Bungalow at Bunderkoopee, in the Sub-division of Kurhurballee, in the district of Hazareebaugh, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring about 150 feet by 150 feet, bounded on the west by the new Girhidi and Doomree Road, on the north, east, and south by waste land, and containing more or less 1 beegah 11 cottahs 4 chittacks of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid district of Hazareebaugh.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 116.

Declaration under section 6 of Act X of of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for an Overseer's Bungalow at Dhawatand, in the Sub-division of Kurhurballee, in the district of Hazareebaugh, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring about 150 feet by 150 feet, bounded on the south by the new Girhidi and Doomree Road, and on the north, east, and west by waste land, and containing more or less 1 beegah 11 cottahs 4 chittacks of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid district of Hazareebaugh.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 65.

The 15th March 1872.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the sanction of the Government of India, to abolish the Selye Division, and to incorporate it with the 24-Pergunnahs Division, with effect from the 1st April 1872.

No. 66.

The 19th March 1872.

Mr. H. Draper, Temporary Supervisor, First Grade, is posted to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th March 1872.

No. 67.

Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Patna Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th March 1872.

IRRIGATION.

No. 68.

Notification—The 1st and 2nd Reaches of the Tidal Canal connecting the Roopnarian and Russoolpore rivers, will be re-opened for traffic on the 23rd instant.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
for Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

THE accompanying Circular memorandum No. 4, dated 16th February 1872, should be substituted for the circular memorandum of *the same number and date* previously issued, which is hereby cancelled and should be destroyed.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT,
The 14th March 1872.

CIRCULAR MEMO.
No. 4.

In the Notice circulated with circular memorandum No. 2, dated 21st February 1870, after the words "*viz.*, 2 Rs. for each person to be served."

READ

"plus 2 Rs. on account of the Sheriff's European Officer, or 6 annas on account of his native officer, according as the service is made by one or the other."

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, CIVIL SIDE,
The 16th February 1872.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO KALLY CHURN GHOSET has been placed in charge of the Alipore Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN.,
Calcutta, the 15th February 1872.

Notification.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR MR. LEONARD CHARLES ABBOTT has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN.,
The 11th March 1872.

Notification.

BABOO RAMAKHOY CHATTERJEE has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 1st March 1872.

Notice.

MOULVIE ABDOOL GHUFOOR, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Sylhet Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 12th February 1872.

Notification.

MR. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER R. LEA has been placed in charge of the Durrung Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Governor General's Agent, N. E. F, and Commissioner of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 4th March 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NUNDKISSORE DASS has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

ORISSA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 8th March 1872.

Notification.

BABOO RUNGO LALL BANERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Hooghly Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 14th March 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st Feb. 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ..	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.....	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	.....	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	297,486	
	Ennore ...	179,646	
	Covelong ...	.....	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ...	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	.....	
	Katmavady ...	.....	
Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin ...	.....	
	Total ...	577,132	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 20th February 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the 15th March 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs' duty on the 16*th March* 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.		
Liverpool Pungah ...	17,16,136¼	98,858¼	40,823	18,55,817½
Italian Kurkutch ...	1,639	.....	.....	1,639
Bombay " ...	58,446	.....	25,086	83,532
Madras " ...	16,493½	.....	3,100	19,593½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	3,68,641	.....	1,848	3,70,489
Total ...	21,61,355¾	98,858¼	70,857	23,31,071

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 19*th March* 1872.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 16*th March* 1872.

Aldar, A. L.
Adie, F. C.
Butchart, Capt. W.
Barnes, Mrs. E.
Barnard, G.
Barton, W. G.
Bridge, G. A.
Brigges, J. A.
Bligh, W. G.
Benban.
Bridgnell, Mrs.
Beady, Mrs. J.
Brown, E.
Brown, R. D.
Beverley, W. J.
Courtacy, Dr. W. M.
Coles, J. R.
C. A. L.
C. N. Dutt.
Cummins, A.
Cross, Dr. W.
Cunningham, W. O.
C. A L.
Collins, G. C.
Doran, E. J.
Dumas, S.
Durrant. Mrs.
D'Silva, Miss. J. C.
Doran, P. G.
Dunbar, A H.
Davies, Capt. H. C.
D'Souza, E. & Co.
Donlevy, H.
Day, W.
DeBarras, R.
Davies, R.
Elliot, Capt.
Fisher, A.
Francis, A.
Frayer, W. E.
Franklin, C.
George, Mrs.
Gopal Chunder Roy.
Greig, J.
Gonsalves, Mrs. J.
Green, J. E.
Grant, J. G.
Grogan, J. E. K.
Gomes, F.
Goslin, Mrs. G. A.
Hopkins, C. W.
Hand, C. F.
Hawkes, F.
Hay, Capt. J.
Henderson, Mrs. P. D.
Hurra Chunder Ghose.
Jones, E.
Jones, W.
Jardine, W.
Koolah, Mrs.
Kenney, Mrs.
Kally Prosono Mookerjea.
Leopold, A.
Levinge, Mrs. C.
Lane, J.
Lockwood, Capt. A. D. C.
Letts, Serjt. T.
Lambers, J. A. C.
Monahan, A. C.
Marhs, Mrs. A. J.
Maclean, M. L.
Middleton, G. D.
Oldham, P. S.
O'Donnel, H.
Paul, J.
Pregrive, H. R. H.
Polanne, Madame A.
Radcliffe, F. A.
Robinson, Col. A.
Ross, Mrs.
Roberts, A.
Robinson, Mrs.
The Director of Archœological Survey of India.
Smith, W.
Smith, S. F. A.
Simson, F. L.
Smith, W. R.
Stoker, J.
Thornton, Mrs. H.
Tommey, W.
The Negociation Loan Office.
Tipp, S.
Vun, Mrs.
Ward, J.
Willis, Miss.
Warrand, Lt.-Col: W. E.
Young, Miss E. W.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-master of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 19*th March* 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, and Japan.	7 P M.	23rd Mar.	
Chittagong, Akyab. Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway.	7 "	24th "	*Scotia.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.	7 "	" "	*Busheer.*
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah.	7 "	25th "	
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay.	7 "	27th "	*Satara.*
Port Blair and Camorta ...	7 "	31st "	*Himalaya.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 22nd March 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 21st.

3. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Ré-union can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 18*th March* 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Sewchurn Ram and Dabeeloll, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvents were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Alfred William Cave, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Martha Herring, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 7th day of March, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Robertson, Orr, Harriss, and Francis, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12*th March* 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar.	30th ...	1 Box, Mr. R. Taylor, Oak Lodge, Dalhousie Hill, *vid* Loodiana, Punjab, India	... Meinam.
"	23rd ...	2 Boxes, M N	... Mahratta.
"	23rd ...	2 Cases, C. N. and Co.	... Dacca.
"	23rd ...	11 Bars of Iron, 8 Pieces ditto, no mark	... Cathcart.
"	23rd ...	10 Cakes of Spelter, M	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Case, [G. A. & Co.] C. L. & Co.	... Oriental.
"	30th ...	2 Drums, [X]	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Cask, [P] C	.. Unknown.
"	30th ...	1 Bag, R	... Meinam.
"	30th ...	1 Bag, J E	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Bundle, no mark	... Hindoostan.
"	30th ...	2 Boxes, no mark	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Bag, no mark	... Ditto.
"	30th ...	1 Parcel, [C B C]	... Burmah.
"	30th ...	1 Keg, [S. S. & Co.]	... Ditto.
April	6th ...	27 Cases, M Y	... Deccan.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 19th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Package has been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the date stated against the item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1872, April 27th ...	300 Cases, [J B B]	... Antoinette.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 19th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Sheriff's Office, the 5th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Fourth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৫ মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৪ আপ্রিল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৫ মার্চ।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Notification under Section 64 of Act V of (B.C.) of 1870.

THE Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from Colvin's Ghât on the North to Chandpaul Ghât on the South, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situated between Tolly's Nullah on the South and Ahereetollah Ghât on the North, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf or at the wharf extending from Ahereetollah Ghât on the North to Juggurnauth Ghât on the South, or at the wharf between No. 6 Jetty on the North and Colvin's Ghât on the South, or at the wharf between the Mint premises on the North and Mullick's Ghât on the South.

The above order shall not be held to apply, until further notification, to inland steamers or to boats ladan with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, meat, and market produce; such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

[True copy)

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 19*th March* 1872.

(1152—3)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
Mar. 27th ...	27 Cases, [A C S]	... Order ...	Zeno.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, addressed	... G. D. Blake ..	Ditto.
„ 27th ..	1 Case, B C C	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	19 Cases, [C & M]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	5 Cases, [555] D & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	2 Packages, D W	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	2 Cases, D	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, G C S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Sample, I R [G]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Captain H. Evans ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, H M H	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Sample, [H D B L]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	5 Packages, [J T C]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Cask, [J. M. & Co.]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Cask, [J G M L]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [K N N]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	3 Cases, L H	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Sample, L S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, addressed	.. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [M D]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	2 Cases, [6] M. C. & Co.		
„ 27th ...	3 Cases, [1] M. C. & Co.	... Order ...	Zeno.
„ 27th ...	1 Sample, C B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	7 Cases, H C B C	.. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	2 Cases, [N C D] S. S. S. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Case, [T]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	4 Cases, [W J S]	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Case, W. F. S. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Crate, H. & Co.	... „ ...	City of Brussels.
„ 7th ...	1 Sample, [M C]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	3 Cases, P L C	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 18*th March* 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1149—1)

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations, in the District of Backergunge, during the month of February 1872.

Names of Toll Stations.	Rice.			Paddy.			Lime.			Jute.			Mustard Seed.			Betelnut.			Molasses.			Khail.			Salt.			Potatoes.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Kowkhali	103	108,154	75,480	7	2,900	1,480	43	112,686	59,870	75	180,895	91,280	15	11,077	6,310	25	26,034	13,750	3	392	210	1	540	300	2	809	400	...	...	...
Jhalokati	45	25,548	12,765	15	15,117	7,500	4	4,131	1,900	10	8,941	3,650	...	...	...	4	2,417	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perozepur	5	4,033	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3,665	1,400	...	...	...	27	24,143	2,300	...	...	...
Bhandariah	447	233,151	175,700	13	2,679	2,080	...	...	...	2	3,440	1,500	...	...	...	3	1,212	400	7	1,206	650	...	...	...	11	11,034	5,050	1	324	200

Names of Toll Stations.	Pepper.			Koriander seed.			Sugar.			Liquor.			Iron.			Coal.			Sundries.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Kowkhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1851	935
Jhalokati	2	443	140	1	875	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	903	300
Perozepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,373	625	3	1,578	600	2	866	400	1	609	300	15	3097	1625
Bhandaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	126	100

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th March 1872.

H. BEVERIDGE, *Offg. Collector.*

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta,
During the month of February 1872.
Sole Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Description.	Size.	Price. Unmounted. Rs.	As.
GENERAL MAPS.			
Scale, 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Sindh Compilation, Sheet No. 6	Imperial ..	1	0
Do. do., Sheet „ 1	ditto ..	1	0
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
District Chanda, Sheet No. 2 (2nd edition)	Double Royal ..	1	8
Do. Peshawur, do. „ 1	Double Elephant ...	1	8
Do. do., do. „ 4	ditto ...	1	8
Do. do., do. „ 8	ditto ...	1	8
District Raepoor, Main Circuit, No. 20 (Anastatic) ...	ditto ..	2	0
Do. Mymensing, do. Nos. 27 & 31 do. ..	Imperial ..	1	8
Do. do., do. „ 32 & 33 do. ...	ditto ..	1	8
Do. do., do. „ 34, 35, & 36 do. ..	Double Elephant ..	1	8
Do. do., do. No. 37 do. ..	Atlas ..	1	8
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Bundelcund, Sheet No. 43	Double Elephant ...	1	0
Do, do. „ 44	ditto ...	1	0
Do. do. „ 46	ditto ...	1	0
Rewah, do. „ 2	ditto ...	1	0
Central Provinces, Sheet No. 17	ditto ..	1	0
Scale 4 Miles= Inch.			
Degree Sheet V, Central Provinces, (Sheet Nos. 14, 15, 16)	½ Sheet, D Elephant..	0	8
DISTRICT MAPS.			
Scale, 2 Inches=1 Mile.			
Purgunnah Sunaouth, District Balasore..	2 Sheets, Imperial ...	1	8
PLANS OF CANTONMENT, CITY & CIVIL STATION.			
Scale, 16 Inches=1 Mile.			
Civil Station and Environs of Khundwa..	4 Sheets, Imperial ..	3	0
Scale 8 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Civil Station and Environs of Khundwa...	Atlas. ...	1	8

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 4th March 1872.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor-General of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4538	A/83 42366	50	Debandronath Dey.
4552	A/90 59336	100	Heraloll Seal.
4553	A/84 27157	100	Mohes Chunder Paul.
	,, 27158	100	
	,, 27159	100	
4554	A/90 41868	100	Heraloll Nundy.
	,, 41127	100	
	,, 41126	100	
	,, 41125	100	
	,, 35065	100	
	A/83 40271	50	
	A/80 31901	10	
	A/97 18458	10	
4555	A/86 69228	500	Rossomoy Ghose.
4556	A/83 64298	50	Kalachund Mondole.
	,, 66294	50	
	,, 65776	50	
	A/90 65812	100	
	,, 65813	100	
4570	A/86 92923	1,000	Bhugwan Doss Agurwalla.
4575	A/99 44565	20	Messrs. J. Davies & Co.
	,, 00792	20	
	,, 28692	20	
	,, 42136	20	
	A/81 23391	20	
	A/98 71229	10	
4576	A/84 95178	100	Roy Norendronath Chowdry.
4580	A/86 76684	500	Kissen Ram.
4581	A/83 59286	50	
	A/83 59653	50	Praunauth Roy Chow-dry.
	,, 59654	50	
	,, 59657	50	
	,, 78847	50	
4588	A/80 04062	10	Tara Dutt.
4590	A/86 81810	1,000	Kadernath Mitter.
	A/90 66051	100	
	,, 67307	100	
	,, 44996	100	
4591	A/84 39546	100	Bindrabun Ravetee-pershad.
	,, 34367	100	
	,, 50942	100	
4592	A/83 33938	50	J. D. White.
4593	A/95 99801		
	,, 99804		
	,, 99805		
	,, 99802		
	A/41 95507		
	A/68 04227		
	,, 42226		
	,, 04224		

Notes wholly lost or destzoyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4593	A/95 18456	10 ea.	Gunesh Chunder Roy.
	,, 99576		
	A/96 00112		
	A/68 04226		
	A/62 46118		
	A/79 19530		
	A/62 50355		
	A/95 41221		
	A/77 14677		
	A/68 04219		
	,, 39174		
	A/97 27514		
	,, 27517		
	,, 27515		
	,, 27516		
	,, 27513		
	,, 27545		
	,, 27510		
	,, 26132		
	,, 26133		
	,, 26134		
	,, 26135		
	,, 26136		
	A/98 65021		
	A/97 26118		
	,, 26119		
	A/98 65839		
	,, 65838		
	,, 65879		
	A/93 40370	20 ea.	
	,, 40436		
	,, 40435		
	,, 40434		
	A/94 46858		
	,, 75750		
	A/94 75757		
	,, 75758		
	,, 75759		
	,, 75760		
	,, 13490		
	,, 75718		
	,, 77199		
	,, 75753		
	,, 75744		
	A/93 06819		
	A/83 05325	50 ea.	
	,, 09695		
	,, 20720		
	,, 11033		
	,, 45268		
	,, 54713		
	,, 53973		
	,, 54784		
	A/57 95927		
	A/90 12763	100	
4600	A/90 66876	100	J. Cornelius.
4602	A/90 41760	100	The Post-Master General, N. W. P.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4539	A/96 40349	10	Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co.
4540	A/80 61177	10	Mr. J. Toonee.
4541	A/50 28827	10	Messrs. Bennett and Co.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4542	A/57 95741	50	Luckhmeechund Rakhickha.
	A/83 18926	50	
4544	A/57 85512	50	Mirza Ibrahim Beg.
4546	A/94 57926	20	Ismail Khan.
4547	A/57 78151	50	Rundhaie Lal.
4549	A/96 16857	10	Benudbehary Sing.
4550	A/98 44887	10	Nobinchund Bural.
4551	A/93 92999	20	Bistoo Doss Ghose.
	A/9 85938	10	
4557	A/93 80835	20	Dwarkanath Bhunjo.
	A/97 91100	10	
	A/95 24632	10	
4558	A/80 91015	10	Briznath Sing.
4562	A/97 51066	10	Hurronath Seal.
4564	A/84 34298	100	Pitumber Shaha.
4567	A/69 63913	10	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co.
	A/93 37019	20	
	A/83 56301	50	
	,, 56302	50	
4568	A/90 31971	100	J. Gibbon.
4569	A/83 63597	50	Doorgadoss Doss and Woomachurn Doss.
4571	A/93 77284	20 each.	Messrs. James Anderson & Co.
	,, 39028		
	A/94 69484		
	,, 11426		
4582	A/82 03042	20	Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty.
	,, 76252	20	
4583	A/98 93304	10	Juggobundhoo Goopto.
4585	A/97 41857	20	Hajee Hossein Ali.
4586	A/93 82517	20	A. J. Oldham.
4589	A/48 64734	10	C. T. Davies.
4594	A/90 00021	100	Aubus Ally.
4596	A/97 49899	10	F. Lemarchaud.
4597	A/84 99324	100	Basakharam Hurdial.
4601	A/90 01374	100	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
	,, 01373	100	
	,, 01372	100	

Wrongly joined.

4543	A/21 13399	10	Koylas Chunder Banerjee.
	A/31 69397		
4545	A/79 09130	10	Auttol Behary Paul.
	A/96 72090		
4548	A/67 94150	50	Ramessur Mookerjee.
	,, 94151		
4559	A/93 05682	20	Rahamuth Khow.
	,, 05681		
4560	A/88 35884	50	Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.
	,, 35585		
4561	A/69 90842	10	Gunganarain Dhur.
	A/98 34908		
4563	A/93 65244	20	Syed Hossein.
	,, 65243		
4574	A/93 81902	20	J. P. Hicks Lyne.
	A/78 75564		
4577	A/93 51072	20	Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers & Co.
	,, 51071		
	A/71 87155	20	
	,, 87147		
4578	A/79 03518	10	Tameezuddeen, Ahamud.
	A/96 61290		
4579	A/96 95255	10	Kallypuddo Chuckerbutty.
	,, 95399		

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
4584	A/51 18877	10	Hurkuru Doss, Ramchurn Doss.
	A/67 14935		
4587	A/95 09946	10	Messrs. P. S. D'Rozario & Co.
	,, 79694		
4595	A/94 10160	20	Gonesh Chunder Paul.
	,, 10159		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th March 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 140C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th April respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 8th April 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th April 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	6th May 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	6th June ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	4th July ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday,	5th Aug. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Sept. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday,	1st Oct. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday,	6th Nov. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday,	5th Dec. ,,	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	...	16,000	12,600	28,600

By order of the Member in charge.
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BD. OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 15th March 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &C.	Least depth of Water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	9	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	3	6	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 15th March 1872 above zero 4 feet 7 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 18th March 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolli, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd May of 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR'S. OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

1. LOT.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryotts' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryotts' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situated in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGURH DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West—Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjan.
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 748 acres 1 rood and 3 poles, situate in Mouzah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the

rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
West—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 63 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, Roopeet land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Department of Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right of collecting the authorized tolls on the Buxee and Gyeghattee Navigation Channels, for the year ending the 31st March 1873, will be sold by public auction at the Office of the Executive Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs Division, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 21st March 1872, as 11 A.M.

Each intending bidder will be required to deposit before the sale commences the sum of Rs. 100, which will be returned to him in the event of his bid not being accepted; the deposit of the highest bidder will be returned on the receipt of security equal to the amount of one-fourth of his bid.

This cancels the previous notice advertising the sale to take place on the 25th instant at Raneegunge.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Selye Division,
Raneegunge.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, সন হালের ২১ মার্চ তারিখে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘন্টার সময় মোকাম কলিকাতার রাইটর্স বিলডিং নামক বাটিতে ২৪ পরগনার ডিবিজনের একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়র সাহেবের আপিসে রূপনারায়ণ ও দামোদর নদের মধ্যবর্ত্তী বাকসী ও গাইঘাটী নামক খাল সন ১৮৭২ সালের ১লা আপ্রেল অবধি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ৩১ মার্চ পর্য্যন্ত এক বৎসরের নিমিত্ত মাসুল আদায়ের ইজারা প্রকাশ্য নীলামে বিলি করা যাইবে।

প্রত্যেক নীলাম ডাকনিয়া ব্যক্তিকে নীলাম আরম্ভের পূর্ব্বে ১০০৲ শত টাকা আমানত করিতে হইবে এবং যাহাদিগের ডাক অগ্রাহ্য হইবে, তাহাদিগের আমানতি টাকা ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে এবং উচ্চ পণের নীলাম ডাকনীয়া ব্যক্তির আমানতি টাকা ইজারার ডাকের সিকি পরিমাণে জামিনী টাকা আদায় দিলে ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে।

এই নুটীস দ্বারায় পূর্ব্বলিখিত রাণীগঞ্জ মোকামে নীলাম করা রদ হইল।

উপরুক্ত বিষয়ের অন্যান্য সংবাদ নিম্নস্বাক্ষরিত সাহেবের সমীপে প্রাপ্ত হইবে।

এ. জে, হিউজ, সি, ই,
একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সিলাই ডিবিজান,
রাণীগঞ্জ।

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the undermentioned lime quarries, situated in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, for three years, commencing from the 1st April 1872 and ending with the 31st March 1875 A.D., will be put up to public auction on the 30th March 1872, at 12 A.M., at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Shillong, at the upset price mentioned opposite the mehals. The rent payable half-yearly in advance. Further particulars regarding lime quarries can be obtained by application to the undersigned :—

No.	Name of quarries.	Where situated.	Upset price.
			Rs. As.
1	Patharea Cherra ...	Bhawul in Khasi Hills	6,015 0
2	Romsemdemreski ...	Maharam in ditto ...	795 0
3	Nokorea Cherra ...	Malaichamok in ditto	500 0
4	Oolhmee Cherra ..	Jynteah Hills ..	5,000 0
5	Leemussoochu ...	Ditto ...	805 0
6	Mooralee Cherra ...	Ditto ...	206 0
7	Nongtholong ...	Ditto ...	1,006 0
8	Roopnath	Ditto ...	1,506 0
9	Choon Cherra, Lelting Cherra, and Rowve.	Ditto ...	14,500 0

J. B. SHADWELL,
Extra Asst. Commr., in charge.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
The 26th February 1872.

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the estate of the late MR. E. ROSMOND, who held the post of Inspector in the Sarun Police, and who died intestate on the 24th January 1872, have been placed in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

A. HOPE,
Judge.

SARUN,
The 24th February 1872. (1122—4)

Notice

Is hereby given that certain effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. G. W. Ferris, a British born subject, who died intestate at Soory, are under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same.

E. C. CRASTER,
Offg. Judge.

BEERBHOOM,
The 15th March 1872. (1145—3)

Notice.

MR. JAMES DRUMMOND MAXWELL, and also MR. ROBERT MCDONALD ROSS and MR. HUGH WALKER TULLOCH, are authorized to sign our firm from this date.

J. NICOL FLEMING AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1872. (1144—3)

INSOLVENT COURT.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE.

Pursuant to Act No. XXVII. of 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of no claim being established to the unclaimed dividends hereundermentioned within twelve months from this date, such dividends will be distributed amongst such of the creditors of the undermentioned Insolvent Estates as have established their claims against such estate :—

ESTATE OF DOORGAPERSAUD GOOLZAREEMULL.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim. Rs.	As.	P.	1st dividend at 7½ per cent. Rs.	As.	P.
Bunnachund Premraj of Burra Bazar, Cloth Merchant ...	999	12	0	74	15	8
Beenraj Ramanund of ditto, ditto ...	21	0	0	1	9	0
Baboololl Chowdry of Sulkeah, Garrewan	19	0	0	1	6	9
Beharryloll Hirrdoll of Pugiaputty, Cloth Merchant ...	11	0	0	0	13	2
Bolaky Sing Gopauldoss of ditto, ditto ...	299	0	0	22	6	9
Bhoyrub Khettry of Punchanuntollah, Duloll ...	1,251	0	0	93	13	2
Bisseshurnauth Paray of Jugget Sett's Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	190	15	0	14	5	4
Choutmull Golaubchund of Monohur Doss's Kuttra, ditto ...	39	13	0	2	15	9
Choutmull Chooneeloll of Pugiaputty, Shop-keeper ...	500	0	0	37	8	0
Cassinauth Dutt at Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company ...	9	3	0	0	10	0
Dutaram Gourie Dutt of Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	32	0	0	2	6	4
Deen Dyall Naraindoss of Rajah's Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	2,346	10	6	176	0	0
Fergusson and Company, Nolitmohun Doss, Banian ...	339	8	0	25	7	5
Goramull Gocoolchund of Rajah's Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	1,245	6	0	93	6	9
Gopaulchund Hemchund of Pugiaputty, ditto ...	100	0	0	7	8	0
Jogedhum Khettry of Meerbohur's Ghaut, ditto ...	136	5	0	10	3	7
Indarchund Choanroop of Pugiaputty, ditto ...	394	7	0	29	9	3
Jadubchunder Paul and Callycoomar Mullick of Pugiaputty, Cloth Merchants	6	6	0	0	7	10
Konnoyloll Radakissen of Mirzapore, North-Western Provinces ...	922	0	0	69	2	5
Luckichund Pretundoss of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	21	0	0	1	9	2
Moujy Ram Kheksydoss of ditto, ditto ...	17	15	0	1	5	6
Mahydut Koondunmull of ditto, ditto ...	21	0	0	1	9	2
Mohunloll Konnoylall of ditto, ditto ...	15	10	0	1	2	9
Nobin Napis at Messrs. Robert Watson and Company's ...	37	14	0	2	13	4
Nathoram Ramkissen of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	51	0	0	3	13	2
Nanoo Mull of ditto, ditto ...	25	0	0	1	14	0
Noonkurum Woodychund of ditto, ditto ...	143	12	0	10	12	6
Nobingopal of ditto, Stationer ...	21	0	0	1	9	2
Patterson and Company, Gobinchunder Dutt of Calcutta, Merchant and Banian	688	12	0	51	10	6
Ramnarain Nohurmull of Burra Bazar, Shop-keeper ...	102	4	0	7	10	9
Reeobchund Heerololl of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	130	14	0	9	13	1
Ramsoroop Soorjeeprosad of Calcutta, Shroff ...	867	13	9	65	1	5
Sunker Lall Balmokund of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	756	4	0	56	11	6
Salim Sing Boijnath of ditto, ditto ...	44	6	0	3	5	5
Saoojyram Bood Sing of ditto, ditto ...	144	15	9	10	14	0
Takoor Joalopersaud Gungapersaud of Muttra, Shroffs ...	1,001	9	3	75	1	10
Ummurchurn Ramnarain of Calcutta	11	0	0	0	13	2

ESTATE OF KESSREECHUND AND ISSREECHUND.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim. Rs.	As.	P.	1st dividend at 5½ per cent. Rs	As.	P.
Amoluckchund Koorloll of Agra. Trader	29	8	3	1	9	11
Ajoodhapersaud Tirbeddy of Mirzapore, Mahajun	106	9	3	5	13	9
Amudally Khan, Nizamutally Khan of Mirzapore, Mahajuns ...	49	13	0	2	11	10
Balgovind Sreekissen Doss of Chunargur, Trader ...	5,644	7	9	310	7	2
Bulloram Doss, Brujorutton Doss of Mirzapore, Merchants ...	4,413	13	3	242	12	2
Bulloram Doss, Rindabun Doss of ditto, ditto ...	273	14	3	15	1	1
Baneepersaud Gobindpersaud of ditto, ditto ...	27	12	6	1	8	5
Bhogoman Doss Mohunloll of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	14	4	6	0	12	7
Brijomohun Doss Dabeepersaud of Mirzapore, Merchant ...	76	8	3	4	3	4
Bekhareedoss Coojobeharee of ditto, ditto ...	4,104	0	0	225	11	6
Buddreedoss Sewdyall Jhungyloll of ditto, ditto ...	2,258	13	0	123	3	9
Callooram Sheer Sing of Mirzapore, Merchant ...	809	8	3	44	8	5
Choteeloll Gobindpersaud of ditto, ditto	2,581	8	0	141	15	9
Dilsook Roy of Mirzapore, Merchant	28	8	9	1	9	2

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 5½ per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Geapersaud Kissenpersaud of Chunargur, Trader	15	6	0	0	13	6
Hurnarain Mukoonloll of Mirzapore, Mahajun	98	8	3	5	6	9
Jubhamull Sirsaha of Mirzapore, Trader	1,621	0	3	89	2	5
Jebutsaha Saneearam of Mirzapore, Merchant	1,628	7	0	89	6	0
Jebeutsaha Kasseram Progoram of Mirzapore, Trader ...	29	12	0	1	10	2
Jecharam Nundololl of Mirzapore, Trader	3,121	2	0	171	10	7
Koonjeloll Bissessur Doss of Patna, Trader	35	4	0	1	15	0
Kutwaroololl Sunruttonloll of Mirzapore, Merchants ...	5,507	3	3	302	14	4
Koonjebeharry Baneemadhub of ditto, ditto ...	1,508	3	0	82	15	2
Mohachand Punnaloll of Agra, Trader	25	4	0	1	6	2
Mokundoss Chunduck of Mirzapore, Mahajun	28	4	0	1	8	10
Mohunt Persuram Geer, Ghasi Mehmo Gheer, and Mohunt Aman Gheer of Mirzapore, Mahajuns	3,217	9	0	176	15	5
Muddopersaud Ramnarain of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	23	13	6	1	4	11
Mohunt Naulpoory, Rajenderpoory, and Manpoory of Mirzapore, Mahajuns	6,433	5	3	353	13	4
Nunny Boho, widow of Jhaugloll of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	950	2	6	52	4	1
Naick Menmoor Guness Doss of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	62	8	0	3	7	0
Pertaubmull Jugmun Doss of Mirzapore, Mahujun ...	29	0	0	1	9	6
Poorunchand Sreemull of Mirzapore, Mahajun	18	1	6	0	15	11
Perroomul Ramrick of Mirzapore, Mahajun	2,264	1	0	124	8	5
Rajchund Nursingdoss of Mirzapore, Trader	13	14	6	0	12	3
Rampersaud Ramanund ditto, ditto ...	65	10	0	3	9	9
Rampersaud Jankepersaud ditto, ditto ...	3,122	15	0	171	12	2
Ramsaha Muttra Doss ditto, ditto ...	3,874	8	0	213	1	7
Rogoonauth Doss Ameermull ditto, ditto ...	1,075	10	0	59	2	7
Ramjun Sewbux ditto, ditto ...	5,449	11	0	299	11	8
Sewment Roy Kalooram ditto, ditto ...	11	11	3	0	10	4
Sookram Ramchund ditto, ditto ...	26	3	3	1	7	1
Sewram Ramkissen diito, ditto ...	623	13	9	34	4	11
Sungumloll Mewaloll ditto, ditto ...	1,210	12	6	66	9	5
Saligram Bhugwan Doss ditto, ditto ...	2,262	12	0	124	7	2
Tecaram Lutchmunpersaud ditto, ditto ...	28	9	0	1	8	0

ESTATE OF SEEKURCHUND BUSRAJ.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 10 per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bhuggowan Doss Dhurmchund of Burra Bazar, Merchant ...	162	9	0	16	4	0
Bissessur Parray ditto, ditto ...	13	12	0	1	6	0
Dowlut Ramkissen Doss ditto, ditto ...	200	0	0	20	0	2
Goramul Gokoolchund ditto, ditto ...	255	12	0	25	9	0
Goburdhone Doss, Ramjee Doss ditto, ditto ...	30	10	0	3	1	0
Joychund Bissumchund ditto, ditto ...	56	4	0	5	10	0
Kostoorchund Bagrie ditto, ditto ...	120	0	0	12	0	0
Mahamood Saha of Coomartolly, Money Lender	450	0	0	45	0	0
Pannaloll, Kettsee Doss of Burra Bazar, Merchants ...	137	8	0	13	12	0
Tarachund Saraoogee ditto, ditto ...	125	0	0	12	8	0

ESTATE OF ROBERT BURKINYOUNG.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st divident at 1¾ per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Guddadhur Paulit (firm of Bindabun Shahoo) Calcutta, Merchant ...	3,125	0	0	54	11	0
Kistodoss Paul and Company of China Bazar, Calcutta ...	149	8	0	2	9	11
Mirtonjoy Day of Burra Bazar, Calcutta	1,368	0	0	23	15	2
North-Western Bank (J. O'B.) Tandy, Manager	11,235	9	3	196	10	0
Praunkisto Chowdry of Burra Bazar, Calcutta	1,641	0	0	28	11	6
Reliance Marine Insurance Society (Apcar and Company), Secretaries	325	0	0	5	11	0
Ramloll Chowdry of Burra Bazar, Calcutta	455	0	0	7	15	5
Saunders, H., Shoe-maker, Wimpoll Street, London ...	80	0	0	1	6	5
Stevenson, R. B., of Calcutta	150	0	0	2	10	0
Wedloke, Mr. Solicitor, King's Bench Walk, London ...	350	0	0	6	2	0

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1872.

(1142—2)

Bank of Bengal.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 25th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Dole Jattra," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1871.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1872. (1150—1)

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

A Special Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Business to be brought forward.

1*st.*—Proceedings of the Special Committee appointed to consider the Strand Bank question

2*nd.*—Proceedings of the Standing Committees of Justices for Finance, Water-supply, Conservancy, and City Improvements with reference to—

A.—Mr. Clark's application for seven months' leave on Medical Certificate.

B.—Application from the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for permission to lay on water for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

C.—Letter from Government having reference to a resolution of the Justices, recommending an increase in the number of European and Native Justices in equal proportions.

3*rd.*—Application from the Municipal Commissioners of Benares for the temporary services of Mr. Clark.

4*th.*—Proceedings of the Finance Committee having reference to the cost of pumping additional 17,000 gallons of water per day for the use of the Slaughter-houses.

5*th.*—Proceedings with reference to a letter from Government conveying the assent of His Excellency the Governor General to the Bill for extending the borrowing powers of the Justices.

G. W. BARTLETT,
Offg. Secy. to the Justices.

The 18*th March* 1872.

(1148—1)

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE seventeenth half-yearly ordinary General meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, at noon of Wednesday, the 27th instant, to receive the Directors' report, pass the accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

3, CHURCH LANE,
The 15*th March* 1872. (1146—2)

TO BE SOLD by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, made in suit No. 410 of 1870, wherein Sreemutty Sowdameenee Dossee is the plaintiff, and Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of one Aga Mahomed Hossein Sherazee is the defendant, dated the seventeenth day of July 1871, the following property, that is to say:—All that upper-roomed messuage, tenement, and premises situate, lying, and being at No. 12, formerly No. 13-5, Colootollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with the piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seven cottahs and nine square feet, and butted and bounded—on the East by a public lane called Colootollah Lane; on the West by a public drain; on the North by a piece of land formerly belonging to Rampersaud Dutt, but now the property of Hushmadad Khan; and on the South by a piece of land with tiled huts built thereon, belonging, or reported to belong, to Roopchund Auddy.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Mr. Charles Frederick Pittar, Solicitor of the plaintiff, No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 12*th March* 1872. (1143—2)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Seventeenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., precisely, to receive the Directors' report, pass the accounts, declare a further dividend, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12*th March* 1872. (1140—3)

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Twenty-third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 20th March, at 4 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1871, to declare a dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

The 11*th March* 1872. (1136—2)

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,
No. 8, Hastings Street.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 12th March 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,40,456 1 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 3,42,22,153 3 0	5,30,59,883 1 3
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs. 1,88,37,729 14 3	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,14,43,580 14 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.		10,26,581 12 3
Sundries		9,47,565 2 5
		10,00,18,066 15 11

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		89,17,593 4 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		76,86,945 8 11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,40,74,723 1 11
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,06,54,811 0 3
Dead Stock		11,87,407 0 6
Stamps		13,627 8 0
Balances with other Banks		5,46,516 1 1
Sundries		1,45,997 3 2
		5,32,27,620 11 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,60,18,449 11 4	4,67,90,446 4 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,07,71,996 8 9	
		10,00,18,066 15 11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 14th March 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1147—2)

Just Published.

SECOND and revised Edition of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Code, containing the Leave, Acting Allowance, Pension, Travelling, and other Rules, corrected up to 29th February 1872. Price, Rs. 2 and 4 annas, inclusive of postage. Apply to Baboo Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office, Calcutta.

(1130—3)

Notice.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Code, containing the new leave and acting allowance rules published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th March 1872, is in course of publication, and will be supplied gratis to all subscribers to the Second Edition of my Code. The cost of postage only will be charged.

(1151—1.) BHOLANAUTH SEN.

Regulations for conducting the Musketry Instruction of the Native Troops, armed with the Enfield Rifle—published by authority. *Price*, 1 *Re.*; *postage*, 3 *as. extra.*

Apply at the Office of Supdt. Govt. Printing, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay*,

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta*,

or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette,

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872,

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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 20, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As P	Rs As. P.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 20, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 1-0.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chundra Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 50,287-13-7, and Police Rs. 568-14-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 23,743-5-8, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17-0.—Dehi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santaram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 92-1-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors, Kader Nath Ghose and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 6,054-3-8, and Police Rs. 73-11-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 832-10-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62-0.—Dehi Buxipore; recorded proprietors, Hurrimohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 653-15-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 240-0.—Dehi Huri Sankura; recorded proprietors, Mohamaya Chowdhurani and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,935-3-7¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 48-6-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 304-0.—Turuf Khoirhuda; recorded proprietors, Nobokisto Chowdhury and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 539-10-5½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 9-12-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371-0.—Dehi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 695-8-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2179.—Chur Samnagur; recorded proprietor, Mr. J. B. Mackintosh; sudder jumma Rs. 523-9-8, and road fund Rs. 5-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 27-2-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3227.—Dehi Pukuria; recorded proprietors, Nobokishen Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 799-13-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-0-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3231.—Dehi Shasta; recorded proprietors, Jeban Nessa Bibi and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 553-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-12-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd February 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
30	1st Class, permanently-settled.	Bhedia, 4 annas share; Pergunnah Monohurshahi.	Hirra Lall Baboo, Doorganaran Banerjea, Khodeza Bibi herself, and as guardian of minor Abdool Odood, Kedar Nath Mookerjea, and Brojo Mohun Ghose.	2,676 6 5	Out of the total amount of Government revenue separate accounts have been opened for Rs. 143-9-1, on account of Brojo Mohun Ghose, and for Rs. 307-6-11 in favor of Kedar Nauth Mookerjee; no arrears have occurred on their portions of the sudder jumma. The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
62	Ditto	Pulshona, Pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Umbicca Churn Chundro, Kassi Nath Chundro, Lokenath Chundro, Rukkini Bulluv Chundro, Kallydas Chundro, and Hurro Mohun Chundro.	7,400 11 11	The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 12th day of January 1872.
		Chakran lands appertaining to the above mehal bearing Touji No. 16.	Ditto	44 8 2	
78	Ditto ...	Nizampore and others, Pergunnah Shomershahi.	*Issur* Radhamadan Mohun Jea *Sewal* Gopikristo Bose, and Poornoo Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	Ditto.
158	Ditto ...	Shoomuddoogoree, Pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundro Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	Ditto.
174	Ditto ...	Gowarrah, Pergunnah Mamdanipore.	Kristodeb Bhattacherjea	727 14 7	Ditto.
5537	Ditto ...	Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Chowmoohah	Ram Gobindo Roy ...	508 0 10	Ditto.

R. PORCH,
For Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 28th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Temporarily-settled Estate.

Mehal Bhowaneedpore oorf Ramdeoree, Pergunnah Mulkee, Towjee No. 1406; sudder jumma Rs. 20,967. The maliks and lessees are Nirput Singh, Dhowl Singh, Kooldeep Singh, Ram Sahoy Singh, Bhekhee Singh, Khooder Singh, and others. The estate is to be sold, with the exception of the shares of Bhekee Singh and others, and Khooder Singh, aggregating 4 annas 15 gundas 2 cowrees, for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI. of 1859 for Rs. 6,486-2, being arrears of land revenue due from the estate up to the 12th January 1872.

MONGHYR,
The 26th February 1872.

T. GRANT, *Dy. Collector in charge, for Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضع هو که حسب دفعه ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومة الذیل ضلع مونگر مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ جنوري سنه ١٨٧٢ ع واجب‌الوصول هي بروز پنجشنبه ٢٨ مارچ سنه ١٨٧٢ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکها جایگا *

نمبر توزیع — محال

نمبر ١٤٠٦ توزیع — بهوانندپور عرف رام‌دیوري پرگنه ملکے بندوبستے معدي جسکا صدر جمع مبلغ ٢٠٩٦٧ و جسکے خانه مالگذار مین نام نرپت سنگهه و دهول سنگهه و کلدیپ سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و بهکے سنگهه و کهودو سنگهه و غیرہ مالکان بندوبست‌داران مندرج هی باستسناے موازي ١٥ انه ٢ گنڈہ که حصه بهکے سنگهه و موازي ٢ انه ٢ کوري حصه کهودر سنگهه جمله ١٥ انه ٤ گنڈہ ٢ کوري باقي حصه ٤ انه ١١ گنڈہ ١٨ کوري نرپت سنگهه دهول سنگهه و غیرہ اجمالے بعلت مبلغ ٦٤٨٦-٢ باقي مالگذاري سرکار نیلام هوگا فقط *

تحریر فتاریخ ٢٤ فبروري ١٨٧٢ ع

بي: گرانٹ
ڈپوٹي کلکٹران-چارج

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 20, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. III.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

1. Number.	2. Title (to be translated into English, when the title page is not in that language).	3. Language in which book is written.	4. Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	5. Subject.	6. Place of printing and place of publication.	7. Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
4	Bible Stories ...	Bengali..	Translated from the German of Dr. Barth by Mrs. Haeberlin and thoroughly revised and edited by Rev. S. C. Ghose	Religious ...	Printed at the Saptahik Sumbad Press, No. 1, Pipoolputty Lane, Bhowaneepore, Published at No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	Printed by Brujumadhub Busoo, Published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
						BENGALI
80	Eeshwurer Ustitwu, or the existence of God.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghose.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
81	Eleventh Annual Report of the Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghose, Secretary to the Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Saptahik Sumbad Press, No. 1, Pipoolputty Lane, Bhowaneepore, Published at Bhowaneepore.	Printed by Brujumadhub Busoo, Published by the B. C. F. Pension Fund.
82	Brahmu Opudesh, or Brahmu Instruction.	ditto ...	Muhendronath Rayu Burmunu.	Religious ...	Printed at the Columbian Press, No. 38, Cornwallis St., Published at No. 36, Amherst St., Calcutta.	Printed by Judoonath Dey, Published by Muhendronath Rayu Burmunu.
83	Ingraj Goonu Burnun, or a description of the virtues of the English.	ditto ..	Prankrishnu Busoo.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Alfred Press, Serampore, Published at Junai.	Printed by Oomeshchundru Chuttopadhyayu, Published by Prankrishna Bussoo.
84	Shushee-Jaminee, or the moon and the night.	ditto ...	Eeshwur Chundru Chukruburtee.	Fiction ...	Prakritu Press, No. 2, Holwell's Lane, Mirzapore.	Printed by Kalichurun Chukruburtee, Published by Muthooranath Turkurutnu.
85	Swurger Puth, or the Way to heaven. Illustrated.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghose.	Religious...	Printed at the Saptahik Sumbad Press, No. 1, Pipoolputty Lane, Bhowaneepore, Published at No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	Printed by Brujumadhub Busoo, Published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.

PAMPHLETS for the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.

8. Date of issue from the press, or of publication.	9. Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	10. Size.	11. First, second, or other edition.	12. Number of copies of which the edition consists.	13. Printed or lithographed.	14. Price at which the book is sold to the public.	15. Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of copyright.	16. Remarks.
1871.						1871.		
Aug. 23rd..	300 pp	12mo. ...	A new and revised edition.	1,500	Printed. .	0 4 0	The Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	A brief Scripture History from the creation to the days of the Apostles, intended for the use of Schools. Illustrated.
PAMPHLETS.								
July 29th...	18 pp.	18mo. .	Second...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	A Christian Tract proving the existence of God, intended for children. Illustrated.
" 25th...	24 "	Dy. 8vo.	First ..	50	ditto ...	0 0 0	Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund, Bhowaneepore.	
Aug. 20th...	32 "	Dy. 16mo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Muhendronath Rayu Burmunu.	A Catechism of the Brahmu Religion.
Sept. 30th..	34 "	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	Prankrishnu Busoo, of Junai.	The author at first pourtrays in glowing language the many and lasting benefits conferred on the people of this country by the British Government; and then describes such things as watches, coal, gas-light, the mint, telegraph, railway, water-works, Engine-made paper, the Asiatic Society &c., all introduced or established by the English. The poetry of the book is pretty good.
Oct. 9th ...	370 "	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	Eeshwur Chundru Chukruburtu, of Calcutta.	A poetical love story of a very mean order. It is throughout interpersed with obscene expressions.
Nov. 21st...	18 "	18mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	The Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	A Christian Tract.

1. Number.	2. Title (to be translated into English, when the title page is not in that language).	3. Language in which book is written.	4. Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	5. Subject.	6. Place of printing and place of publication.	7. Name or firm of printer and name or firm of publisher.
86	Tranarthir Ookti, or the sayings of one enquiring after salvation. Illustrated.	Bengali..	Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghose.	Religious ...	Printed at the Saptahik Sumbad Press, No. 2, Pipoolputti Lane, Bhowaneepore, Published at No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	Printed by Brujumadhub Busoo, Published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
87	Soudaminee. Illustrated.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
88	Asia Dekhu, or come and see.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
89	Pracheen Kahinee, or The old story. Illustrated	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
90	Tyag sweekar, or self denial.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
91	Upubyuee Pootru, or the prodigal son. Illustrated.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
92	Hitabulee, or salutary sentences. Part II.	ditto ...	Prusunnuchundru Goohu.	Poetry ...	Bangala Saptahik Report Press, No. 4, College Sq., Calcutta.	Printed by Dwarkanath Ray, Published by Prusunnuchundru Goohu.
93	Kubitakoosoom, or the blossoms of poetry.	ditto ...	Anunduchundru Mittru.	ditto	ditto ...	Printed by Dwarkanath Rayu, Published by Anunduchundru Mittru.
94	Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical, Part I.	ditto ...	Mohendrunath Gooptu, G.M.C.B.	Medicine ...	Gunesh Press ...	Nubeenkrishnu Sirkar

the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
Nov. 1st...	18 pp.	18mo. ...	First ...	5,000	Printed. .	0 0 3	The Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	A Christian Tract.
" 1st...	18 "	ditto ...	Second...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ..	A Christian Tract for children, in which a mother is represented conversing with her daughter Soudaminee on various subjects bearing upon religion.
Sept. 27th..	16 "	ditto ...	Second..	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	A Christian Tract based on the narrative contained in John I., 43 to 51 verses.
" 18th..	16 "	ditto ...	Third ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	A translation of a well-known little Christian book for children, entitled The Old Old Story, in poetry.
" 15th..	18 "	ditto ...	Second...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	A tract on the self-denial which every follower of Christ must be prepared to make.
Oct. 12th...	10 "	ditto ...	First ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	A metrical version of the prodigal son, published in the form of a tract.
" 3rd...	56 "	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 6	Prusunuchunndru Goohu.	Pieces of poetry on religious and moral subjects adapted to the young and intended for the use of schools. The subjects are well chosen, and the book is full of salutary instruction to children.
Sept. 14th..	32 "	ditto ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	Anunduchundru Mittru.	Pieces of easy poetry on various subjects, all of a salutary nature.
Aug. 15th...	240 "	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 8 0	Mohendrunath Sirkar, Lock Hospital, Sealdah, and Nundu Krishnu Sirkar.	The author intends to publish in parts a acomprehensive work on anatomy for the use of students of the vernacular classes of the Calcutta Medical College. This part treats of Osteology, and is illustrated by diagrams. One serious defect in the book is that all words and phrases, distinctively medical, have been left untranslated.

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95	Shishopatt, or Infant Lessons, Part I.	Bengali..	Narayunprusad Chukruburtee.	Miscellaneous.	Sutyurutnu Press, Berhampore.	Ramnath Talookdar...
96	Ditto, Part II. ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
97	Sudrishu Bubusthay Jwur Chikitsa, or the treatment of fever on the principle of "Similia Similibus Curantur."	ditto ...	Compiled by Huri Krishnu Mullik.	Medicine ...	Printed at J. G. Chatterjea and Co.'s Press, No. 115, Amherst St., Published at Berigny and Co.'s Dispensary, Lall Bazar.	Printed by J. G. Chatterjea and Co., Published by Huri Krishnu Mullik.
98	Geetabullee, or a selection of songs. Part II.	ditto ...	The late Bhoirub Nath Sannyal.	Poetry ...	Bharut Press, No. 367, Chitpore Road.	Dhuruneedhur Mookhopadhyayu.
99	Suboore Mewah Fule, or patience produces good fruits.	ditto ...	Neelkunthu Mittru.	Fiction ...	Printed at the Chundroduyu Press, Serampore, Published at Serampore.	Printed by Gungadhur Kurmukar, Published by Neelkunthu Mittru.
100	Bidhubaprubodh, or The widow's consolation.	ditto ...	Narayunpersad Chukruburtee.	Miscellaneous.	Sutyurutnu Juntru, Berhampore.	Ramnath Talookdar.
101	Pracheen Akhyabulee, or a selection of ancient nomenclature.	ditto ..	Anundumohun Sirkar, Second Pundit of the Berhampore College.	Language...	ditto ...	ditto ...
102	Nirmula's Oopakhyan, or the History of Nirmula.	ditto ...	Sharuda Kantu Haldar.	Religious...	Indian Mirror Press, No. 13, Mirzapore St., Calcutta.	G. C. Ghosh ...
103	Khetrubigyan, or Surveying.	ditto ...	Parbuttee Churun Rayu, Third Pundit of Berhampore Normal Training School.	Science ...	Sutyurutnu Press, Berhampore	Ramnath Talookdar...
104	Sartuttwabullee, or a selection of essential truths.	ditto ...	Compiled by Huriduyal Chukruburtee.	Poetry ...	Chundroduyu Press, Phoolkocha.	Neelmadhub Rayu ...

the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
Aug. 14th...	12 pp.	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	Printed ..	0 0 3	.....	A Primer.
„ 14th...	16 „	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	.....	Ditto.
„ 30th...	136 „	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	1 4 0	Huri Krishnu Mullik, Meherpore, Nuddea.	Treament of fever of various descriptions, compiled from old Sunskrit Books and modern Homœopathic works in English.
Sept. 10th..	92 „	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	Ranee Shurut Soonduree Dabee, of Pootia.	Songs on miscellaneous subjects. Some of these are not of a very choice character.
Oct. 6th...	18 „	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Neelkunthu Mittru, of Konnugur.	A worthless pamphlet, containing a story evidently written by a school boy.
Aug. 14th...	20 „	16mo. ...	First ...	250	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	It is addressed to the widow of a dear friend of the writer, and is full of words of consolation and advice suited to one bereaved of her husband.
Oct. 12th...	388 „	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	1 8 0	.....	A Dictionary of illustrious persons, as also rivers, mountains, and places of note of ancient times. The book is a most valuable contribution to Bengalee literature.
Aug. 20th...	124 „	16mo. ...	Second ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Sharuda Kantu Haldar, Mirzapore, Calcutta.	A religious tale for women, written by a Brahmu, and teaching Brahmuism. The story is well-conceived and throughout well-sustained, and is most interesting and instructive from beginning to end.
„ 14th...	196 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	.....	A well-written compendium of surveying, compiled from various English works on the subject, and intended for the use of Normal Training Schools. It is throughout illustrated with diagrams.
Oct. 12th...	48 „	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	A poetical description of some of the events recorded in works, such as the Ramayun and the Poorans.

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105	Buhoobibahu Rahityarahityu Neernuyu, or a determination of whether poligamy ought to be abolished or not.	Bengali.	Gungadhur Rayu Kubiraj.	Miscellaneous.	Sutyurutnu Press, Berhampore.	Ramnath Talookdar.
106	Rookshmineehurun Natuk, or the abduction of Rookshminee, a Drama.	ditto ...	Ramnarayun Turkurutnu.	Drama ...	Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bowbazar Road, Calcutta.	I. C. Bose and Co. ...
107	Prumodkaminee Kabyu, or the Poem of Prumodkaminee.	ditto ...	Ashootosh Mookhopadhyayu.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bow bazar Road, Published at Burahunugur.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co. Published by Ashootosh Mookhopadhyayu.
108	The Exile of Ram ...	ditto ...	Sreemuntu Bidyabhooshun.	Romance ...	Printed at the Kabyuprukash Press, No. 7 Huripal's Lane, Published at the Sunskrit Press Depository, Calcutta.	Printed by Kaleekoomar Chukruburtee, Published by Sreemuntu Bidyabhooshun.
109	Shustheebanta Bishumlyatha, or Shusteebanta, a very troublesome affair.	ditto ...	Bholanath Mookhopadhyayu.	Farce ...	Gunesh Press, Calcutta.	Nundukrishnu Sirkar.
110	Hector Budh, or the murder of Hector.	ditto ...	Michael M. S. Duttu.	Fiction ...	Stanhope Press, No. 249 Bowbazar Road, Calcutta.	I. C. Bose and Co. ...
111	Pudyumunjuree, or the Blossoms of Poesy, Part I.	ditto ...	Prusunnuchundru Chukruburtee.	Poetry ...	Bangala Press, Dacca	Nubeenchundru De...
112	Gireebala Natuk, or the Drama of Gireebala.	ditto ...	Taruknath Chukruburtee.	Drama ...	Gunesh Press, Calcutta.	Nundukrishnu Sirkar.
113	Sudbhab Koumoodee, or the Moonlight of good understanding, Part I.	ditto ...	Prusunnu Koomar Sen.	Poetry ...	Soolubh Press, Dacca	Eshanchundru Sheel.
114	Hitopakhyanmala, or a Collection of instructive tales, Part I.	ditto ...	Compiled by Girishchundru Sen.	Fiction ...	Girish Press, Dacca.	Hurimohun Busak...
115	Neerbasita Seeta, or the exiled Seeta.	ditto ...	Hurishchundru Mittru.	Romance ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

the Quarter ending 31*st December* 1871.—(*Continued.*)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
Oct. 12th...	30 pp.	8vo. ...	First ...	500	Printed. .	0 6 0	.....	A pamphlet advocating polygamy.
Sept. 9th...	106 „	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	Nubeenchundru Mookhopadhyu, of Patooriaghata, Calcutta.	A drama on the story of Krishnu's clandestinely taking away Rookshminee, the daughter of Raja Rookshamu.
„ 2nd..	54 „	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Ashootosh Mookhopadhyayu, of Burahunugur.	A Poem written on the basis of Goldsmith's well-known "Hermit."
„ 8th...	126 „	8vo. ...	Second...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Sreemuntu Bidyabhooshun, of Calcutta.	The story of Ram's exile as illustrative of his extraordinary filial affection, brotherly love, and truthfulness.
„ 12th...	14 „	16mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 6	Ramdhun Mookhopadhyayu, of Sobhabazar, Calcutta.	A farce exposing the abuses now practised on the occasion of the well-known Hindoo ceremony in which sons-in-law are entertained in their father-in-laws' houses.
„ 1st ...	112 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Michael M. S. Duttu of Calcutta.	The story of the defeat and murder of Hector, translated from the Iliad in the original Greek.
Nov. 15th. .	12 „	12mo. ...	Seventh..	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	Prusunnuchundru Chukruburtee.	A few pieces of poetry intended for the use of children.
Sept. 12th..	48 „	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Taruknath Chukruburtee, of Chapatula, Calcutta.	A drama exposing prostitution in Hindoo society.
Oct. 5th...	50 „	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Prusunnu Koomar Sirkar.	Miscellaneous pieces of poetry for the use of children.
Nov. 13th...	96 „	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Girishchundru Sen.	The tales contained in this book are all taken from the Golistan of Shaik Sadi, and are full of moral instruction.
Oct. 20th...	84 „	12mo. ...	Second...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Hurishchundru Mittru of Baboobazar, Dacca.	A poetical description of the touching incidents connected with the banishment of Seeta, Ram's consort.

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116	Geetsar, or Choice songs.	Bengali.	Mohimunath Haldar.	Religious ...	H. C. Gangooly and Co.'s Press, Nos. 23 and 24, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	H. C. Gangooly and Co.
117	Hindoodhurmu Durpun, or a Mirror of Hindoo Religion. Part II.	ditto ...	Brujunath Bungu.	ditto ...	Printed at the Sahityu Press, No. 47, Patooriaghata Street, Calcutta, Published at Santipore, Hindoo School.	Printed by Kartikchundru Choudhooree, published by Gopalchundru Rayu.
118	Life of the late Poet Rususagur, to which are added some of his extempore poems.	ditto ...	Compiled by Shyammadhub Rayu.	Biography ..	Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bowbazar Road, Calcutta.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co., published by Shyammadhub Rayu.
119	Diseases of Women...	ditto ...	Meer Ashruff Ally, *G.M.C.B.*	Medicine ...	Gooptu Press, Meerjaffer's Lane, Calcutta.	Mutilal Das ...
120	Kubita Sungruhu, or Poetical Selections.	ditto ...	Edited by Khetrunath Bhuttacharjyu.	Poetry ...	Bodhoduyu Press, Hooghly.	Kaseenath Bhuttacharjyu.
121	Bangalar Itihas, or the History of Bengal. Part I.	ditto ...	Ramguti Nyarutnu.	History ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
122	Relinquishment of Lukhun.	ditto ...	Chundrunath Shurma.	Romance ...	Tumohur Press, Serampore.	Brujomohun Sen ...
123	Urthurutnu, or the Treasury of Meanings. Part I.	ditto ...	Kedarnath Turkurutnu.	Miscellaneous.	B. P. M.'s Press, No. 22, Jhamapookoor Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Umritulal Choudhooree, Published by Burudapruad Mozoomdar.
124	Buhoobibahu, or Polygamy, with Appendix.	ditto ...	Eeshwurchundru Bidyasagur.	ditto ...	Printed at the Sunskrit Press, No. 62, Amherst Street, Published at No. 13, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Peetambur Bundhyopadhyayu, Published by Eeshwurchundru Bidyasagur.
125	Sreemut Bhagbut. Part I.	ditto ...	Kaleeprusunnu Sirkar.	Religious ...	Bharut Press, No. 367, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Dhuruneedhur Mookhopadhyayu.

the Quarter ending 31*st December* 1871.—(*Continued.*)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
July 22nd. .	70 pp.	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	Printed. .	0 8 0	Muhimunath Haldar, Kaleeghat.	Songs.
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126	Muhabharút Bunupurbu, Part XVII. (continued from No. 64) p. 569 to 662.	Bengali.	Prose translation by Gunesh-chundru Bhuttacharjyu and Rahineenundun Sirkar.	Histrical Romance	Bharut Press, No. 367, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Dhurunee dhur Mookhopadhyayu, Published by Prutapchundru Rayu.
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the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(*Continued.*)

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8	Dourta Beejlibul, or Volatile Electricity.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
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" 5th...	60 "	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	Sheik Abdool Guffoor, Merchant, of Lucknow.	A letter—writer.
Sept. 3rd ..	242 "	8vo. ...	Third and revised edition.	500	Printed ..	4 8 0	Col. Lees, London.	This old and well known book has been edited with points, and the necessary vowel marks for the use of the junior members of Her Majesty's Indian Civil and Military Services.

1. Number.	2. Title (to be translated into English, when the title page is not in that language).	3. Language in which book is written.	4. Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	5. Subject.	6. Place of printing and place of publication.	7. Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						SUNSKRIT
15	Sankhyuttttwu Koumudee, or the moonlight of the essence of reasoning.	Sunskrit	Edited with a commentary by Pundit Taranath Turkubachusputi.	Science ...	Printed at the Soocharoo Press, No. 12, Armenian Street, Published at the Calcutta Sunskrit College.	Printed by Lalchand Biswas, Published by Jeebanundu Bidyasagur, B.A.
16	Ustadhyayu Sootrupat, or the Rules of Grammar contained in the eight chapters of Panini.	ditto ...	Edited by ditto.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
17	Udhyatmu Ramayun, or the History of Ram as the Supreme Spirit.	ditto ...	Edited by Kaleekinkur Bidyarutnu.	Religious ...	New Sunskrit Press, No. 12, Fukeerchand Mittru's St., Calcutta.	Hurimohun Mookhopadhyayu.
18	Moodrarakhus, one of the ministers of Chundru Gooptu, No. 2, (continued from No. 1862) p. 37 to 84.	ditto ...	Edited by Pundit Dumroobullubh Shurmun of Nepal.	Drama ...	Sumbad Gyanrutnakur Press, No. 8, Nimtollah Ghat Street, Calcutta.	Bhoobunchundru Busak.
19	Rutnabulee, name of the Heroine of the Book.	ditto ...	Edited with notes by Nrisinhuchundru Bidyarutnu, M.A.B L.	ditto ...	B. P. M.'s Press, No 22, Jhamapooker Lane, Calcutta.	Burudaprusad Muzoomdar.
20	Stotrabulee, or a Selection of Hymns.	ditto ...	Compiled by Sudanundu Misru and Sumbhoonath Misru.	Religion ...	Sarsoodhanidhi Press, No. 62, Puchaguli, Burubazar.	Sudanund Misru ...
21	Stubashtukum, or eight Hymns.	ditto ...	Ramkrishnu Bhuttacharjya.	ditto ...	Bodhodayu Press, Hooghly.	Kaseenath Bhuttacharjya.
22	Bishuyopalumbhunum or Reviling the Passions.	ditto ...	Gopalchundru Bhuttacharjya.	Miscellaneous.	ditto ...	ditto ...
23	Swudushabiburun, or a description of one's own state.	ditto ...	Taraprusunnu Bhuttacharjya.	Biography .	ditto ...	ditto ...
24	Koomarsumbhubu Oottur Kandu. The last canto of the Koomarsumbhub.	ditto ...	Pundit Taranath Turkubachusputi.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Valmikee Press, No. 55, Amherst Street, Published at Putuldanga, Calcutta.	Printed by K. K. Chukruburtee, Published by Jeebanundu Bhuttacharjya.

Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

8. Date of issue from the press, or of publication.	9. Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	10. Size.	11 First, second, or other edition.	12. Number of copies of which the edition consists.	13. Printed or lithographed.	14. Price at which the book is sold to the public.	15. Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of copyright.	16. Remarks.
1871.						Rs. As. P.		
PAMPHLETS.								
Sept. 10th...	164 pp.	8vo. ...	First ..	1,000	Printed. .	2 8 0	Pundit Jeebanundu Bidyasagur, B.A., of Culna, Burdwan.	An old and well-known treatise on logic.
„ 12th...	100 „	8vo ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 12 0	ditto ..	A well-known grammar by Panini.
„ 30th...	706 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	6 0 0	Hurimohun Mookhopadhyayu, of the New Sunskrit Press, Calcutta.	The spiritual Life of Ram.
Aug. 30th...	48 pp.	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bhoobun Chundru Busak of Nimtollah, Calcutta,	A very old and well-known Drama.
Sept. 16th...	130 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Burudaprusad Muzoomdar of Patibal.	An old drama, in four Acts, by Shrihurshu, an ancient Raja of Cashmere.
„ 2nd. .	16 „	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ..	0 1 0	Sudanund Misru and Sumbhoonath Misru, of Buru Bazar.	Hymns bearing on Jugunnath, the Jumuna, Krishna, and the Ganges.
Oct. 25th...	4 „	8vo. ...	First ...	50	ditto ..	0 1 0	Ramkrishnu Bhuttacharjya of Ariaduhu.	Thirteen hymns to the praise of some of the Hindoo gods and godesses.
„ 25th ..	4 „	8vo. ...	First ...	50	ditto ..	0 1 0	Gopal Chundru Bhuttacharjya of Ariaduhu.	A short description of the evils of the passions.
„ 25th...	4 „	8vo. ...	First ..	50	ditto ...	0 1 0	Taraprusunnu Bhuttacharjya of Bhatpara.	A short, pointless autobiography describing the several states of infancy, childhood, and youth, through which the author has passed, concluding with a prayer to God.
Sept. 5th...	64 „	8vo. ...	Second..	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Jeebanundu Bhuttacharjya.	Contains from Canto VIII to XVII of the well-known book by Kalidas.

1. Number.	2. Title (to be translated into English, when the title page is not in that language).	3. Language in which book is written.	4. Name of author, translator, or editor of the book or any part of it.	5. Subject.	6. Place of printing and place of publication.	7. Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						SUNSKRIT AND
13	Bhagbut Tuttwubodhika, or the Expositor of Bhagbut Vol. I., No. 3, (continued from No. 5) p. 161 to 240.	Sunskrit and Bengali	Edited and explained by Ramnarayun Bidyarutnu.	Romance ...	Sutyurutnu Press Berhampore.	Printed by Ramnath, Talookdar; Published by Ramnarayun Bidyarutnu.
14	Ditto ditto, Vol. I. No. 4 (continued from No. 13) p. 24, to 320.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
15	Ditto ditto, Vol. I. No 5 (continued from No. 14) p. 321 to 400.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ...
16	Muhabharut, Part VII. (continued from No. 8, p. 337 to 376 of the Sunskrit, and p. 193 to 240 of the Bengali.	ditto ...	Translated and revised by Sntyubrutu Samswamee and Kaleeprusunnu Bidyarutnu, with the commentary of Neelkunthu.	ditto ...	Alfred Press, Serampore.	Printed by Oomeshchundru Chuttopadhyayu; Published by Judoonath Bundyopadhyayu.
17	Ditto ditto, Part VIII (continued from No. 16) p. 377 to 424 of the Sunskrit, and p. 241 to 280 of the Bengali.	ditto ..	Translated and revised by Sutyubrutu Samswamee, with the commentary of Neelkuntthu.	ditto ..	ditto ...	Printed by Judoonath Bundyopadhyayu; Published by Sutyubrutu Samswamee.
18	Ditto ditto, Part IX. (continued from No. 17) p 425 to 456 of the Sunskrit, and p. 281 to 336 of the Bengali.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
19	Ditto ditto, Part I. Adipurbu, p. 1 to 56 of the Sunskrit, and p. 1 to 32 of the Bengali.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
20	Muhabharut, Part IX. Adipurbu (continued from No. 7) p. 449 to 504 of the Sunskrit, and p. 281 to 320 of the Bengali.	ditto ...	Edited, translated and revised by Jugunmohun Turkalunkar and Nrisinhu Chundru Mookhopadhyayu, M.A., with the commentary of Neelkuntthu.	ditto ...	Dwoipayun Press, No. 221, Cornwalis St., Calcutta.	Printed by Judoonath Rayu; Published by Gobinduchundru Ghosh and Co.
21	Shradhu Muntrarthu Prukashika, or an Expositor of the Shradhu Ritual.	ditto ...	Compiled and translated by Nubukoomar Bhuttacharjya.	Religious ...	Calcutta Hitoishee Press, 1, Krishnu Das Pal's Lane, Calcutta.	Koilaschundru Bundyopadhayu.

ending 31st December 1871.—(*Continued.*)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
BENGALI PAMPHLETS.								
Aug. 14th...	80 pp.	8vo. ...	First ...	600	Printed. .	0 8 0	.....	Life and character of Krishnu, with the commentary of Sreedhur Swamee.
Oct. 12th .	80 „	8vo. ...	First ...	600	ditto ..	0 8 0	... ..	ditto.
„ 12th..	80 „	8vo.	First ...	600	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	ditto.
Oct. 7th...	90 pp.	8vo. ...	First ...	850	ditto ..	0 8 0	Sutyubrutu Samswamee of Serampore.	Historical Romance.
Nov. 1st...	88 „	8vo. ..	First ...	850	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ..	ditto.
Dec. 5th...	88 „	8vo. ...	First ...	850	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto.
„ 23rd...	92 „	8vo. ...	Second and slightly revised Edition.	550	ditto ...	0 8 0	Hurishchunder De of Serampore.	ditto.
Sept. 20th...	96 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Gobinduchundru Ghosh of Hurinabhi.	ditto.
„ 16th...	92 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Nubukoomar Bhuttacharjyu of Manjulepore.	The Shradhu Ritual as observed by Yajoorvedi and Samvedi Brahmins.

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						SUNSKRIT AND
22	Ayoorveda Sar Sungruhu or Selections from Ayoorveda.	Sunskrit and Bengali.	Compiled and translated by Gopalchundru Sen Gooptu.	Medicine ...	Printed at the Columbian Press, No. 38, Cornwallis St.; Published at No. 6, Mudun Mittru's Lane.	Printed by Judoonath De; Published by Bhoobun Mohun Gongopadhyayu.
23	Prubasu Shutukum, or one hundred pieces of poetry on being in a foreign land.	ditto ...	Judoonath Nyarutnu.	Travels ...	Chundroduyu Press, Phoolkocha.	Neelmadhub Rayu ...
24	Sunskrit Brumhandubibriti, or a description of the Earth in Sunskrit.	ditto ...	Compiled by Brujusoondru Moitru.	Science ...	Tumoghnu Press, Beaulea Rajshye.	Moorarimohun Bishwas.
25	Ramayun Ujodhya Kandu, No. 10 (continued from No. 9, p. 561 to 640 of the Sunskrit, and p. 289 to 320 of the Bengali, with the commentary of Ramanooju.	ditto ...	Translated and revised by Hemchundru Bhuttacharjya.	Romance ...	Valmikee Press, No. 55, Amherst St., Calcutta.	Kaleekinkur Chukruburtee.
26	Ditto ditto, No. 11 (continued from 25) p. 641 to 704 of the Sunskrit, and p. 321 to 352 of the Bengali.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...
27	Pooranprukash, Vishnoo Pooran, Part IV., No. 13, (continued from No. 10) p. 73 to 144 Commentary, p. 9 to 16.	ditto ...	Translated and edited by Jugunmohun Turkalunkar.	ditto ...	Kabyuprukash Press, No. 7, Huripal's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kaleekoomar Chukruburtee, Published by Burudaprusad Busak.
28	Muhabharut Huribunshu, Part V. (continued from No.) p. 161 to 200 of the Sunskrit, and p. 161 to 200 of the Bengali.	ditto ...	Translated by Rohineenundun Sirkar and Guneshchundru Bhuttacharjya.	ditto ...	Bharut Press, No. 367, Chitpore Road.	Dhuruneedhur Mookhopadhyayu.
29	Gayutree Prukurunum or the Rules of Gayutree.	ditto ..	Compiled by Taranath Turkubachusputi.	Religion ...	Printed at the new Sunskrit Press, No. 12, Fukurchand Mittru's St.; Published at Ahireetola, Calcutta.	Printed by Hurimohun Mookhopadhyayu; Published by Troilukhyunath Mookhopadhyayu.

ending 31*st December* 1871.—(*Continued.*)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
BENGALI PAMPHLETS.—(*Contd.*)								
Aug. 6th...	194 pp.	12mo. ...	First ...	550	Printed. .	1 4 0	Gopalchundru Sen Gooptu and Bhoobunmohun Gungopadhyayu of Calcutta.	A compendium of Hindoo Medicine in Sunskrit, with a Bengali translation, consisting of selections from the Ayoorveda.
„ 2nd.	84 „	8vo. ...	First ...	616	Printed ..	0 8 0	Judoonath Nyarutnu of Baghati.	The beneficial effects of travelling, as well as its reasonableness and necessity, are set forth, with a view to encourage people to take to travelling in distant countries.
Sept. 11th...	160 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	2 0 0	Brujosoondur Moitru of Nundunpore, Pabna.	A Sunskrit Geographical treatise of the Globe, with a Bengali translation and maps according to the Hindoo Shasturs.
„ 1st .	120 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,250	ditto ...	0 8 0	Hemchundru Bhuttacharjyu, No. 55, Amherst St., Calcutta.	Historical Romance.
„ 29th...	96 „	8vo. ...	First ..	1,200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto.
„ 8th...	78 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,100	ditto ...	0 12 0	Burudaprusad Busak of Calcutta.	
Aug. 2nd..	80 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,250	ditto ...	0 12 0	Prutapchundru Rayu, Jorasanko, Calcutta.	
Sept. 5th...	66 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	Gratis.	Arjyaburtureeti Sunsthapunee Subha.	Explanations of the Gayuitree, compiled by the Society for the establishment of the usages of the Ariyan race.

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						SUNSKRIT AND
30	Tithitutwu—or the truth concerning the age of the moon.	Sunskrit Bengali.	Edited by Muthooranath Turkurutnu, with Kaseeram Bachusputi's commentary.	Religious ...	Prakritu Press, No. 2, Holwell's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kallee Churn Bundyopadhyayu; Published by Muthooranath Turukurutnu.
31	Kabyuprukashika, Part XXXIII., Bhutti Kabyu (continued from No. 3238) p. 177 to 264 of the Sunskrit, and p. 17 to 24 of the Bengali.	ditto ...	Edited by Nrisinhuchundru Mookhopadhyayu.	Poetry ...	B. P. M's. Press, No. 22, Jhamapookur Lane, Calcutta.	Burudaprusad Muzoomdar.
						SUNSKRIT AND
3	A Dictionary, Sunskrit and English, enlarged and improved from the second edition of the Dictionary of Professor H. H. Wilson, (continued from No. 1 sup.) p. 73 to 112.	Sunskrit and English.	Edited by Tarakoomar Kubirutnu.	Language. .	Kabyuprukash Press. No. 7, Huripal's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kaleekoomar Chukruburtee; Published by Tarakoomar Kubirutnu.
						SUNSKRIT
1	Byakurunkoumudi, or the Moonlight of Grammar.	Sunskrit and Ooriya.	Translated by Gobinduchundru Puttunayuk.	Science ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, No 24, Lower Circular Road; Published at No. 10, Government Place, E.	Printed by Rev. C B. Lewis; Published by the Calcutta School Book Society.
						ENGLISH AND
1	A Key to the Poetical English Reader No. II.	English and Bengali.	Koilaschundru Duttu, B. A.	Miscellaneous.	B. P. M.'s Press, No. 22, Jhamapookur Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by A. L. Choudhooree; Published by Burudaprusad Muzoomdar.
						ENGLISH AND
3	List of Scriptural terms, with proposed renderings.	Ditto. The Bengali is in Roman Character.	Edited by Rev. Dr. J. M. Mitchell.	.....	Baptist Mission Press, No. 24, Lower Circular Road.	Printed by Rev. C B. Lewis.

ending 31st December 1871.—(*Continued.*)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
BENGALI PAMPHLETS.—(*Contd.*)								
Oct. 9th...	104pp.	8vo. ..	First ...	500	printed...	1 0 0	Muthooranath Turkurutnu of Calcutta ...	Social and Religions duties as connected with the age of the moon.
Sept. 2nd...	76 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 10 0	Burudaprusad Muzoomdar.	.....
ENGLISH.								
Sept. 12th..	40 „	4to. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Tarakoomar Kubirutnu of Calcutta.	.....
AND OORIYA.								
Oct. 3rd...	226 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	,.....	This is a translation of Pundit Eeshwurchundru Bidyasagur's outlines of Sunskrit Grammar.
BENGALI BOOK.								
Sept. 4th...	176 „	8vo. ...	Second revised.	1,000	ditto ...	1 2 0	Burudaprusad Muzoomdar.	A Book containing appropriate Bengali equivalents of all the difficult words and their English synonymes occurring in the Poetical Reader, together with copious explanations of all difficult passages, as well as historical, Biographical, geographical, and Mythological allusions, and is intended for the use of of Schools.
BENGALI PAMPHLETS.								
Sept. 18th..	8 „	8vo. ...	First ...	95	ditto ...	Not known	.....	The list gives the Bengali rendering of many scriptural terms, about which, as they occur in the current Bengali version of the Bible, there is considerable difference of opinion.

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IIA. 1	Bigyan Ruhusyu, or the Mysteries of Science, a monthly Magazine, Part I., No. 1, September 1871.	Bengali..	Muhendrunath Bhuttacharjyu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and Published at the Kabyuprukash Press, No. 7, Huripal's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kaleekoomar Chukruburtee, Published by Muhendrunath Bhuttacharjyu.
IV. 3	Chikitsa Durpun, or the Medical Mirror, Part I., No. 6, Ashwin 1278.	ditto ..	Judoonath Mookhopadhyayu.	Medical ...	Printed at the Alfred Press, Serampore, Published at Chinsurah.	Printed by Oomeshchundru Chuttopadhyayu, Published by Chukoolal Sirkar.
4	Ditto ditto, Part I., No. 7, Kartik 1278.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed by Judoonath Bundyopadhyayu, Published by Chukoolal Sirkar.
5	Ditto ditto, Part I., No. 8, Augruhayun 1278.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
IVA. 1	Dhoomketoo or the Comet, No. 2, 11th September 1871.	ditto ...		Miscellaneous.	Soolubhu Press, Dacca	Eeshanchundru Sheel
IVB. 1	Garhusthyu Chikitsa Bidhan, or Domestic Treatment, Part I., No. 3.	ditto ...	Oomachurun Dey	Medical ..	Printed at the New Sunskrit Press, No. 12, Fukeerchand Mittru's St., Calcutta, Published at Burahunugur.	Printed by Hurimohun Mookhopadhyayu, Published by Oomachurun Dey.
2	Ditto ditto, Part I., No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
3	Ditto ditto, Part I., No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
Sept. 25th...	12 pp.	Sup. Ryl. 8vo.	First ...	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0	Muhendrunath Bhuttacharjyu, M.A., of Calcutta.	
Oct. 9th .	44 „	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 9 0	Judoonath Mookhopadhyayu, of Chinsurah.	Compiled chiefly from English periodicals and journals, and translated into Bengali for the benefit of medical practitioners the have but little or no knowledge of English.
Nov. 20th...	40 „	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 9 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Dec. 22nd .	36 „	Dy. 8vo	First ...	500	ditto ..	0 9 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Sept. 11th .	16 „	8vo. ...	First ...	300	ditto ...	0 1 0	Eeshanchundru Sheel.	This is the second number of a Magazine Published at Dacca. The first number not having come to hand, we cannot say whether it is a weekly or monthly periodical, nor state the object it has in view. The present number opens with an article caricaturing the progressive Brahmus which is followed by another, in which the assault committed by one Protap Baboo in a fit of drunkenness is referred to as illustrative of the evils of excessive drinking. It is altogether ill-conceived and badly executed.
Aug. 25th..	16 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	Oomachurun Dey, of Burahunugur.	Domestic medicine and treatment of diseases with efficacious prescriptions and diagrams of organs.
Sept. 5th...	16 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	ditto.
„ 15th...	16 „	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	ditto ...	ditto.

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IVC. 6	Halishuhúí Putrika, Vol. I, No. 6, Ashwin 1278.	Bengali.	Poornuchundru Sinhu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Alfred Press, Serampore, Published at Halishuhur.	Printed by Oomeshchundru Chuttopadhyayu, Published by Janukeenath Gungopadhyayu.
7	Ditto ditto, Vol. I., No. 7, Kartik 1278.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed by Judoonath Bundyopadhyayu, Published by Janukeenath Gungopadhyayu.
VI. 6	Jyotiringun, or the Firefly a monthly Magazine Part III., No, 2, August 1871.	ditto ...	Rev. S. C. Ghosh	ditto ...	Printed at the Saptahik Sumbad Press, No. 1, Pipulputi Lane, Published at No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	Printed by Brujumadhub Busoo, Published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
7	Ditto ditto, Part III., No. 3, September 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
8	Ditto ditto, Part III., No. 4, October 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
9	Ditto ditto, Part III., No. 5, November 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
X. 2	Nubuprubundhu, or the New Essayist, a monthly Magazine, Part V., No. 7, November 1870.	ditto ...	Edited by Tinkuri Ghoshal.	ditto ..	Printed at the New Bengal Press, No. 149, Maniktula St., Calcutta, Published at No. 30, Buluram De's St., Jorasanko, Calcutta.	Printed by Sharudaprusad Chuttopadhyayu, Published by Tinkuri Ghoshal.
XI. 3	Ruhusyu Sundurbhu, or Interesting Selections, Vol. VI., No. 66.	ditto ...	Edited by Rajendrulal Mittru.	ditto ...	Printed and Publishsd at the Gunesh Press.	Nundukrishnu Sirkar.
XIA. 1	Rusuturungu, or the Billows of Pleasure, a Weekly Journal, Part I., No. 1.	ditto ..	Soorendrumohun Muzoomdar.	ditto ...	Printed at the Indian Royal Press, No. 19, Cornwallis St., Published at No. 11, Nunduram Sen's St., Calcutta	Printed by B. N. Bose and Co., Published by Soorendrumohun Muzoomdar.
XII. 24	Sahityu Mookoor, or Mirror of Literature, a Weekly Journal, Part II., No. 18, 28th Srabun 1278.	ditto ...	Sutyuchurun Gooptu.	ditto ...	Printed and Published at the Gooptu Press, No. 24 Meerjaffer's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and Published by Mutilal Das.
25	Ditto ditto, Part II., No. 19, 4th Bhadru 1278.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
26	Ditto ditto, Part II, No. 20, 11th Bhadru 1278.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

8. Date of issue from the press or of publication.	9. Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	10. Size.	11. First, second, or other edition.	12. Number of copies of which the edition consists.	13. Printed or lithographed.	14. Price at which the book is sold to the public.	15. Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of copyright.	16. REMARKS.
1871.						Rs. As. P.		
Oct. 16th...	48 pp.	Ryl. 8vo.	First ...	1,000	Printed. .	0 4 0	Poornuchundru Sinhu, of Halishuhur.	The articles are chiefly connected with social progress.
Nov. 21st .	48 „	Ryl. 8vo	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Aug. 1st .	12 „	12mo. ...	First ...	5,000	ditto ..	0 0 3	Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, No. 10, Hare St., Calcutta.	A monthly illustrated Magazine, containing articles on Christian and other subjects of an interesting and instructive character, intended for the special benefit of zenana females, and sold at one pice a copy.
„ 31st ..	12 „	12mo. ...	First ...	4,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	ditto.
Oct. 3rd...	12 „	12mo. ...	First ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	ditto.
Nov. 1st...	12 „	12mo. ...	First ..	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	ditto.
Sept. 20th...	16 „	Ryl. 8vo.	First ...	200	ditto ...	0 5 0	Tinkuri Ghoshal, No. 30, Buluram De's St., Jorasanko, Calcutta.	Tales in prose and verse.
Aug. 18th .	16 „	4to. ...	First ...	600	ditto ...	0 4 0	Rajendrulal Mittru, of Manicktula.	
Sept 25th...	8 „	Dy. 8vo	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 0 3		
Aug. 12th...	8 „	Ryl. 8vo	First ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	Sutyu Churun Gooptu, No. 24. Meer Jaffer's Lane, Calcutta.	Articles of a miscellaneous character in prose and verse.
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„ 26th...	8 „	Ryl. 8vo.	First ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	ditto.

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27	Sahityu Mookoor, or Mirror of Literature, a Weekly Journal, Part II., No. 21, 18th Bhadru 1278.	Bengali..	Sutyuchurun Gooptu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and Published at the Gooptu Press, No. 24, Meerjaffer's Lane, Calcutta	Printed and Published by Mutilal Das.
28	Ditto ditto, Part II., No. 22, 25th Bhadru 1278.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
XIII. 4	Sunatun Dhurmopudeshinee, or the preacher of the ancient Religion of India, monthly Magazine, Part II., No. 2, Joisthu 1278.	ditto ...	Chundrushekhur Mookhopadhyayu.	Religious...	The Sahityu Press, No. 47 Patooriaghata St.	Printed by Kartikchundru Choudhooree, Published by the Dhurmurukhinee Subha.
5	Ditto ditto, Part II., No. 3, Ashar 1278.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
XIV. 14	Weekly precedents of cases decided on Appeal to the High Court, Part V., No 12, March 1871.	ditto ...	Kaleemohun Mookhopadhyayu, the recognized Bengali Translator of the late Sudder Reports.	Law ...	The New Bengal Press, No. 149, Maniktula St., Calcutta.	Printed and Published by Sharudaprusad Chuttopadhyayu.
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16	Ditto ditto, Part V., No. 14, April 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
17	Ditto ditto, Part V., No. 15, April 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
XIVA. 6	Weekly Precedents of cases decided on Appeal to the Original and Appellate High Court Part V., No. 14, April 1871.	ditto ...	Girishchundru Mookhopadhyayu, the recognized Bengali Translator of the late Sudder Reports.	ditto ...	Printed at the Soocharoo Press, No. 12, Armenian St., Published at Calcutta and other places.	Printed by Lalchand Bishwas, Published by Girishchundru Mookhopadhyayu.
7	Ditto ditto, Part V., No. 15, April 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
8	Ditto ditto, Part V., No. 16, April 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
9	Ditto ditto, Part V., No. 17, May 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
10	Ditto ditto, Part V., No. 18, May 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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12	Ditto ditto, Part V., No. 20, May 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

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XV. 19	Weekly Reports of cases in the Appellate High Court, Vol. VIII., No. 21, June 1871.	Bengali..	Ubhuyadas Busoo.	Law ...	Printed and Published at the Bengali Saptahik Report Press, No. 4, College Sq., Calcutta.	Printed by Dwarkanath Ra[illegible]yu, Published by Ubhuyadas Busoo.
20	Ditto ditto, Vol. VIII., No. 22, June 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
21	Ditto ditto, Vol. VIII., No. 23, June 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
22	Ditto ditto, Vol. VIII., No. 24, June 1871.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ...	ditto ...
23	Ditto ditto, Vol. VIII., No. 25, June 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto[illegible]nd [illegible]aru[illegible] [illegible]dh[illegible] ...
II. 7	Bengal Law Reports, Vol. VII., Part XXXVIII., September 1871.	English ..	Edited by L. A. Goodeve, Middle Temple.	ditto ..	Printed at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press, No. 1-1, Fancy Lane; Published at No. 5, Govt. Place, Calcutta.	Printed a[illegible] at Ca[illegible] Thacker[illegible] Co.; a[illegible] Thacker[illegible] Co.; at W. Tha[illegible] No. 87[illegible] St.
8	Ditto ditto, Vol. VII., Part XXXIX., October 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
V. 3	Calcutta Journal of Medicine, Vol. IV., No. 7, July 1871.	ditto ...	Mahendralal Sircar, M.D.	Medical ...	The Anglo Sunskrit Press, No. 73, Sankaritola Lane.	Eeshwur[illegible]hundru Ghosh.
4	Ditto ditto, Vol. IV. No. 8, August 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
VI. 3	Calcutta Review, a Quarterly Magazine, No. 106, October 1870.	ditto ...	Thos. S. Smith, Esq.	Miscellaneous.	The City Press, No. 12, Bentinck St., Calcutta.	Thos. S. Smith, Esq.
VII. 3	The Christian Spectator, Vol. I., No. 3, September 1871.	ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Lewis	Religious ...	Printed and Published at the Baptist Mission Press, No. 24, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Rev. C. B. Lewis ..
4	Ditto ditto, Vol. I., No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...

ENGLISH

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the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

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Oct. 9th...	427 „	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	450	ditto ...	4 0 0	Thomas Smith.	
Aug. 31st ...	40 „	8vo. ...	First ...	250	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	A religious periodical, the organ of the Baptists.
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VIII. 7	Indian Bradshaw, a guide to travellers throughout India, especially arranged, time and fare tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Navigation, Dak and Transit Companies, No. 70, September 1871.	English ..	Compiled by J. Bruce Gillon.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Bengal Printing Co.'s Press, No. 4, Hastings St.; Published at No. 3, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.	Printed by the Bengal Printing Co., Ld., Published by W Newman and Co.
IX. 6	Indian Student Vol. III., No. 6, August 1871.	ditto ...	Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, No. 24, Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis; Published by Thacker Spink and Co.,
7	Ditto ditto, Vol. III., No. 7, September 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
8	Ditto ditto, Vol. III., No. 8, October 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	...
XI. 4	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, Vol. XI. No. 170, Part II., No. 3, 1871.	ditto ...	Edited by the Honorary Secretaries.	ditto ...	ditto ..	Rev. C. B. Published by Asiatic Society Bengal.
XII. 7	Masonic Herald, a Journal of History, Philosophy, and Theocracy of Free Masonry, August 1871.	ditto ...	W. Burroughs...	ditto ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bow Bazar; Published at Wood St., Calcutta.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co.; Published by W. Burroughs.
8	Ditto ditto, September 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
XIV. 6	Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 7, July 1871.	ditto ...	Edited by the Honorary Secretaries.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, No. 24, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis; published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
7	Ditto ditto, No. 8, August 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
XVI. 3	Report of select cases, Part VII., Vol. XI.	ditto ...	A. A. Sevestre, Esq., Pleader of the High Court.	Law ...	ditto ...	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis; published by A. A. Sevestre, Esq.

the Quarter ending 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

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1871.						Rs. As. P.		
Sept. 1st...	155 pp.	16mo. ...	First ...	400	Printed ..	0 8 0	W. Newman and Co.	
Aug. 3rd...	24 ,,	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	A monthly magazine containing papers and notes on subjects and books studied by candidates of the University Examinations, as also articles of a purely Christian Character.
Sept. 4th...	24 ,,	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	ditto.
,, 29th...	24 ,,	8vo. ...	First ..	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	ditto.
,, 25th...	36 pages and 16 woodcuts.	8vo. ...	First ...	650	ditto ...	2 0 0	The Asiatic Society of Bengal.	History and Literature.
Aug. 7th...	14 pp.	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	106	ditto ...	1 0 0	W. Burroughs, Esq., No. 12, Wood St, Calcutta.	Lectures and discourses, Extracts, Prose and Poetry, Biographical Memoirs, Chronological notes and Miscellaneous notices on different subjects; Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.
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I. 3	Bibliotheca Indica, a collection of Oriental works, new series, No. 236.	Persian ..	Edited by H. Blochmann, M.A., Assistant Professor, Calcutta Mudrassa.	The Aini Akbari by Abulfazil-i mubarik-i-Allami, Fas XIII.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, No. 24, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis; published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
4	Ditto ditto, new series, No. 239.	ditto ...	Edited and annotated by Moulavi Zulfaqar Ali, First Persian Teacher, Calcutta, Mudrasa.	The Farhang-i-Rashidi a Persian Dictionary, Fas IV.	ditto ...	ditto ...
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11	Ditto ditto, No. 237	ditto ...	Edited by Pundit Bharutchundru Siromuni, Professor of Law, Sunskrit College, Calcutta.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
12	Ditto ditto, No. 238.	ditto ..	Edited by Ramamaya Tarkaratna, Professor of Rhetoric in the Sunskrit College, Calcutta.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
II. 3	Prutnukumrunundinee, or the Hindoo Commentator of Sunskrit Literature, No. 4, April 1871.	ditto ...	Edited by Sutyubrutu Samasrumee.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the New Sunskrit Press, No. 12, Fukeerchand Mittru's St., Calcutta.	Printed by Harimohun Mookhopadhyayu; published by Sutyubrutu Samasrumee.
4	Ditto ditto, No. 5, May 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto
5	Ditto ditto, No. 6, June 1871.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
6	Ditto ditto, No. 7, July 1871.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

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„ 29th .	48 „	4to. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	1 4 0	ditto.	
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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28 Chowringhee in the City of Calcutta.—March 20, 1872.

No. 12 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 16th March 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
F. L. BEAUFORT, ESQ.,
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,
C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
and
RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to amend Act XXII of 1855, the clauses of which were settled at the last meeting, be passed. The Bill as settled by the Council had been published and had been fully considered, and as nobody had any amendments to propose as far as he was aware, he would now move that the Bill be passed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

MR. SCHALCH moved that Mr. Robinson be added to the select committee on the Bill to provide for embankments and water-courses.

The motion was agreed to.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

MR. BERNARD moved that Mr. Beaufort be added to the select committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.

The motion was agreed to.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that before adjourning the Council he would announce to the members to-day that he proposed, at the next meeting of the Council, to make the financial statement—the statement which was prescribed by the resolution of the Government of India commonly known as the financial decentralization resolution, a statement of the kind being by that resolution appointed to be made by each of the local Governments in their respective Legislative Councils. On that occasion he should take the opportunity of explaining and reviewing the mode in which the trust committed to us, the mode in which the money committed to the administration of the Government of Bengal by that resolution, had been administered in the year which was now expiring; and he would take the opportunity to lay before the Council the mode in which we proposed to meet the financial requirements of the ensuing year. He would also take occasion to explain his views regarding our financial position, and the reasons which had guided him in distributing the funds at his disposal in the various departments of the State.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 23rd instant.

Preparations in Cuttack for receiving the late Viceroy.

No. 925A, dated Cuttack, the 26th February 1872.

From—T. E. RAVENSHAW, ESQ., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to report that in accordance with official and demi-official instructions the following preparations had been made in Orissa in anticipation of His Excellency the late Viceroy's visit.

Marked A. 2. The annexed programme and station order was issued, and every detail of arrangement had been carefully attended to.

Marked B. 3. Government officers, European residents, rajahs and zemindars, as per statement appended, had been invited to attend durbar. Among the rajahs and zemindars the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and, with very few exceptions, every individual was, in obedience to the summons, present at Cuttack. I should note that the list, as submitted, was not prepared without reference to the exact order of precedence. I intended to have revised it in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and with the Foreign Secretary to Government of India previous to the proposed durbar.

4. In addition to the rajahs and zemindars I had, in accordance with the wishes of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, secured the attendance with their rajahs of deputations from every indigenous tribe and race to be found in the hill tracts of Orissa. There was a large and a most interesting gathering.

5. I proceeded to False Point, and was there awaiting arrival of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, when a steamer arrived, bringing Colonel Rundall from the Andaman Islands with intelligence of His Excellency the Viceroy's assassination. Understanding that another steamer had been despatched direct to Calcutta, I returned without a moment's delay to Cuttack, and arrived on the morning of 14th. Telegraphic information had preceded me. The town, though crowded with people, was in a state of the deepest sorrow and depression; an ominous and death-like silence and stillness prevailed in the bazars, and the conduct of the native population was expressive of the greatest sorrow and sympathy. Perfect order and quiet was preserved.

6. On the 15th my house was crowded from morning to night by groups of anxious inquirers and sympathizers: meetings were held among the European and native residents and visitors; addresses of condolence were voted.

7. On 16th I invited all the rajahs, zemindars, and native gentlemen who had been summoned for durbar to attend a meeting at my private residence. Seats were provided for about 200, and at the same time the verandah and compound were filled with an immense crowd of people. I had prepared a translation of the enclosed address, which was read out amidst the most profound silence. It would be impossible adequately to describe the sympathy, distress, and regret exhibited by the native rajahs and people. Many of them shed tears of genuine grief; and I feel confident that in no part of India is there to be found a more thoroughly loyal population, or a people better affected towards the British Government, than in Orissa. All their hopes had been set on Lord Mayo's anticipated visit, and the personal repute and noble character of our lamented Viceroy will, I am confident, remain permanently impressed on the minds of Orissa chiefs and people.

Marked C.

8. I personally explained to the rajahs that the presentation of khillats would be postponed, and I am bound to state that this was in precise accordance with their ideas; indeed, many of them intimated that the dispensation of presents at such a season was deemed impossible.

9. On the 17th I received deputations from the hill tribes, headed by the Boad Khonds and Keonjhur Bhooyas. To these also I carefully gave audience, explaining in simple language the circumstances of the Viceroy's assassination; their expression of loyalty and sympathy were loud and sincere; and on reference to the presents prepared for them, they unanimously repudiated any possible wish to receive them, stating "How can we take gifts of joy at a time of sorrow?" and knowing, as I do, these wild people's predilections for red cloth and beads, I feel that they paid no ordinary compliment to the Viceroy's memory.

10. Letters of condolence have been forwarded through the Private Secretary to the Countess of Mayo from the European and native residents and rajahs. Another memorial, expressive of regret and loyalty, enclosing copy of the address prepared by the rajahs and zemindars to be presented on Lord Mayo's landing at Cuttack, has also been submitted to Government.

11. A large meeting of natives, including all the tributary chiefs, was held, at which a Mayo memorial was voted to take the form of educational endowments. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 14,019 were raised on the spot, and a Committee will be formed to carry out the scheme.

12. Finally, I have to report that the Viceroy's horses, the toshekhana superintendent with the properties sent for durbar, the durbar and other tents and furnitures, were despatched to False Point some days ago, under supervision of the Collector of Cuttack, for transmission to Calcutta per steamer *Celerity*.

13. The rajahs, zemindars, and people, assembled at Cuttack for this occasion have all quietly and sorrowfully dispersed.

STATION ORDERS.

THE following arrangements have been made for the Viceroy's visit to Orissa.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Countess of Mayo, Major and the Hon'ble Mrs. Bourne, Mr. Aitchison, Colonel Rundall, and two Aides-de-camp, will arrive at False Point on Wednesday, 14th February.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Colonel Haig, Mr. Beadon, and Aides-de-camp, will also arrive at False Point about the same time.

The Viceroy's and Lieutenant-Governor's party will disembark and proceed up the Mahanuddy river in the steamer *Koel* to Marsaghai, and thence by canal steamers and boats to Kendoopatna, arriving on the evening of 14th.

Thursday, 15th February. In the morning canal distributaries will be inspected, after which the party will proceed up the Kendraparah canal, visiting the head works on Beripa river and entrance to high-level canal and Mahanuddy anicut, arriving at Jobra ghât at 4-30 P.M.

Friday, 16th February. His Excellency will ride up to Naraje and return by river, reaching Cuttack before noon. Public institutions will then be visited, and a durbar will be held at 4 P.M.

On Saturday, 17th February, the Viceroy and party will proceed to Bhoobunessur and Khundgiree, visiting and inspecting the caves and antiquities, returning to Cuttack the same evening, and start after dinner on the return journey towards False Point.

18th. Embark on *Nemesis* at 1 P.M. for Calcutta, which is to be reached on the afternoon of 19th.

Details for carrying out the above programme will be arranged as follows:—

The Superintending Engineer and his staff will undertake provision of necessary steamers and boats for the river and canal trip in communication with the Collector of Cuttack, who has been desired to place all available boats at the Superintending Engineer's disposal; the Master Attendant has been written to, and informs that the *Koel*, river steamer, will be sent to False Point without delay, and the two canal steamers will be supplemented by the *Gemini*, which is being sent down.

Each boat is to be provided as far as possible with the best accommodation, crews, and stores procurable.

The *Koel*, *Gemini*, and *Pioneer*, steamers, will proceed to False Point, leaving the *Olga* and smaller boats at a little below Marsaghai entrance of the Kendrapara canal; cargo boats will be in attendance at the part to receive baggage, and will be towed up by the *Koel* to Marsaghai.

Every canal steamer and boat will be provided with all requisites in the way of crew and stores before leaving Cuttack.

Transit from False Point to Cuttack will be under the Superintending Engineer's special control and management, and all officers of other departments are requested to render the utmost possible assistance.

A special dâk will be laid between Cuttack and Marsaghai by the Collector of Cuttack, and dâk boats from Marsaghai to the port will similarly be supplied with extra men, so as to facilitate early receipt and despatch of letters and information; for this duty the Collector of Cuttack will be responsible.

A full supply of coolies will be needed at convenient stages all along the canals for towing boats and to facilitate transit to and from Cuttack; the Superintending Engineer will arrange for this with the Executive Engineer in charge of canal, who will also do his utmost to make suitable arrangements for the night's halt at Kendoopatna.

In consequence of deficiency of boat accommodation, and the difficulties of the route, it will be impossible to give the Viceregal party a proper reception at the port, where he will be met by the Divisional Commissioner and Superintending Engineer only; the Kendrapara sub-divisional officer and Revenue Superintendent of Canals should be in attendance at Kendoopatna.

On reaching Jobra ghât at Cuttack, where the arrival of His Excellency may be expected about 4 P.M., he will be received by a guard of honor provided by the Officer Commanding Cuttack. Guns are expected, and the usual salute will be fired on His Excellency's landing.

Official and non-official residents of Cuttack will be invited to be in attendance at the ghât and to receive the Viceroy on arrival

Carriages will be in attendance to convey the party to Lall Baugh; the Collector of Cuttack, in communication with the District Superintendent of Police, will be responsible that the perfect order and absence of confusion prevails at the landing ghât, and that an abundant supply of carriage and coolies are in attendance to convey the personal baggage to its destination.

On landing His Excellency will be met by the official and non-official residents, and an address may, if desired, be presented in suitable terms by the native inhabitants, rajahs, and zemindars, welcoming His Excellency to Orissa.

The Viceregal party will be escorted from the landing ghât to Lall Baugh by the chief officers and residents of the station, proceeding over the Jobra and Taldundah Canal head sluices and by the road skirting the south bank of the canal to Bridge No. 1; thence past Munglabag and the Commissioner's office through Buxee Bazar, past the jail and Judge's office through Baloo Bazar to Lall Baugh house.

The Viceroy and suite will make their head-quarters at Lall Baugh, the Lieutenant-Governor and suite at the circuit house.

Early on the morning of the 16th February the Viceroy will ride to Naraje; arrangements for inspection of the works and return by river will be made by the Superintending Engineer.

On the afternoon of 16th February a durbar will be held at 4 P.M.; all Government gazetted officers, civil and military, will attend. The Commissioner and Superintendent of Tributary Mehals will issue notice to rajahs of tributary states whose presence is required, and will arrange with district collectors for issue of cards of admission to peshkush rajahs, zemindars, and official and non-official residents.

The Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mehals and the Assistant Superintendent of Gurjat Police will see that all all the tributary rajahs are duly in attendance; similarly, district collectors will secure the timely attendance of all the native officers and zemindars of their respective jurisdictions.

Durbar arrangements and order of precedence will be adjusted and settled by the Secretaries to Government, and each rajah or zemindar will occupy the place assigned to him. Special instructions will issue on this subject hereafter.

The Magistrate of Cuttack will see that an adequate police guard is on the spot to keep the ground clear in front of the durbar, and will settle all details with the District Superintendent.

Colonel Innes, Commanding Cuttack, will arrange for a proper guard of honor to meet His Excellency on arrival, to be in attendance at Lall Baugh and at the durbar.

Seats will be provided for ladies to witness the ceremony.

The durbar will open and close with usual salutes.

If the native residents and gentlemen desire to have an exhibition of fireworks or any other demonstration of welcome and loyalty, it may take place under arrangements to be made by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police.

On the morning of the 17th the Viceroy and party will go to Bhoobenessur; boats will be provided at Lall Baugh by the Superintending Engineer to cross Katjooree river to Pooree ghât, where carriages and horses will be in waiting to drive and ride to Tankpanee. The Collectors of Cuttack and Pooree will be asked to arrange to the utmost of their power for speedy transit to Tankpanee; and it is requested that all who are able to aid in lending carriages and horses will do so. At Tankpanee elephants and horses must be sent out to take the party on to Bhoobenessur. After visiting the temple and ruins at Bhobenessur, the party will proceed to camp, halfway between Bhoobunessur and Khundgiri, where the Collector of Pooree will provide tents and breakfast. After breakfast the Khundgiri caves will be visited, and the party will return to Cuttack the same evening, 17th, to dinner; after which His Excellency and party

will re-embark at Jobra ghât, and the chief official and non-official residents will be invited to be in attendance at the ghât. A royal salute will be fired; the usual guard of honor provided by the Officer Commanding Cuttack.

The return journey to False Point will be carried out in the same manner as the journey up, the Superintending Engineer making necessary arrangements for boats and transit through the cannal. While giving a general sketch of the arrangements, it is impossible to enter into every detail. The Commissioner relies on every officer in every department exerting himself to the utmost to render the Viceroy's visit as well ordered and free from delay or inconvenience as possible.

List of persons invited to the Durbar to be held at Cuttack by command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 16th February 1872.

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
	GAZETTED OFFICERS (*European*).	
1	T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq. ...	... Commissioner and Superintendent, Tributary Mehals.
2	J. F. Browne, Esq. ...	... Judge.
3	W. Macpherson, Esq. ...	... Magistrate and Collector.
4	G. M. Currie, Esq. ...	... Assistant Collector and Magistrate.
5	W. H. M. Gun, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
6	C. D. C. Winter, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
7	C. F. Manson, Esq. ...	... Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
8	J. F. Harrison, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
9	Dr. A. Fleming ...	... Civil Surgeon.
10	Rev. F. D. Robbards	... Chaplain.
11	J. W. Lacey, Esq.	... Government Ooriah Translator.
	MILITARY.	
12	Colonel H. D. Innes.	
13	" W. Serries.	
14	" G. W. Johnstone.	
15	" A. D. Phelps.	
16	Captain D. McNeile.	
17	" A. C. Mottet.	
18	Lieutenant D. D. Pryce.	
19	Dr. FitzPatrick.	
	POLICE.	
20	D. Lacey, Esq. ...	... District Superintendent, Police.
21	F. Graves, Esq. ...	... Assistant ditto, ditto.
22	W. R. Green, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto, ditto.
23	D. J. Poole, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto, ditto.
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
24	G. Toynbee, Esq. ...	... Canal Revenue Superintendent.
25	H. Wylly, Esq. ...	... Ditto Assistant ditto.
26	J. C. Roberts, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto ditto.
27	J. P. H. Walker, Esq. ...	... Superintending Engineer.
28	J. McMillan, Esq. ...	... Executive Engineer.
29	J. Campbell, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
30	G. H. Faulkner, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
31	C. Whitefoord, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
32	F. G. Brooks, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
33	C. D. Odling, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
34	W. H. Wells, Esq. ...	... Officiating Executive Engineer.
35	C. A. G. Rogers, Esq. ...	... Assistant Engineer.
36	E. Elliston, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
37	G. Faulkner, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
38	— Salmon, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
39	J. A. Beale, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
40	—— Roberts, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
41	J. Dwyer, Esq. ...	... Telegraph Master.
	POOREE.	
42	J. C. Geddes, Esq. ...	... Magistrate and Collector.
43	A. Manson, Esq. ...	... Joint-Magistrate.
44	W. C. Taylor, Esq. ...	... Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
	BALASORE.	
45	J. Beames, Esq.	Magistrate and Collector.
46	W. Fiddian, Esq.	Assistant Collector and Magistrate.
47	Lieutenant R. Hunter	Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals.
	NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS.	
48	R. V. Stoney, Esq.	
49	L B. Withers, Esq.	
50	Revd. J. Buckley.	
51	,, W. Miller.	
52	,, W. W. Bailey.	
53	A. Whiteford, Esq.	
54	— Serries, Esq.	
55	— Longston, Esq.	
56	— Stoney, Esq.	
57	E. Wylly, Esq.	
58	W. Brooks, Esq.	
59	W. E. Brooks, Esq.	
	GAZETTED OFFICERS NATIVES (CUTTACK).	
60	Baboo Kadarnath Banerjee	Subordinate Judge.
61	,, Juggomohun Roy	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
62	,, Borodakant Mozoomdar	Ditto ditto.
63	,, Koylash Chunder Ghose	Personal Assistant to Commissioner.
64	,, Aunada Persad Ghose	Canal Revenue Superintendent.
65	,, Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
66	,, Hurreekishen Dass	Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals.
67	,, Dinobundho Putnaik	Tehsildar, Khund Mehal.
68	,, Rughonath Bose	Ditto, Bankee.
69	,, Suddanund Sircar	Ditto, Ungool.
70	,, Chundy Churn Banerjee	Head Master, High School.
	POOREE.	
71	Baboo Kadernath Dutt ...	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
72	,, Nundokishore Dass	Ditto ditto.
73	Moulvie Ikram Russool	Ditto ditto.
74	Baboo Bhagbut Mahantee	Tehsildar, Khoorda.
	BALASORE.	
75	Baboo Jugdesnath Roy	District Superintendent of Police.
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
76	Baboo Radhikanarain Ghose	Assistant Engineer.
77	,, Kadernath Dutt ...	Ditto ditto.
78	,, Udoinarian Singh	Ditto ditto.
	MILITARY.	
79	Goorapah ...	Subadar Major, H. Company.
80	Appiah ...	Subadar D. Company.
81	Kistamah ...	Ditto, C. ditto.
82	Bungariah ...	Ditto, B. ditto.
83	Meer Modeen	Ditto, E. ditto.
84	Mahomed Ruzzah	Ditto, F. ditto.
85	Venkata Swamy	Ditto, G. ditto.
86	Abeeb Khan	Jemadar, B. ditto.
87	Appadoo ...	Ditto, D. ditto.
88	Audinaraidoo	Ditto, E. ditto.
89	Pudmanahadoo	Ditto, F. ditto.
90	Syed Sillar	Ditto, G. ditto.
91	Mahomed Hoosein	Ditto, H. ditto.
92	Appiah	Ditto, A. ditto.
93	Lall Mahomed	Ditto, C. ditto.
	MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.	
94	Baboo Obinash Chunder Chatterjee	2nd Master, High School.
95	,, Dwarkanath Chukerbutty	Superintendent, Normal School.
96	,, Peary Mohun Sein	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
97	,, Hurro Mohun Mitter	Supdt. of Tributary Mehals' sheristadar.
98	,, Bichitra Nund Dass	Commissioner's sheristadar.
99	,, Soodersun Dass ...	Judge's ditto.
100	,, Nemye Churn Newgee	Magistrate's ditto.

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
101	Baboo Dinbundhoo Dey ...	Collector's ditto.
102	Mr L. D. Tores	Commissioner's head clerk.
103	Baboo Hurreekristo Dass ...	Judge's ditto.
104	„ Bulram Bose	Collector's ditto.
105	„ Gowry Sunker Roy ...	Judge's translator.
106	Mr. J. D'Costa	Subordinate Judge's head clerk.
107	Baboo Koylash Chunder Palit ...	Superintending Engineer's head clerk.
108	Mr. G. Xavier	Commissioner's record-keeper.
109	Baboo Radhasham Kur... ...	Superintendents' translator.
110	„ Ram Lochun Ghose ...	Collector's treasurer.
111	„ Kaseenath Bose	Collector's record-keeper.

GURJAT CHIEFS OR RAJAHS OF TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

112	Rajah Doyaneedhee Beerbur Huree Chundun, Mohendro Bahadoor ..	Mohendro Bahadoor, Rajah of Talchere.
113	Maharajah Bhageeruthee, Mohendro Bahadoor	Maharajah Bahadoor, Rajah of Dhenkanal.
114	Rajah Kishen Chunder Bhunj ...	Rajah of Mohurbhunj.
115	Rajah Dhunoorjoy Narain Bhunj ...	„ of Keonjhur.
116	„ Moonee Paul Bahadoor ...	„ of Pal Lehera.
117	„ Kisen Chunder Murdraj ...	„ of Nilgiri.
118	„ Issur Sing Murdraj ...	„ of Hindole.
119	„ Peetamber Deo	„ of Bood.
120	„ Hurreehur Khetria Beerbur Chumptee Sing Mahapater ...	„ of Tigiriah.
121	„ Benoodhur Badjrodhur Norinder Mahapater	„ of Rungpore.
122	„ Luddoo Kishore Sing Mandatta	„ of Nyogurh.
123	„ Nursing Deo Bhunj ...	„ of Duspulla.
124	„ Brojo Soonder Mansingh Hurree Chundun Mahapater.	„ of Nursingpore.
125	„ Notober Murdraj Bhramerber Roy	„ of Khundpara.
126	„ Sree Korun Bhageeruthee Bewarta Putnaik ...	„ of Autgurh.
127	„ Dasruthee Beerbur Mungraj Mahapater	„ of Burumba.
128	„ Jogendro Sawant ...	Zemindar of Autmullik.

MOGULCHUNDEE RAJAHS.

129	Rajah Debio Singh Deb... ...	Minor Rajah of Pooree.
130	„ Chunder Seekur Hurry Churn Murdraj Bromurber, C.S.I. ...	„ „ of Paricood.
131	„ Puddo-Nabh Deo... ...	Rajah of Aul, (c.)
132	„ Debia Singh Deb ...	„ of Puttia, (c.)
133	„ Roghonath Mansingh, Bhoomerber Roy	„ of Domparah, (c.)
134	„ Nundakishore Bhoputtee Hurree Chundun Mahapater ...	„ of Lookinda, (c.)
135	„ Beerbur Kisno Chunder Dheera Norindra	„ of Mudhoopore, (c.)

ZEMINDARS.

136	Sreeputtee Beediadhur Mahapater ...	Zemindar of Kulkula, (c.)
137	Beerbur Niladree Beharee Hurree Chundun Mahapater ...	„ of Bulrampore, (c.)
138	Beerbur Gocool Chunder Chotra Mahapater	„ of Chowsutparah, (c.)
139	Trilochun Norinder Mahapater ...	„ of Rugree, (c.)
140	Rajah Beediadhur Sunda ...	Ex-Rajah of Coojung, (c.)
141	Balkishen Mungraj	Zemindar of Ambo, (b.)
142	Bulbhoder Persad Dass Raj Coomar Boiregungun Bhooya Mahapater	„ of Mungulpore, (b.)
143	Sheik Jomeer Oodeen Mahomed ...	Jagheerdar, (p.)
144	Khetriober Bhugwan Rait Singh ...	Zemindar (p.)

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
145	Baboo Koylash Chunder Roy Mahasoy	Ditto (*b*)
146	„ Goluck Chunder Bose ...	Ditto (*c*.)
147	„ Chowdry Biswanath Dass ...	Ditto (*c*.)
148	„ Luckhee Narain Roy Chowdry	Ditto (*c*.)
149	„ Gopebullub Roy Mahasoy ...	Ditto (*b*.)
150	„ Radhasham Norindro ...	Ditto (*c*.)
151	„ Ram Gobind Jugdeb ...	Ditto (*c*.)
152	„ Brindabun Chunder Mundul ...	Ditto (*b*.)
153	„ Shamanund Dey	Ditto (*b*)
154	„ Kristo Mohun Bose ...	Ditto (*c*.)
155	„ Nemy Churn Bose ...	Ditto (*b*.)
156	„ Modun Mohun Dass ...	Ditto (*b*)
157	„ Bodionath Pundit ...	Ditto (*c*.)
158	„ Konyalall Pundit ...	Ditto (*c*)
159	Rajah Nursing Churn Singh ...	Ditto (*b*.)
160	Baboo Bodionath Dass Maharutha Bhooyan	Ditto (*b*)
161	Baboo Chowdry Rugonath Santra ...	Ditto (*c*)
162	„ Chowdry Canhoo Churn Dass .	Ditto (*c*)
163	Lala Beer Chunder Roy ...	Ditto (*c*)
164	Baboo Sohod Mahapater ...	Ditto (*c*)
165	„ Kally Puddo Banerjee ...	Ditto (*c*)
166	„ Suddanund Mahapater ...	Ditto (*c*)
167	„ Doorjanarain Bose ...	Ditto (*c*)
168	Moonshee Roshun Mahomed ...	Ditto (*c*)
169	Rajah Khelwan Singh ...	Ditto (*b*)
170	Moonshee Ubdool Gunny ...	Ditto (*b*)
171	Chowdry Ram Chunder Neesunkha Mahapater	Ditto (*b*)
172	Lala Juddoonath Roy	Ditto (*b*)
173	Moonshee Rosool Bux	Ditto (*c*)

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.—*Non-officials.*

174	Baboo Mokond Persad Roy, Roy Bahadoor	Roy Bahadoor, Pensioned Deputy Collr.
175	„ Dinonath Sircar	Government Pleader.
176	„ Uddit Churn Sircar ...	Pleader.
177	„ Huri Bullub Bose	Ditto.
178	„ Nilmadhub Bose	Ditto.
179	„ Hurikisto Banerjee ...	Pleader and Law Lecturer.
180	„ Huri Churn Banerjee ...	Pleader.
181	„ Lala Prosoram Roy ...	Ditto.
182	„ Juggernath Persad Bhromerber Roy.	
183	„ Mohesh Chunder Banerjee ...	Agent to Baboo Ramnath Roy Chowdry Zemindar.
184	„ Hurrish Chunder Sircar ...	Manager of Koojung.
185	Mohunt Narian Dass.	
186	„ Hayagriva Dass.	

Dated Cuttack, the 16th February 1872.

Address by T. E. RAVENSHAW, ESQ., Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, to the Rajahs, Zemindars, and Residents of Orissa.

I HAVE called you together in accordance with the wishes of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in order to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is dead. He was on his way from Rangoon in British Burmah to Cuttack, and called at the Andaman Islands to inspect the penal settlements, where criminals sentenced to transportation beyond the seas, are detained. His Excellency, in the course of his inspection, visited Hope Town, and was returning after dark to his ship, not far from the ghât, when a life-prisoner named Shere Ali, a Cabullee, armed with a pointed weapon, broke through the guard and stabbed the Viceroy in the back: he fell and expired in a few moments.

The assassin was immediately arrested, and will be dealt with in accordance with law.

No reason or cause whatever is assigned for so deep and desperate a crime which deprives India of a nobleman of high rank and ability, the trusted friend and able representative of the Queen of England and Hindoostan. Lord Mayo's good qualities are too well known to require repetition. He was indefatigable in carrying out the details of Government, and also in visiting every portion of this vast empire. It was His Excellency's intention to have received you all at

a durbar at Cuttack, and every preparation had been made. You all loyally and promptly responded to the call to attend, and were assembled, ready to welcome our lamented Viceroy's arrival on the shores of Orissa. His death has deprived you of an opportunity of showing your devotion and loyalty to the British Government—qualities which the rajahs and zemindars of Orissa have never failed to exhibit, and I feel confident you will, in returning to your killahs and homes, bear in mind the fact that Lord Mayo met his death in discharge of his duty, and that his last object in life was to visit Orissa, and to meet the officers of Government, the rajahs, zemindars, and people of this great province, thereby testifying to the constant interest and care Government takes in the progress and prosperity of Orissa and its people.

You have already prepared a formal address of condolence with Lady Mayo, and I feel assured that if it be possible to mitigate the sorrows of a widowed heart, they may be in a measure soothed by the knowledge that her noble husband, Lord Mayo, died in the execution of his duty and in possession of the confidence of his Queen and of the people of India—a noble instance among many on record of the devotion with which all who serve the British Government swerve not from the path of loyalty and duty.

The durbar which was fixed for this date is postponed, and deeply as I regret the sad cause of its postponement, I shall hope on some future and more auspicious occasion, to meet you again assembled in Cuttack.

Each rajah and zemindar should return home.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 16th March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Mar. 16th	.....	Favorable ...	Very good.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 16th	.....	Favorable; getting hot.	Satisfactory.	
3	Purneah ...	„ 16th	.....	Seasonable ...	The winter crops reaped; the spring crops promising.	
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 16th	.....	Hot and sultry ...	Hardly any crop on the ground.	Some cases of cholera and samll-pox have occurred.
5	Deoghur ...	„ 18th	.....	Hot and windy ...	Good.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 16th	.....	Dry and hot ..	Nothing on the ground.	
7	Godda ...	„ 16th	.....	Very dry and very hot.	No crops on the ground.	
8	Pakour ...	„ 11th	.....	Dry ...	Satisfactory.	
9	Jamtarra ...	„ 16th	.....	Very dry and hot	Nothing to report.	
10	Patna ...	„ 16th	.....	Fine ...	Prospects of the winter crops are excellent as the weather continues favorable.	
11	Gya ...	„ 16th	.....	Dry ...	Spring crops favorably progressing	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 16th	.....	Fair and dry ...	Spring crops favorable ...	Some injury appears to have been done by the hail-storms to the poppy and some other crops in tuppeh Ramgeer.
13	Sarun ...	„ 16th	.....	Fine and favorable	Crops are being everywhere cut. Wheat has suffered to some extent from blight, but the barley is a magnificent crop, and peas and vetches have not done badly. Poppy unequal.	
14	Shahabad ...	„ 16th	.....	Fair, and temperature much higher.	Weather very seasonable for the indigo sowings. Crops good; wheat and barley being reaped: best part of the opium crop gathered.	
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 16th	.....	Fair ..	Spring crops thriving well.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 15th	.....	Cool morning and hot day.	Spring crops improving.	
17	Bograh ...	„ 16th	.....	Foggy mornings and hot days.	Sugarcane good. Little else on the ground.	
18	Dinagepore.					
19	Maldah ...	„ 16th	.....	Fair ..	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 16th	.....	Warm ...	Good.	
21	Pubna	„ 16th	.....	Days warm; nights cool; mornings occasionally foggy.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 16th	.....	Hot ..	Rain required.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 16th	.....	Fair; getting hot	Spring crops favorable, sugarcane being cut.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 15th	.....	.....	Barley wheat, and mustard being reaped. Cotton doing well.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 16th	.....	Mornings cool and days hot.	From 10 to 12 annas crop.	
26	Hooghly					
27	Howrah ...	„ 16th	.....	Clear ...	Good.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 9th	.....	Favorable ..	Satisfactory.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 16th	.....	Unusually hot ..	Good. Rain required.	
		„ 16th	.....	Fine and dry ..	Only wheat and gram on the ground; former good, latter bad.	A great scarcity of ploughing cattle.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
30	Jessore ...	1872. Mar. 16th	.....	Generally clear and fine; morning cloudy, and very hot during the day. Mean height of barometer 29·8 mean temperature 99·7, and the general direction of wind from south to west.	Good.	On the 14th, at 6 P.M., a meteor like a star fell down with a tail from the zenith to the E S horizon.
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	" 16th	.....	Fair and hot ..	Satisfactory.	
32	Dacca ...	" 16th	.....	Dry ...	Good. Rain will now do much good, and is beginning to be required.	
33	Backergunge ...	" 15th	.....	Hot ...	Rice crops have all been reaped.	
34	Furreedpore ...	" 16th	.....	Fair but hot ...	Good.	
35	Mymensingh ...	" 16th	.....	Fair and hot ..	Good.	
36	Sylhet ...	" 9th	.....	Heavy rain towards the south-east of the district. This and the probable fall of rain on the hills to the north, have kept the weather cool. Signs of rain and a coming storm at head quarter. More rain wanted.	Good.	
37	Cachar ...	" 9th	0·28	Wind; hail on the 8th.	No crops on the ground.	
38	Chittagong ...	" 9th	.....	Generally warm..	Chilli crops want rain.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	" 9th	0·44	Occasional showers with fine weather.	Good.	
40	Tipperah	" 16th	.....	Hot; strong southerly wind.	Pulse, onion, and rice crops good. Little damage seems to have been done by the hail-storm of the 8th March.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 9th	0·63	Foggy, sunny, and one day rainy.	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	" 16th	.....	Very hot ...	All crops reaped, except sugarcane and cotton.	
43	Balasore ...	" 16th	.....	Excessively hot...	No crops on the ground	
44	Pooree ...	" 9th	.....	Cloudy ...	No change since last week.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	" 16th	.....	Very hot and dry	Wheat, barley, and gram being cut and gathered. Prospects fair.	
46	Lohardugga ...	" 16th	.....	Dry and hot ...	Very fair.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	" 16th	.....	Fine ...	The crops are all off the ground now; sugarcane has been good; gram, wheat, and barley, a fair crop.	
48	Singbhoom ...	" 9th	0·24	Seasonable ...	No crops on the ground.	
49	Durrung ...	" 9th	.....	Stormy ..	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong ...	" 9th	.....	Hot days with strong north-easterly winds; nights cool and pleasant.	Good.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	" 9th	0·42	Cool and healthy	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	" 9th	.....	Cold ...	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	" 9th	1·3	Good ...	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 9th	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
55	Naga Hills ...	Mar. 2nd	.....	Growing warm in the hills, and most suitable for the cutting of "jhums." Fine, healthy weather now in the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhums."	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 16th	.....	Mornings cool and days hot.	No crops on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 9th	.....	Foggy and then sunny.	Tilling not progressing well for want of rains.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 9th	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 16th	...	Fair ...	No crops on the ground in the plains. In the hills, wheat and barley are the only crops.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 9th	.....	Fair ...	Good.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 19th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 26th Feb. to 3rd March 1872.	Rain from 4th to 10th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·40	13th Mar. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	0 63	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	0·70	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	0 77	ditto.	
	Kendrapurah	ditto	ditto	0 70	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Balasore	ditto	Nil	2·70	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	ditto	0·23	1 11	ditto.	
	Pooree	ditto	Nil	0·15	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	0·07	25th Feb. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0·06	0·05	1·30	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·07	0 03	1·28	ditto.	
	Burhee	Nil	0·02	1 52	ditto.	
	Puchumba	ditto	Not received	0·92	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Ranchee	0·10	Nil	1 56	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Palamow	Nil	Not received	0·96	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Purulia	ditto	Nil	1·08	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	Not received	1·35	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Chyebassa	0 17	Nil	0·42	10th Mar. 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0 02	Not received	2·89	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Jail	Nil	Nil	2·75	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	ditto	ditto	3·32	ditto.	
	Behar	ditto	Not received	2·06	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh	ditto	Nil	2·16	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Gya	ditto	Not received	2·24	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Sherghotty	ditto	Nil	1·20	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	ditto	3·56	ditto.	
	Chumparun	ditto	ditto	0 51	ditto.	
	Bettiah	ditto	Not received	1·20	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Chuprah	ditto	Nil	2·50	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Sewan	Not received	ditto	1·21	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th Jan., and 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not received	2·30	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	Nil	1·12	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Seetamaree	Not received	ditto	1·25	ditto ...	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Tajpore	Nil	ditto	3·52	ditto.	
	Mudhubani	Not received	ditto	2.92	ditto ...	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hajipore	0·04	Not received	3·13	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah	0·10	Nil	2·67	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Buxar	Nil	ditto	2 86	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	0·05	1·91	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	Not received	Nil	2·26	ditto ...	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Benares	Nil	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	0·48	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	Not received	Not received	1·00	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Banka	Nil	ditto	1·86	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	Nil	2·08	10th Mar. 1872	
	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai	ditto	ditto	3·05	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th Feb.
	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	2·34	ditto.	
	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Pakour	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	0·06	1·96	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Purneah	ditto	Nil	1·84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	1·42	ditto.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	0·06	ditto	2·43	ditto.	
	Nattore	Nil	Not received	2·40	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bograh	ditto	Nil	1·12	10th Mar. 1872	
	Dinagepore	0·05	ditto	1·82	ditto.	
	Maldah	0·02	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
	Berhampore	Nil	0·14	2·99	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0·01	0·03	3·17	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	0·04	Not received	2·76	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jamooakandi	Nil	ditto	1·34	ditto.	
	Pubna	0·07	0·07	2·22	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Serajgunge	0·10	Nil	2 35	ditto.	
	Rungpore	0·31	Not received	0·41	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	1·38	10th Mar. 1872	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	0·01	1 91	ditto.	
	Culna	ditto	Nil	0·54	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	0 96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	1 39	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	ditto	2 55	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	4 20	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	0·06	2·78	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	0 02	Nil	2·72	ditto.	
	Howrah	Nil	0 28	2·56	ditto.	
	Midnapore	ditto	Nil	0 12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	ditto	0·80	2 15	ditto.	
	Contai { Exd. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	1·50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	1·54	ditto.	
	Tumlook	ditto	ditto	2 53	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 26th Feb. to 3rd March, 1872.	Rain from 4th to 10th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Nil	Nil	1·83	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	1·77	ditto.	
	Meherpore	0·01	0·02	1·43	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Jessore	ditto	0·19	2·69	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	1·00	1·00	ditto.	
	Jenidah	ditto	Not received	1·85	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	3·01	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	ditto	0·10	0·42	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	0·21	3·25	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	0·21	2·70	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	0·21	2·39	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	0·08	3·11	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0·02	0·18	2·48	ditto.	
	Baraset	Nil	0·50	2·81	ditto.	
	Satkherah	0·04	Nil	2·59	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	Nil	ditto	3·02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·08	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Barripore	Nil	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	0·35	1·74	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	0·50	1·25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	0·86	2·19	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	Not received	1·65	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Perozepore	ditto	0·45	3·71	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Madaripore	ditto	0·90	4·27	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	Nil	0·68	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Mymensing	ditto	ditto	0·86	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	Not received	Not received	2·15	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Atteah	ditto	ditto	1·24	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	0·45	ditto	0·60	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan., and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Sylhet	0·46	Nil	1·03	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Cachar	0·95	Not received	2·90	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Hylakandy	1·38	ditto	2·84	ditto.	
	Koyah	0·61	ditto	1·81	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·50	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	1·58	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	ditto	1·[illegible]	ditto.	
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	ditto	1·17	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	0·44	2·96	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	1·15	1·46	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	0·10	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Akyab	ditto	Nil	1·20	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·95	3rd Mar 1872.	
	Buxa	ditto	Not received	0·87	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th Feb.
	Goalparah	ditto	ditto	1·00	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Dhoobree	ditto	Nil	0·23	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	Not received	1·48	15th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	0·86	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·20	31st Jan. 1872	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	0·96	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	2·10	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Boda	Not received	Not received	0·87	3rd Mar. 1872	
Assam.	Tezpore	Nil	ditto	6·19	ditto.	
	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	1·17	25th Feb. 1872	
	Mungledye	Not received	ditto	0·53	ditto.	
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	2·25	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Gowhatty	0·12	ditto	5.05	ditto.	
	Seebsaugor	0·42	ditto	2·77	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Jorehaut	0·40	ditto	3·42	ditto.	
	Golaghat	0·50	ditto	2·75	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·14	ditto	4·21	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·19	ditto	7·29	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	0·42	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Shillong	0·03	ditto	1·06	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	0·20	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
	Jaowai	Nil	ditto	0·54	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto			

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th March 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	March											
Calcutta.	10th	10	30·018	30 036	82·0	77·0	76	S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·872	29·890	91 5	73·6	40	S S W	...	...	CS	
	11th	10	29·923	29·941	80·6	76·8	82	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·762	29·780	92·5	72 3	34	W by S	...	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·861	29·879	84·2	78 4	77	S S W	...	...	C	
		16	29 711	29·729	93 5	74·3	37	S S W	...	...	C	
	13th	10	29 811	29 829	84·4	78·0	73	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 657	29·675	95·2	75·2	36	W by S	...	..	.....	b
	14th	10	29·829	29 847	84·2	76·2	67	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·661	29·679	98 0	69 7	20	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29·850	29·868	84·0	76·5	69	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 736	29 754	95·1	73 7	33	S	...	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29·887	29·905	85·5	80·3	79	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·779	29·797	93 0	80·8	57	S by E	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	10th	10	30·039	30 045	88	81	72	S W	9·5*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29·901	29·907	86	79	72	S S W	11·6*	...	KS	b, m, scuds
	11th	10	29·884	29 890	87	80	72	W	14·5*	...	N	b, scuds
		16	29·790	29·796	88	81	73	S S W	14·3*	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29 892	29 898	88	81	72	S W	15·4*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29·736	29 742	87	82	79	S S W	14·2*	...	KS	b, m
	13th	10	29·834	29 840	89	83	76	S W	13·4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·700	29·706	88	83	80	S S W	14 9*	...	KS	m
	14th	10	29·836	29·842	89	83	76	W S W	7 4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·692	29·698	91	82	66	S	9·4*	...	.....	b, m
	15th	10	29·876	29·882	89	83	76	S W	8 0*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·764	29 770	88	82	76	S	10·9*	...	KS	b, m
	16th	10	29 935	29·941	89	82	73	S W	9·6*	...	N	b, m
		16	29 828	29·834	88	82	76	S E	11·1*	...	N	m, o
Chittagong.	10th	10	29·977	30 070	82	74	66	W	3·8*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·839	29·931	85	76	64	W S W	8·7*	...	.....	b, m
	11th	10	29·864	29·976	85	76	64	S W	5·1*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·756	29·849	82	76	74	S S E	9·4*	...	K, KS	b, m
	12th	10	29 827	29·919	84	80	83	S	5·3*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·716	29·809	82	77	78	S	15·8*	...	K, KS	b, m
	13th	10	29·788	29·880	83	78	78	S W	7·3*	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29 666	29·759	82	78	82	S W	18·8*	...	K, KS	b, m
	14th	10	29·775	29·867	86	79	72	S	8·3*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·673	29·765	85	78	71	S W	18 9*	...	K	b, m, q
	15th	10	29·824	29 916	85	77	68	S	5·9*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·705	29 797	87	79	68	S W	11·6*	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	29·862	29·954	83	78	78	S	3 7*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·766	29·859	81	78	86	W S W	4 0*	...	.....	b
Madras.	9th	10	30·046	30·076	86	75	57	S by W	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29 928	29 958	85	76	64	S by E	12*	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30·038	30 068	81	75	57	S by W	8*	...	.....	b
		16	29·914	29 944	83	75	67	S E by E	12*	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30 004	30·034	86	74	54	S by E	7*	...	.....	b
		16	29·866	29·896	84	75	64	S E by E	13*	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·958	29 988	85	73	54	S by W	7*	...	.....	b
		16	29·836	29 866	85	75	60	S E	11*	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·920	29 950	85	73	54	S	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·828	29 858	83	73	60	S E by E	10*	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·919	29 949	84	71	50	S by W	7*	...	.....	b
		16	29·768	29·798	85	74	57	S E by E	10*	...	.....	bc
	15th	10	29·926	29 956	86	76	61	S S E	10*	...	.....	b
		16	29·804	29·834	85	76	64	S E by S	14*	...	.....	fair
Cuttack.	9th	10	29·933	30·015	85	76	64	E	1·6*	...	KS	fair
		16	29 802	29 883	85	77	41	S W	1·8*	...	.....	fair
	10th	10	29 955	30 038	82	76	74	S W	2·2*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·769	29·850	98	73	26	N N E	2 8*	...	.....	fair
	11th	10	29·873	29·955	85	76	64	S W	3·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·844	29 925	100	69	15	W N W	3·1*	...	.....	fair
	12th	10	29 810	29·892	87	76	58	S W	4·9*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·715	29·796	99	75	28	S	3 6*	...	.....	fair
	13th	10	29·863?	29·945	84	77	71	S W	3 4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·603	29·684	100	77	32	S	3·8*	...	.....	fair
	14th	10	29·774	29·856	86	77	64	N	3·4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·587	29·668	104	70	13	S W	2·0*	...	.....	fair
	15th	10	29·771	29 853	86	77	64	S W	2·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·643	29·724	102	76	26	S S W	5·5*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	10th	10	30 032	30·054	80	72	66	N W	1	...	CS	b
		16	29·884	29·906	82	75	70	W	2	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·954	29·976	82	71	55	N N W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29 828	29 850	84	73	51	W	1	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·932	29·954	80	75	78	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 801	29·823	83	75	67	W	2	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·892	29 914	81	76	78	S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·784	29·806	83	75	67	S W	1	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·879	29·901	82	76	74	S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·753	29·775	83	75	67	S S W	1	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29 896	29·918	82	77	78	S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·769	29·791	84	77	71	S W	2	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29·919	29 971	82	75	70	S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·941	29·962	84	77	71	W S W	1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1872.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	8th	29·893	89·0	74·8	140·0	80·4	74·4	70·2	0·72	S by W & S S W	...	122·5	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	·951	90·3	70·5	140·5	79·7	72·5	67·5	·68	S S W	...	106·4	...	●	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.
	10th	·939	91·5	74·5	140·8	81·1	75·6	71·7	·74	S S W & S W	...	133·2	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	11th	·852	92·7	76·0	144·0	82·4	74·8	69·5	·66	S W	...	179·9	...	...	Clear and overcast.
	12th	·788	94·0	76.6	145·8	83·7	76·4	71·3	·67	S S W & S by W	...	185·9	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	13th	·740	95·2	77·3	142·8	84·4	76·8	71·5	·66	S by W & S W	...	135·2	...	...	Clear and scuds from S by W. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	14th	·738	98·0	77·0	145·8	85·0	75·6	69·0	·60	S W & W N W	...	110·2	...	...	Clear and stratoni.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	27·5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	98·0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	92·3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	0·70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	Nil
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	0·15
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March	3·25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years ...	2·19

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st January 1872.

Circle.	Canal.	Water supplied during January 1872.				Approximate area irrigated during January 1872.			Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Rainfall.			Navigation Return.					Chief Irrigation.		Remarks.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for the first time during current year.			Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per column 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Orissa ...	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack ...	...	...	10,721	10,721	...	49·24	58·18	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	Canal closed since 15th December 1871 for repairs.
	Kendrapara	7	1,262	3·96	505·982	Ditto ...	...	...	15,647	15,647	...	49·40	58·23	Private. Local ...	8	42	1,093	5,095 0 0	...	...	Canal closed from 15th December 1871 to 25th January 1872 for repairs Discharge through No. 8 Lock is 354 c. ft. per second. No discharge through Muntree Escape.
														Private. Through	54	696	29,274	1,28,196 0 0	...	...	
	Taldunda, 1st Reach.	8	1,300	6·25	11·230	Ditto ...	...	...	1,376	1,376	...	49·40	58·23	Government	3	25	475	131 0 0	...	...	
	Do., 2nd do.	7	650	5·50	3·800									Local ...	2	15	15	20 0 0	...	...	Canal closed for repairs.
	Machgong...	5	650	4·	2·75	Ditto ...	...	...	310	310	...	49·40	58·23	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	8	875	...	...	Midnapore	840	840	6,107	6,947	...	64·27	49·29	Local ...	1,728	740	61,269	4,64,092 0 0	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy	* No irrigation.
	Panchkoorah*	6	240	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25	Not available.	Govt. ...	3	77	1,351	8,225 0 0	...	...	
	Tidal ...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local ...	118	655	17,039	9,863 0 0	...	...	
						Total ...	840	840	34,161	35,001											
	Jan. 1871.																				
Orissa ...	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack ...	...	...	22,035	22,035	...	47·98	53·38								
	Taldunda	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	200	100	22,000	22,100	...	47·98	53·38								
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1,260	254	68,416	68,670	...	47·98	53·38								
South-Western	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	29,114	29,114	...	48·85	35·63								
	Panchkoorah	...	...	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	878	878	...	43·60	Information not obtainable.								
						Total ...	1,460	354	1,42,413	1,42,797											

The 12th March 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	114,548	1,72,194 14 0	15,784 10 7	746,264 0	3,98,627 5 0	36,540 16 9	52,325 7 4
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	134 8 5	12 6 8	.....	311 6 10	28 10 11	40 17 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	787,220	12,16,482 2 11	111,510 17 4	6,059,112 10	37,52,609 15 3	343,989 4 11	455,500 2 3
Total for 9 weeks ...	901,768	13,88,677 0 11	127,295 7 11	6,805,376 10	41,51,237 4 3	380,530 1 8	507,825 9 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,772	1,59,734 0 0	14,642 5 8	629,863 0	3,50,703 12 0	32,147 16 11	46,790 2 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	124 13 6	11 8 11	.....	274 1 6	25 2 6	36 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	941,817½	14,23,788 1 4	130,513 18 2	6,023,280 30	35,26,368 12 11	323,250 9 6	453,764 7 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1872. on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	7,067	28,594 14 8	2,621 4 1	65,003 30	18,189 4 0	1,667 6 11	4,288 11 0
Or per mile of railway	.....	128 3 8	11 15 1	.....	81 9 1	7 9 6	19 4 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	39,805	1,18,699 8 5	10,880 15 9	589,524 20	1,67,803 11 6	15,382 0 2	26,262 15 11
Total for 9 weeks ...	46,872	1,47,294 7 1	13,501 19 10	654,528 10	1,85,992 15 6	17,049 7 1	30,551 6 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,239½	12,931 4 4	1,185 7 4	55,288 10	16,523 6 10	1,514 12 11	2,700 0 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	57 15 10	5 6 4	.....	74 1 6	6 15 10	12 2 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,440½	1,65,414 15 11	15,163 0 10	445,849 30	1,29,499 2 11	11,870 15 1	27,033 15 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended last five days of February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	22,294	16,237 10 6	1,488 9 1	101,231 8¼	23,704 7 1	2,172 18 2	3,661 7 3
Or per mile of railway	142	103 12 1	9 10 3	647 0	151 7 5	13 17 8	23 7 11
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	258,387	1,66,880 8 6	15,297 7 8	819,732 23½	1,89,997 8 5	18,416 8 10	32,713 16 6
Total for 8 weeks and last 5 days ...	280,681	1,83,118 3 0	16,785 16 9	920,963 31¾	2,13,701 15 6	20,589 7 0	36,375 3 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,051	19,068 0 7	1,747 18 1	115,955 39	24,639 14 1	2,258 13 3	4,006 11 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	192	121 13 5	11 3 4	741 0	157 7 1	14 8 8	25 12 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	270,877½	1,63,571 8 11	14,994 1 1	10,31,522 32	2,11,636 8 7	19,400 0 5	34,394 1 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first two days of March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,220½	7,543 15 9	691 10 7	44,918 34½	8,033 10 10	736 8 5	1,427 19 0
Or per mile of railway	65	48 3 3	4 8 5	287 0	51 5 4	4 14 1	9 2 6
For previous 8 weeks of half-year and last 5 days	280,681	183,118 3 0	16,785 16 9	920,963 31¾	213,701 15 6	20,589 7 0	36,375 3 9
Total for 9 weeks ...	290,901½	190,662 2 9	17,477 7 4	965,882 26¼	221,735 10 4	21,325 15 5	37,803 2 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 2nd March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,154	1,232 10 9	123 5 4	16,556 0	728 0 0	72 16 0	196 1 4
Or per mile of railway	291	44 0 4	4 8 1	591 11	26 0 0	2 12 0	7 0 1
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	137,908½	20,180 5 0	2,018 0 0	283,412 30	8,593 0 9	859 6 1	2,877 6 9
Total for 22 weeks ...	146,062½	21,412 15 9	2,141 6 0	299,968 30	9,321 0 9	932 2 1	3,073 8 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,709½	1,269 10 6	126 19 4	14,005 0	454 2 3	45 8 3	172 7 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	311	45 5 6	4 10 11	500 0	16 3 2	1 12 2	6 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	145,489½	32,291 2 6	3,229 2 4	244,461 18	7,987 0 3	798 14 1	3,027 16 5

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 20th, 1872.

No. 13 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872.

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SCHEDULE.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define, and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Part I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator,

Commencement of Act.

and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the following laws shall be repealed:—

(1.) All rules of evidence not contained in any Statute, Act, or Regulation in force in any part of British India.

(2.) All such rules, laws, and regulations as have acquired the force of law under the twenty-fifth section of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861,' in so far as they relate to any matter herein provided for; and

(3.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto, to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act, or Regulation in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Court."

"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

"Fact."

"Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses;

(2) any mental condition, of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place is a fact.
(*b.*) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.
(*c.*) That a man said certain words is a fact.
(*d.*) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.
(*e.*) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

'Relevant.'

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.

"Facts in issue."

The expression "Facts in issue" means and includes—

any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the fact to be asserted or denied in the answer to such issue, is a fact in issue.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B.
At his trial the following facts may be in issue—
That A caused B's death;
That A intended to cause B's death.
That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B.
That A at the time of doing the act which caused B's death was, by no reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature.

"Document."

"Document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.

Illustrations.

A writing is a document.
Words printed, lithographed, or photographed are documents.
A map or plan is a document.

An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.
A caricature is a document.

"Evidence."

"Evidence" means and includes—

(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry;

such statements are called oral evidence:

(2) all documents produced for the inspection of the Court;

such documents are called documentary evidence.

"Proved."

A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

"Disproved."

A fact is said to be disproved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

"Not proved."

A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

"May presume."

4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

"Shall presume."

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

"Conclusive proof."

When one fact is declared by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.

5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.

At A's trial the following facts are in issue—

A's beating B with the club;

A's causing B's death by such beating;

A's intention to cause B's death.

(*b.*) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction.

6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it, as to form part of the transaction, is a relevant fact.

(*b.*) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and gaols are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant as forming part of the general transaction, though A may not have been present at all of them.

(*c.*) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(*d.*) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

Facts which are occasion, cause, or effect of facts in issue.

7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A murdered B.

Marks on the ground produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed are relevant facts.

(*c.*) The question is, whether A poisoned B.

The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

Motive, preparation, and previous or subsequent conduct.

8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

The condut of any party, or of any agent to any party, to any suit or proceding in reference to such suit or proceeding, or in reference to any fact in issue therein or relevant thereto, and the conduct of any person an offence against whom is the subject of any proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by fact in issue or relevant fact, and whether it was previous or subsequent thereto.

Explanation 1.—The word "conduct" in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements: but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statements under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(*b.*) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose, is relevant.

(*c.*) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.

The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(*d.*) The question is, whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakíls in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(*e.*) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favorable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(*f.*) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—'the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,'—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(*g*.) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000.

The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust A for he owes B 10,000 rupees,'—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(*h*.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(*i*.) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(*j*.) The question is, whether A was ravished.

The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which and the terms in which the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32, (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

(*k*.) The question is, whether A was robbed.

The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint, is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section 32, clause (1), or

as corroborative evidence under section 157.

Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which support or rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person, whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The question is, whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(*b*.) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. B affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(*c*.) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under section 8, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(*d*.) A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C on leaving A's service says to A, I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer. This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(*e*.) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(*f*.) A is tried for a riot, and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, any thing said, done, or written, by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustration.

(*a*.) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, D persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant both to prove the existence of the conspiracy and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—

(1) if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact;

(2) if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(*b*.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C, or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else, and that it was not committed by either B, C, or D, is relevant.

In suits for damages, facts tending to enable Court to determine amount are relevant.

12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded is relevant.

Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.

13. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—

(*a*.) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted, or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(*b*.) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted, or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcilable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind—such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will, or good-will towards any particular person, or showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling—are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is in issue or relevant.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists not generally but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(*b.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that, at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin is relevant.

(*c.*) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y, and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(*d.*) The question is whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(*e.*) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(*f.*) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(*g.*) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B, upon a house of which A is owner, by the order of C, a contractor.

A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(*h.*) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew, or had reason to believe, that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(*i.*) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(*j.*) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved, as showing the intention of the letters.

(*k.*) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(*l.*) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(*m.*) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance on his life was effected.

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(*n.*) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage, is relevant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(*o.*) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(*p.*) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

Facts bearing on question whether act was accidental or intentional.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(*b.*) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favor of A, are relevant.

(*c.*) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D, and E, are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

Existence of course of business when relevant.

16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business, according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.

The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

Admissions defined.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons, and under the circumstances, hereinafter mentioned.

Admission—by party to proceeding or his agant;

18. Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

by suitor in representative charactor;

Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a representative character are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

by party interested in subject-matter;

Statements made by—

(1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

by person from whom interest derived.

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit,

are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.

19. Statements made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions, if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Illustration.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.

B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B.

A denies that rent was due from C to B.

A statement by C that he owed B rent is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.

20. Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.

A says to B—'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

Relevancy of admissions against or in behalf of persons concerned.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them, or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases:—

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead it would be relevant as between third persons under section thirty-two.

(2.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question between A and B is, whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(b) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away. Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business, showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section thirty-two, clause (2).

(c) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta. He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day and bearing the Lahore post mark of that day. The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because if A were dead it would be admissible under section thirty-two, clause (2).

(d.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(e) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last preceding illustration.

When oral admissions as to the contents of documents are relevant.

22. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

Admissions in civil cases when relevant.

23. In civil cases no admission is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any barrister, pleader, attorney, or vakíl from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under section 126.

Confession caused by inducement, threat, or promise irrelevant.

24. A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the confession appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat, or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

Confession made to a Police officer not to be used as evidence.

25. No confession made to a Police officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

Confession made by accused while in custody of Police not be used as evidence.

26. No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a Police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

So much of statement or confession made by accused as relates to a fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a Police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

Confession made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat, or promise relevant.

28. If such a confession as is referred to in section 24 is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, or promise has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant.

Confession otherwise relevant not to become irrelevant because of promise of secrecy, &c.

29. If such a confession is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make such confession, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

Consideration of proved confession affecting person making it and others jointly under trial for same offence.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and an confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other such persons is proved, the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such confession.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—"B and I murdered C." The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against B.

(*b.*) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—"A and I murdered C."

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

Admission not conclusive proof, but may estop.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

Cases in which statement of relevent fact by person who is dead or cannot be found, &c., is relevant.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases:—

When it relates to cause of death;

(1.) When the statement is made by a person, as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

Such statements are relevant, whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

or is made in course of business;

(2.) When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of an acknowledgment written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities, or property of any kind; or of a document used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

or against interest of maker;

(3.) When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

or gives opinion as to public right or custom or matters of general interest;

(4.) When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom, or matter had arisen.

or relates to existence of relationship;

(5.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

or is made in will or deed of deceased person;

(6.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

or relates to transaction mentioned in section 13, clause (*a*);

(7.) When the statement is contained in any deed, will or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section 13, clause (*a*).

or is made by several persons, and expresses feelings relevant to matter in question.

(8.) When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A was murdered by B; or

A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was ravished. The question is whether she was ravished by B: or

The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(*b.*) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

PART I. Ch. 2.—Relevancy of Facts.

Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, s. 33.

Statements made under special circumstances, ss 34—38.

How much of a statement is to be proved, s. 39.

Judgments of Courts of Justice when relevant, s. 40.

(c.) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(d.) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(e.) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

A letter from A's deceased agent to A, saying that he had received the rent on A's account and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

(f.) The question is, whether A and B were legally married.

The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime, is relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day, is relevant.

(h.) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship.

A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(i.) The question is, whether a given road is a public way.

A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

(j.) The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price, made by a deceased banya in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact.

(k.) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B.

A statement by A that B was his son, is a relevant fact.

(l.) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A.

A letter from A's deceased father to a friend, announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(m.) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married.

An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A at a given date, is a relevant fact.

(n.) A sues B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

Evidence in a former judicial proceeding when relevant.

33. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person authorised by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving, in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, the truth of the facts which it states when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable:

Provided

that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest;

that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine;

that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or inquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Entries in books of account when relevant.

34. Entries in books of account, regularly kept in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Illustration.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000, and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

Entry in public record, made in performance of duty enjoined by law when relevant.

35. An entry in any public or other official book, register, or record, stating a fact in issue or relevant fact and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register, or record is kept, is itself a relevant fact.

Maps and plans when relevant.

36. Statements of facts in issue or relevant facts, made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts, or plans, are themselves relevant facts.

Statement as to fact of public nature contained in any Act or Notification of Government, when relevant.

37. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any fact of a public nature, any statement of it, made in a recital contained in any Act of Parliament or in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bengal, or in a notification of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in the Gazette of any local Government, or in any printed paper purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the Government Gazette of any colony or possession of the Queen, is a relevant fact.

Statements in law-books.

38. When the Court has to form an opinion as to a law of any country, any statement of such law contained in a book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of such country and to contain any such law, and any report of a ruling of the Courts of such country contained in a book purporting to be a report of such rulings, is relevant.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED.

What evidence to be given when statement forms part of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers.

39. When any statement of which evidence is given forms part of a longer statement, or of a conversation or part of an isolated document, or is contained in a document which forms part of a book, or of a connected series of letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers as, the Court considers necessary in that particular case to the full understanding of the nature and effect of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made.

JUDGMENTS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN RELEVANT.

Previous judgments relevant to bar a second suit or trial.

40. The existence of any judgment, order or decree which, by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is a relevant fact when the question is whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit, or to hold such trial.

Judgments in probate, &c., jurisdiction.

41. A final judgment, order or decree of a competent Court, in the exercise of probate, matrimonial, admiralty or insolvency jurisdiction, which confers upon or takes away from any person any legal character, or which declares any person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to any specific thing, not as against any specified person but absolutely, is relevant when the existence of any such legal character, or the title of any such person to any such thing is relevant.

Such judgment, order or decree is conclusive proof

that any legal character which it confers accrued at the time when such judgment, order or decree, came into operation;

that any legal character, to which it declares any such person to be entitled, accrued to that person at the time when such judgment declares it to have accrued to that person;

that any legal character which it takes away from any such person ceased at the time from which such judgment declared that it had ceased or should cease;

and that any thing to which it declares any person to be so entitled was the property of that person at the time from which such judgment declares that it had been or should be his property.

Judgments, order or decree between third parties when irrelevant and when not.

42. Judgments, orders or decrees other than those mentioned in section 41, are relevant if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the inquiry; but such judgments, orders or decrees are not conclusive proof of that which they state.

Illustration.

A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land, which A denies.

The existence of a decree in favor of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass on the same land, in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is relevant, but it is not conclusive proof that the right of way exists.

What judgments, &c., not relevant.

43. Judgments, orders or decrees, other than those mentioned in sections 40, 41, and 42, are irrelevant, unless the existence of such judgment, order or decree, is fact in issue, or is relevant under some other provision of this Act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B separately sue C for a libel which reflects upon each of them. C in each case says, that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and the circumstances are such that it is probably true in each case, or in neither.

A obtains a decree against C for damages on the ground that C failed to make out his justification. The fact is irrelevant as between B and C.

(*b.*) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife.

B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B of adultery.

Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was B's wife.

The judgment against B is irrelevant as against C.

(*c.*) A prosecutes B for stealing a cow from him. B is convicted.

A, afterwards, sues C for the cow, which B had sold to him before his conviction. As between A and C, the judgment against B is irrelevant.

(*d.*) A has obtained a decree for the possession of lands against B. C, B's son, murders A in consequence.

The existence of the judgment is relevant, as showing motive for a crime.

Fraud, collusion, and incompetency of Court may be proved.

44. Any party to a suit or other proceeding may show that any judgment, order or decree which is relevant under sections 40, 41, or 42, and which has been proved by the adverse party, was delivered by a Court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by fraud or collusion.

OPINIONS OF THIRD PERSONS WHEN RELEVANT.

Opinion of experts.

45. When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science, or art, are relevant facts.

Such persons are called experts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison.

The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law.

The opinions of experts upon the question whether the symptoms exhibited by A commonly show unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do, or of knowing that what they do is either wrong or contrary to law, are relevant.

(*c.*) The question is, whether a certain document was written by A. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by A.

The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same or by different persons, are relevant.

Facts bearing upon opinions of experts.

46. Facts not otherwise relevant, are relevant if they support or are inconsistent with the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The question is, whether A was poisoned by a certain poison.

The fact that other persons who were poisoned by that poison exhibited certain symptoms which experts affirm or deny to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.

(*b.*) The question is, whether an obstruction to a harbour is caused by a certain sea wall.

The fact that other harbours similarly situated in other respects, but where there were no such sea walls, began to be obstructed at about the same time, is relevant.

Opinion as to handwriting.

47. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the persons by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written or signed that it was or was not written or signed by that person, is a relevant fact.

Explanation.—A person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another person when he has seen that person write, or when he has received documents purporting to be written by that person in answer to documents written by himself or under his authority and addressed to that person, or when, in the ordinary course of business, documents purporting to be written by that person have been habitually submitted to him.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a given letter is in the handwriting of A, merchant in London.

B is a merchant in Calcutta, who has written letters addressed to A, and received letters purporting to be written by him. C is B's clerk, whose duty it was to examine and file B's correspondence. D is B's broker, to whom B habitually submitted

PART I. Ch. 2.—Relevancy of Facts. Opinions of third persons when relevant, ss. 48—51. Character when relevant, ss. 52—55. PART II.—Proof. Ch. 3.—Facts which need not be proved, ss. 56—57.

the letters purporting to be written by A for the purpose of advising with him thereon.

The opinions of B, C, and D on the question whether the letter is in the handwriting of A are relevant, though neither B, C, nor D ever saw A write.

Opinion as to existence of right or custom, when relevant.

48. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

Explanation.—The expression 'general custom or right' includes customs or rights common to any considerable class of persons.

Illustration.

The right of the villagers of a particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.

49. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—

the usages and tenets of any body of men or family,

the constitution and Government of any religious or charitable foundation, or

the meaning of words or terms used in particular districts or by particular classes of people,

the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge thereon, are relevant facts.

Opinion on relationship when relevant.

50. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the relationship of one person to another, the opinion, expressed by conduct, as to the existence of such relationship, of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinion shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under sections 494, 495, 497 or 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The question is, whether A and B were married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(*b*.) The question is whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

Grounds of opinion when relevant.

51. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant, the grounds on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Illustration.

An expert may give an account of experiments performed by him for the purpose of forming his opinion.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT.

In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.

52. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him, is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.

In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.

53. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of a good character, is relevant.

Previous conviction in criminal trials relevant, but not previous bad character, except in reply.

54. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Explanation.—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

Character as affecting damages.

55. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

Explanation.—In sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, the word 'character' includes both reputation and disposition; but evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition were shown.

PART II.

ON PROOF.

CHAPTER III.—FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED.

No evidence required of fact judicially noticed.

56. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

57. The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts:—

(1.) All laws or rules having the force of law now or heretofore in force or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India:

(2.) All public Acts passed or hereafter to be passed by Parliament, and all local and personal Acts directed by Parliament to be judicially noticed:

(3.) Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Navy:

(4.) The course of proceeding of Parliament and of the Councils for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations established under the Indian Councils' Act, or any other law for the time being relating thereto.

Explanation.—The word 'Parliament' in clauses (2) and (4) includes—

1. The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;
2. The Parliament of Great Britain;
3. The Parliament of England;
4. The Parliament of Scotland, and
5. The Parliament of Ireland.

(5.) The accession and the sign manual of the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

(6.) All seals of which English Courts take judicial notice: the seals of all the Courts of British India, and of all Courts out of British India, established by the authority of the Governor General or any Local Government in Council: the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction and of Notaries public, and all seals which any person is authorized to use by any Act of Parliament or other Act of Regulation having force of law in British India:

(7.) The accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of British India, if the fact of their appointment to such office is notified in the *Gazette of India*, or in the official Gazette of any Local Government:

(8.) The existence, title, and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognized by the British Crown:

II.—
—Facts
eed not
d, s. 58.
—Oral
, ss. 59.
5.—Do-
ry Evi-
s. 61—

(9.) The divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, and public festivals, fasts and holidays notified in the official Gazette :

(10.) The territories under the dominion of the British Crown :

(11.) The commencement, continuance, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State or body of persons :

(12.) The names of the members and officers of the Court, and of their deputies and subordinate officers and assistants, and also of all officers acting in execution of its process, and of all advocates, attornies, proctors, vakíls, pleaders and other persons authorized by law to appear or act before it :

(13.) The rule of the road.

In all these cases, and also on all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so, unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

Facts admitted.

58. No fact need be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit at the hearing, or which, before the hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings : Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admissions.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

Proof of facts by oral evidence.

59. All facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.

Oral evidence must be direct.

60. Oral evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct; That is to say—

If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it ;

If it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it ;

If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner ;

If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds :

Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatises if the author is dead or cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable ;

Provided also that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

CHAPTER V.—OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Proof of contents of documents.

61. The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

Primary evidence.

62. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document :

Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest ; but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Secondary evidence.

63. Secondary evidence means and includes—

(1.) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained ;

(2.) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies ;

(3.) Copies made from or compared with the original ;

(4.) Counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them ;

(5. Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(*b.*) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

(*c.*) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence ; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.

(*d.*) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.

Proof of documents by primary evidence.

64. Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

65. Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases :—

(*a.*) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power

of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or

of any person out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court, or

of any person legally bound to produce it,

and when, after the notice mentioned in section sixty-six, such person does not produce it ;

PART II.—Proof. Ch. 5.—Documentary Evidence, ss. 66—73. Public Documents, ss. 74—76.

(b.) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest;

(c.) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time;

(d.) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable;

(e.) When the original is a public document within the meaning of section seventy-four;

(f.) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any other law in force in British India, to be given in evidence;

(g.) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

In cases (a), (c) and (d), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible.

In case (b), the written admission is admissible.

In cases (e) or (f), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible.

In case (g), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

Rules as to notice to produce.

66. Secondary evidence of the contents of the documents referred to in section sixty-five, clause (a), shall not be given unless the party proposing to give such secondary evidence has previously given to the party in whose possession or power the document is, such notice to produce it as is prescribed by law; and if no notice is prescribed by law, then such notice as the Court considers reasonable under the circumstances of the case:

Provided that such notice shall not be required in order to render secondary evidence admissible in any of the following cases, or in any other case in which the Court thinks fit to dispense with it:—

(1.) When the document to be proved is itself a notice;

(2.) When from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it;

(3.) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force;

(4.) When the adverse party or his agent has the original in Court;

(5.) When the adverse party or his agent has admitted the loss of the document;

(6.) When the person in possession of the document is out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court.

Proof of signature and handwriting of person alleged to have signed or written document produced.

67. If a document is alleged to be signed or to have been written wholly or in part by any person, the signature or the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting.

Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.

68. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence.

Proof where no attesting witness found.

69. If no such attesting witness can be found, or if the document purports to have been executed in the United Kingdom, it must be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting, and that the signature of the person executing the document is in the handwriting of that person.

Admission of execution by party to attested document.

70. The admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.

71. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

Proof of document not required by law to be attested.

72. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it was unattested.

Comparison of handwritings.

73. In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing, or seal is that of the person by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may be compared with the one which is to be proved, although that signature, writing, or seal has not been produced or proved for any other purpose.

The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Public documents.

74. The following documents are public documents:—

1. Documents forming the Acts, or records of the Acts—

(i) of the sovereign authority,

(ii) of official bodies and tribunals, and

(iii) of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of a foreign country.

2. Public records kept in British India of private documents.

Private documents.

75. All other documents are private.

Certified copies of public documents.

76. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such document or part thereof as the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by

PART II.—Chap. 5.—Documentary Evidence. Public Documents, ss. 77—Presumptions to Documents, ss. 79—

such officer with his name and his official title, and shall be sealed whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of a seal, and such copies so certified shall be called certified copies.

Explanation.—Any officer who, by the ordinary course of official duty, is authorised to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

Production of such copies.

77. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

Proof of other official documents.

78. The following public documents may be proved as follows:—

(1.) Acts, orders or notifications of the Executive Government of British India in any of its departments, or of any Local Government or any department of any Local Government,

by the records of the departments certified by the heads of those departments respectively,

or by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government:

(2.) The proceedings of the Legislatures,

by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of Government:

(3.) Proclamations, orders or regulations issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department of Her Majesty's Government,

by copies or extracts contained in the *London Gazette*, or purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer:

(4.) The Acts of the executive or the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country,

by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public Act of the Governor General of India in Council:

(5.) The proceedings of a municipal body in British India,

by a copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body:

(6.) Public documents of any other class in a foreign country,

by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of a notary public or of a British Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS.

Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.

79. The Court shall presume every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy, or other document, which is by law declared to be admissible as evidence of any particular fact, and which purports to be duly certified, by any officer in British India or by any officer in any Native State in alliance with Her Majesty who is duly authorised thereto by the Governor General in Council, to be genuine:

Provided that such document is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf. The Court shall also presume that any officer by whom any such document purports to be signed or certified, held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

Presumption on production of record of evidence.

80. Whenever any document is produced before any Court purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence or of any part of the evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any officer authorised by law to take such evidence, or to be a statement or confession by any prisoner or accused person taken in accordance with law and purporting to be signed by any Judge or Magistrate or by any such officer as aforesaid, the Court shall presume—

that the document is genuine; that any statements as to the circumstances under which it was taken purporting to be made by the person signing it are true, and that such evidence, statement or confession was duly taken.

Presumption as to Gazettes.

81. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India*, or the Government Gazette of any Local Government, or of any colony, dependency or possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's Printer, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.

Presumption as to documents admissible in England without proof of seal or signature.

82. When any document is produced to any Court purporting to be a document which, by the law in force for the time being in England or Ireland, would be admissible in proof of any particular in any Court of Justice in England or Ireland without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character claimed by the person by whom it purports to be signed, the Court shall presume that such seal, stamp or signature is genuine, and that the person signing it held at the time when he signed it the judicial or official character which he claims,

and the document shall be admissible for the same purpose for which it would be admissible in England or Ireland.

Proof of maps made for purposes of any cause.

83. The Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of Government were so made, and are accurate; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

Presumption as to collections of laws and reports of decisions.

84. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of any country, and to contain any of the laws of that country,

and of every book purporting to contain reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

PART II.—Proof.
Ch. 5.—Documentary Evidence.
Presumptions as to Documents, ss. 85—90.
Ch. 6—Exclusion or Oral by Documentary Evidence, ss. 91—92.

Presumption as to powers of attorney.

85. The Court shall presume that every document purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before, and authenticated by a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India, was so executed and authenticated.

Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records.

86. The Court may presume that any document purporting to be a certified copy of any judicial record of any country not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions is genuine and accurate, if the document purports to be certified in any manner which is certified by any representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India resident in such country to be the manner commonly in use in that country for the certification of copies of judicial records.

Presumption as to books and maps.

87. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of which are relevant facts and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published by the person, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been written or published.

Presumption as to photographs, machine copies and telegraphic messages.

88. The Court may presume that a message, forwarded from a telegraph office to the person to whom such message purports to be addressed, corresponds with a message delivered for transmission at the office from which the messsage purports to be sent; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was delivered for transmission.

Presumption as to due execution, &c., of documents not produced.

89. The Court shall presume that every document, called for and not produced after notice to produce, was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

Documents thirty years old.

90. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested.

Explanation.—Documents are said to be in proper custody if they are in the place in which, and under the care of the person with whom, they would naturally be; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render such an origin probable.

This explanation applies also to section eighty-one.

Illustrations.

(a.) A has been in possession of landed property for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his titles to it. The custody is proper.

(b.) A produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagor is in possession. The custody is proper.

(c.) A, a connection of B, produces deeds relating to lands in B's possession, which were deposited with him by B for safe custody. The custody is proper.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Evidence of terms of written contract.

91. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Exception 1.—When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills under the Indian Succession Act may be proved by the Probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or disposition of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement in any document whatever of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence as to the same fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(b.) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(c) If a bill of exchange is drawn in a set of three, one only need be proved.

(d.) A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion.

Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(e.) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B.

Oral evidence is offered of the payment.

The evidence is admissible.

Exclusion of evidence of oral agreement.

92. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted as between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or substracting from, its terms:

Proviso (1).—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto; such as fraud, intimidation, illegality, want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law.

Proviso (2).—The existence of any separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a document is silent and which is not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

Proviso (3).—The existence of any separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved.

Proviso (4).—The existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind or modify any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved, except in cases in which such contract, grant or disposition of property is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as to the registration of documents.

Proviso (5).—Any usage or custom by which incidents, not expressly mentioned in any contract, are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved: Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.

Proviso (6).—Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A policy of insurance is effected on goods "in ships from Calcutta to London." The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that that particular ship was orally excepted from the policy, cannot be proved.

(*b.*) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March 1873. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till the 31st March, cannot be proved.

(*c.*) An estate called 'the Rampore tea estate' is sold by a deed which contains a map of the property sold. The fact that land not included in the map had always been regarded as part of the estate and was meant to pass by the deed, cannot be proved.

(*d.*) A enters into a contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(*e.*) A institutes a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract, and also prays that the contract may be reformed as to one of its provisions, as that provision was inserted in it by mistake. A may prove that such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(*f.*) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(*g.*) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words: 'Bought of A a horse for Rs. 500.' B may prove the verbal warranty.

(*h.*) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rs. 200 a month.' A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board.

A hires lodgings of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement drawn up by an Attorney is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the terms verbally.

(*i.*) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(*j.*) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B, who sues A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document.

93. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for 'Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500.'

Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(*b.*) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of fact which would show how they were meant to be filled.

Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts.

94. When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my estate to Rampore containing 100 bigas.' A has an estate at Rampore containing 100 bigas. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size.

Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts.

95. When language used in a document is plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.'

A had no house in Calcutta, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed.

These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.

96. When the facts are such that the language used might have been meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or things, evidence may be given of facts which show which of those persons or things it was intended to apply to.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 "my white horse." A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(*b.*) A agrees to accompany B to Hyderabad. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Hyderabad in the Deccan or Hyderabad in Scind was meant.

Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts to neither of which the whole correctly applies.

97. When the language used applies partly to one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence may be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B 'my land at X' in the occupation of Y. A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y, but it is not at X. Evidence may be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.

Evidence as to meaning of illegible character, &c.

98. Evidence may be given to show the meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local, and provincial expressions, of abbreviations and of words used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A, a sculptor, agrees to sell to B 'all my models.' A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to how which he meant to sell.

PART II.—Proof.
Ch. 6.—Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence, ss. 99—100.
PART III.—Production and effect of Evidence.
Ch. 7.—Burden of Proof, ss. 101—111.

Who may give evidence of agreement varying terms of document.

99. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest, may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the terms of the document.

Illustration.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as between A and B, but it might be shown by C if it affected his interests.

Saving of provisions of Indian Succession Act relating to wills.

100. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as to the construction of wills.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

Burden of proof.

101. Whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist.

When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed.
A must prove that B has committed the crime.
(*b.*) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B by reason of facts which he asserts and which B denies to be true.
A must prove the existence of those facts.

On whom burden of proof lies.

102. The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father.
If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession.
Therefore the burden of proof is on A.
(*b.*) A sues B for money due on a bond.
The execution of the bond is admitted, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies.
If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved.
Therefore the burden of proof is on B.

Burden of proof as to particular fact.

103. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact shall lie on any particular person.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission.
B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

104. The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.
(*b.*) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document.
A must prove that the document has been lost.

Burden of proving that case of accused comes within exceptions.

105. When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act.
The burden of proof is on A.
(*b.*) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control.
The burden of proof is on A.
(*c.*) Section three hundred twenty-five of the Indian Penal Code provides that whoever except in the case provided for, by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments.
A is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section three hundred twenty-five.
The burden of proving the circumstances, bringing the case under section three hundred thirty-five, lies on A.

Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.

106. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Illustrations.

(*a*) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.
(*b.*) A is charged with travelling on a railway without a ticket. The burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

Burden of proving death of person known to have been alive within thirty years.

107. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years.

108. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy, and agency.

109. When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to ownership.

110. When the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner.

Proof of good faith in transactions where one party is in relation of active confidence.

111. Where there is a question as to the good faith of a transaction between parties, one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the party who is in a position of active confidence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The good faith of a sale by a client to an attorney is in question in a suit brought by the client. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the attorney.

(*b.*) The good faith of a sale by a son just come of age to a father is in question in a suit brought by the son. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the father.

Birth during marriage, conclusive proof of legitimacy.

112. The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

Proof of cession of territory.

113. A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any Native State, Prince or Ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of such territory took place at the date mentioned in such notification.

Court may presume existence of certain facts.

114. The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct, and public and private business in their relation to the facts of the particular case.

Illustrations.

The Court may presume—

(*a.*) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession;

(*b.*) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars;

(*c.*) That a bill of exchange accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed, for good consideration;

(*d.*) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existence within a period shorter than that within which such things or states of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence;

(*e.*) That judicial and official acts have been regularly performed;

(*f.*) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases;

(*g.*) That evidence which could be and is not produced would if produced, be unfavorable to the person who withholds it;

(*h.*) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavorable to him;

(*i.*) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

But the Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following, in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before them;—

As to illustration (*a*)—A shop-keeper has in his till marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually, receiving rupees in the course of his business:

As to illustration (*b*)—A, a person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself:

As to illustration (*b*)—A crime is committed by several persons. A, B and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable:

As to illustration (*c*)—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the accepter, was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence:

As to illustration (*d*)—It is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course:

As to illustration (*e*)—A judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances:

As to illustration (*f*)—The question is, whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances:

As to illustration (*g*)—A man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he is sued, but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family:

As to illustration (*h*)—A man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to him in matters unconnected with the matter in relation to which it is asked:

As to illustration (*i*)—A bond is in possession of the obligor, but the circumstances of the case are such that he may have stolen it.

CHAPTER VIII.—ESTOPPEL.

Estoppel.

115. When one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of that thing.

Illustration.

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it.

The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.

Estoppel of tenant.

116. No tenant of immoveable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immoveable property; and no person who came upon any immoveable property by the license of the person in possession thereof, shall be permitted to deny that such person had a title to such possession at the time when such license was given.

Estoppel of acceptor of bill of exchange, bailee or licensee.

117. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had authority to draw such bill or to endorse it, nor shall any bailee or licensee be permitted to deny that his bailor or licensor had, at the time when the bailment or license commenced, authority to make such bailment or grant such license.

Explanation (1).—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation (2).—If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

CHAPTER IX.—OF WITNESSES.

Who may testify.

118. All persons shall be competent to testify, unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind.

Explanation.—A lunatic is not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him, and giving rational answers to them.

PART III.—Production and effect of Evidence.

Ch. 9.—Witnesses, ss. 119—130.

Dumb witnesses.

119. A witness who is unable to speak, may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

Married persons in Civil and Criminal Proceedings.

120. In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness.

Judges and Magistrates.

121. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a superior Court.

(*b.*) A is accused before the Court of Session, of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the superior Court.

(*c*). A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a Police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

Communications during marriage.

122. No person, who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married, nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person who made it or his representative in interest consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

Evidence as to affairs of State.

123. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

Official communications.

124. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

Information as to commission of offences.

125. No Magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

Professional communications.

126. No barrister, attorney, pleader or vakíl, shall at any time, be permitted, unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney or vakíl, by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect from disclosure—

(1) Any such communication made in furtherance of any criminal purpose;

(2) Any fact observed by any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakíl, in the course of his employment as such, showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment.

It is immaterial whether the attention of such barrister, attorney or vakíl, was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

Explanation.—The obligation stated in this section continues after the employment has ceased.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—'I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.'

As the defence of a man known to be guilty is not a criminal purpose, this communication is protected from disclosure.

(*b*). A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—'I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.'

This communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

(*c.*) A being charged with embezzlement retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account-book charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment.

This being a fact observed by B in the course of his employment showing that a fraud has been committed since the commencement of the proceedings, it is not protected from disclosure.

Section 126 to apply to interpreters, &c.

127. The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six shall apply to interpreters, and the clerks or servants of barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakíls.

Privilege not waived by volunteering evidence.

128. If any party to a suit gives evidence therein at his own instance or otherwise, he shall not be deemed to have consented thereby to such disclosure as is mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-six, and if any party to a suit or proceeding calls any such barrister, attorney or vakíl as a witness, he shall be deemed to have consented to such disclosure only if he questions such barrister, attorney or vakíl on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

Confidential communication with legal advisers.

129. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his legal professional adviser, unless he offers himself as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

Production of witness' title-deeds.

130. No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds to any property or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as pledgee or mortgagee, or any document the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

Production of documents which another person, having possession, would be entitled to refuse to produce.

131. No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

Witness not excused from answering on ground that answer will criminate.

132. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Proviso.

Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.

Accomplice.

133. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

Number of witnesses.

134. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Order of production and examination of witnesses.

135. The order in which witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure respectively, and, in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.

Judge to decide as to admissibility of evidence.

136. When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner the alleged fact, if proved, would be relevant, and the Judge shall admit the evidence if he thinks that the fact, if proved, would be relevant, and not otherwise.

If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissable only upon proof of some other fact, such last-mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.

If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may in his discretion either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section thirty-two.

The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement before evidence is given of the statement.

(*b.*) It is proposed to prove by a copy the contents of a document said to be lost.

The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy before the copy is produced.

(*c.*) A is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen.

It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property.

The relevancy of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may in its discretion either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(*d.*) It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B, C and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C and D before permitting proof of A.

Examination-in-chief.

137. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

Cross-examination.

The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

Re-examination.

The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called the witness, shall be called his re-examination.

Order of examinations. Direction of re-examination.

138. Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then (if the adverse party so desires) cross-examined, the (if the party calling him s desires) re-examined.

The examination and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination, and if new matter is by permission of the Court introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

Cross-examination of person called to produce a document.

139. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it, and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

Witnesses to character.

140. Witnesses to character may be cross-examined and re-examined.

Leading questions.

141. Any question suggesting the answer which the person who puts it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question.

When they must not be asked.

142. Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

When they may be asked.

143. Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.

Evidence as to matters in writing.

144. Any witness may be asked, whilst under examination, whether any contract, grant or other disposition of property as to which he is giving evidence was not contained in a document; and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of

PART III.—Production and effect of evidence.
Ch. 10—Examination of Witnesses, ss. 145—153.

any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Explanation.—A witness may give oral evidence of statements made by other persons about the contents of documents if such statements are in themselves relevant facts.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A assaulted B.

C deposes that he heard A say to D—'B wrote a letter accusing me of theft, and I will be revenged on him.' This statement is relevant, as showing A's motive for the assault, and evidence may be given of it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing.

145. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

Questions lawful in cross-examination.

146. When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend

(1) to test his veracity,

(2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or

(3) to shake his credit by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

When witness to be compelled to answer.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section 132 shall apply thereto.

Court to decide when question shall be asked and when witness compelled to answer.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1.) Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2.) Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time or of such a character that the truth of the imputation would not affect or would affect in a slight degree the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3.) Such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witnesses' character and the importance of his evidence.

(4.) The Court may, if it sees fit, draw from the witnesses' refusal to answer the inference, that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

Question not to be asked without reasonable grounds.

149. No such question, as is referred to in section 148, ought to be asked unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*b.*) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant, on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(*c*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(*d.*) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

Procedure of Court in case of question being asked without reasonable grounds.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, is subject in the exercise of his profession.

Indecent and scandalous questions.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

Questions intended to insult or annoy.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Exclusion of evidence to contradict answers to questions testing veracity.

153. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to shake his credit by injuring his character, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and denies it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud.

The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

The evidence is inadmissible.

(*b.*) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty.

The evidence is not admissible.

(c.) A affirms that on a certain day he saw B at Lahore.

A is asked whether he himself was not on that day at Calcutta. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that A was on that day at Calcutta.

The evidence is admissible, not as contradicting A on a fact which affects his credit, but as contradicting the alleged fact that B was seen on the day in question in Lahore.

In each of these cases the witness might, if his denial was false, be charged with giving false evidence.

(d.) A is asked whether his family has not had a blood feud with the family of B, against whom he gives evidence.

He denies it. He may be contradicted on the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

Question by party to his own witness.

154. The Court may in its discretion permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.

Impeaching credit of witness.

155. The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse party, or with the consent of the Court by the party who calls him :—

(1.) By the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit.

(2.) By proof that the witness has been bribed or has had the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence.

(3.) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted.

(4.) When a man is prosecuted for rape or an attempt to ravish, it may be shown that the prosecutrix was of generally immoral character.

Explanation.—A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief, but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B.

C says that he delivered the goods to B.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered the goods to B.

The evidence is admissible.

(b.) A is indicted for the murder of B.

C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that the wound was not given by A or in his presence.

The evidence is admissible.

Questions tending to corroborate evidence of relevant fact, admissible.

156. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or near to the time or place at which such relevant fact occurred, if the Court is of opinion that such circumstances, if proved, would corroborate the testimony of the witness as to the relevant fact which he testifies.

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed.

Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

Former statements of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact.

157. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

What matters may be proved in connection with proved statement relevant under section 32 or 33.

158. Whenever any statement, relevant under section thirty-two or thirty-three, is proved, all matters may be proved, either in order to contradict or to corroborate it, or in order to impeach or confirm the credit of the person by whom it was made, which might have been proved if that person had been called as a witness and had denied upon cross-examination the truth of the matter suggested.

Refreshing memory.

159. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transactions concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory.

The witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it he knew it to be correct.

When witness may use copy of document to refresh memory.

Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document: Provided the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

An expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treaties.

Testimony to facts stated in document mentioned in section 159.

160. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document as is mentioned in section 158, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves, if he is sure that the facts were correctly recorded in the document.

Illustration.

A book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business if he knows that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

Right of adverse party as to writing used to refresh memory.

161. Any writing referred to under the provisions of the two last preceding sections must be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it, such party may, if he pleases, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

Production of documents.

162. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility. The validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

The Court, if it see fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

Translation of documents.

If, for such a purpose, it is necessary to cause any document to be translated, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence; and if the interpreter disobeys such direction, he shall be held to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

PART III.—Production and effect of Evidence.
Ch. 10.—Examination of Witnesses, ss. 163—166.
Ch. 11.—Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence, s. 167.

Giving as evidence of document called for and produced on notice.

163. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its production, he is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

Giving as evidence of document production of which was refused on notice.

164. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards give the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Illustration.

A sues B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial A calls for the document, and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

Judge's power to put questions or order production.

165. The Judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness or of the parties about any fact relevant or irrelevant; and may order the production of any document or thing: and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Act to be relevant, and duly proved.

Provided also that this section shall not authorize any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which such witness would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections one hundred and twenty-one to one hundred and thirty-one both inclusive, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under sections one hundred and forty-eight or one hundred and forty-nine; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases herein before excepted.

Power of jury or assessors to put questions.

166. In cases tried by jury or with assessors, the jury or assessors may put any questions to the witnesses through or by leave of the Judge which the Judge himself might put and which he considers proper.

CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

No new trial for rejection or improper reception of evidence.

167. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision; or that if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 26 Geo. III, c. 57.	For the further regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled, An Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies), as requires the servants of the East India Company to deliver inventories of their estates and effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of deeds and writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section thirty-eight so far as it relates to Courts of Justice in the East Indies.
Stat. 14 & 15 Vic. c. 99.	To amend the Law of Evidence.	Section eleven and so much of section nineteen as relates to British India.
Act XV of 1852	To amend the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.
Act XIX of 1853	To amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	Section nineteen.
Act II of 1855 ...	For the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.
Act XXV of 1861	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section two hundred and thirty-seven.
Act I of 1868 ...	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	Sections seven and eight.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd March 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1872.

An Act to provide a form of Marriage in certain cases.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a form of marriage for persons who do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion, and to legalize certain marriages the validity of which is doubtful; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Conditions upon which marriages under Act may be celebrated.

2. Marriages may be celebrated under this Act between persons neither of whom professes the Christian or the Jewish, or the Hindú or the Muhammadan, or the Pársí or the Buddhist, or the Sikh or the Jaina religion, upon the following conditions:—

(1).—Neither party must, at the time of the marriage, have a husband or wife living:

(2).—The man must have completed his age of eighteen years, and the woman her age of fourteen years, according to the Gregorian calendar:

(3).—Each party must, if he or she has not completed the age of twenty-one years, have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian to the marriage:

(4).—The parties must not be related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to any law to which either of them is subject, render a marriage between them illegal.

1st Proviso.—No such law or custom, other than one relating to consanguinity or affinity, shall prevent them from marrying.

2nd Proviso.—No law or custom as to consanguinity shall prevent them from marrying, unless a relationship can be traced between the parties through some common ancestor, who stands to each of them in a nearer relationship than that of great-great-grand-father or great-great grand-mother, or unless one of the parties is the lineal ancestor, or the brother or sister of some lineal ancestor, of the other.

Appointment of Marriage Registrars.

3. The Local Government may appoint one or more Registrars under this Act, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, for any portion of the territory subject to its administration. The officer so appointed shall be called 'Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872,' and is hereinafter referred to as 'the Registrar.' The portion of territory for which any such officer is appointed shall be deemed his district.

One of the parties to intended marriage to give notice to Registrar.

4. When a marriage is intended to be solemnized under this Act, one of the parties must give notice in writing to the Registrar, before whom it is to be solemnized.

The Registrar to whom such notice is given must be the Registrar of a district within which one at least of the parties to the marriage has resided for fourteen days before such notice is given.

Such notice may be in the form given in the first schedule to this Act.

Notice to be filed and copy entered in the Marriage Notice Book.

5. The Registrar shall file all such notices and keep them with the records of his office, and shall also, forthwith enter a true copy of every such notice in a book to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Government, to be called the "Marriage Notice Book under Act III of 1872," and such book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

Objection to marriage.

6. Fourteen days after notice of an intended marriage has been given under section four, such marriage may be solemnized, unless it has been previously objected to in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Any person may object to any such marriage on the ground that it would contravene some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two.

The nature of the objection made shall be recorded in writing by the Registrar in the register, and shall, if necessary, be read over and explained to the person making the objection, and shall be signed by him or on his behalf.

Procedure on receipt of objection.

7. On receipt of such notice of objection the Registrar shall not proceed to solemnize the marriage until the lapse of fourteen days from the receipt of such objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or, if there be no such Court open at the time, until the lapse of fourteen days from the opening of such Court.

Objector may file suit.

The person objecting to the intended marriage may file a suit in any Civil Court having local jurisdiction (other than a Court of Small Causes) for a declaratory decree, declaring that such marriage would contravene some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two.

Certificate of filing of suit to be lodged with Registrar.

8. The officer before whom such suit is filed shall thereupon give the person presenting it a certificate to the effect that such suit has been filed. If such certificate be lodged with the Registrar within fourteen days from the receipt of notice of objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or, if there be no such Court open at the time, within fourteen days of the opening of such Court, the marriage shall not be solemnized till the decision of such Court has been given and the period, allowed by law for appeals from such decision, has elapsed; or, if there be an appeal from such decision, till the decision of the Appellate Court has been given.

If such certificate be not lodged in the manner and within the period prescribed in the last preceding paragraph, or if the decision of the Court

be that such marriage would not contravene any one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two, such marriage may be solemnized.

If the decision of such Court be that the marriage in question would contravene any one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two, the marriage shall not be solemnized.

Court may fine when objection not reasonable.

9. Any Court, in which any such suit as is referred to in section seven is filed, may, if it shall appear to it that the objection was not reasonable and *bonâ fide*, inflict a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, on the person objecting, and award it, or any part of it, to the parties to the intended marriage.

Declaration by parties and witnesses.

10. Before the marriage is solemnized, the parties and three witnesses shall, in the presence of the Registrar, sign a declaration in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act. If either party has not completed the age of twenty-one years, the declaration shall also be signed by his or her father or guardian, except in the case of a widow, and, in every case, it shall be countersigned by the Registrar.

Marriage how to be solemnized.

11. The marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of the Registrar and of the three witnesses who signed the declaration. It may be solemnized in any form, provided that each party says to the other, in the presence and hearing of the Registrar and witnesses, 'I, [*A*,] take thee, [*B*,] to be my lawful wife (*or* husband).'

Place where marriage may be solemnized.

12. The marriage may be celebrated either at the office of the Registrar or at such other place, within reasonable distance of the office of the Registrar, as the parties desire. Provided that the Local Government may prescribe the conditions under which such marriages may be solemnized at places other than the Registrar's office, and the additional fees to be paid thereupon.

Form of certificate.

13. When the marriage has been solemnized, the Registrar shall enter a certificate thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose and to be called the 'Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872,' in the form given in the third schedule to this Act, and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and the three witnesses.

Fees.

14. The Local Government shall prescribe the fees to be paid to the Registrar for the duties to be discharged by him under this Act.

The Registrar may, if he think fit, demand payment of any such fee before solemnization of the marriage or performance of any other duty in respect of which it is payable.

The said Marriage Certificate Book shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be admissible as evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of a fee to be fixed by the Local Government for each such extract.

Penalty on married person marrying again under Act.

15. Every person who, being at the time married, procures a marriage of himself to be solemnized under this Act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section four hundred and ninety-four or section four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code, as the case may be; and the marriage so solemnized is void.

Punishment of bigamy.

16. Every person married under this Act who, during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any other marriage, shall be subject to the penalties provided in sections four hundred and ninety-four and four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife, whatever may be the religion which he or she professed at the time of such second marriage.

Indian Divorce Act to apply.

17. The Indian Divorce Act shall apply to all marriages contracted under this Act, and any such marriage may be declared null or dissolved in the manner therein provided, and for the causes therein mentioned, or on the ground that it contravenes some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two of this Act.

Law to apply to issue of marriages under Act.

18. The issue of marriages solemnized under this Act shall, if they marry under this Act, be deemed to be subject to the law to which their fathers were subject as to the prohibition of marriages by reason of consanguinity and affinity, and the provisions to section two of this Act shall apply to them.

Saving of marriages solemnized otherwise than under Act.

19. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the validity of any marriage not solemnized under its provisions; nor shall this Act be deemed directly or indirectly to affect the validity of any mode of contracting marriage; but if the validity of any such mode shall hereafter come into question before any Court, such question shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed.

Registry of marriages contracted before passing of Act.

20. All persons who have heretofore contracted marriages in the presence of at least two witnesses, according to any form whatever, may at any time, previous to the first day of January 1873, have such marriages registered under this Act, and such marriages shall thereupon be deemed to be and to have been as valid as if they had been contracted and solemnized under this Act: Provided that persons who have such marriages registered under this section must, on such registry, sign a declaration in the form given in the fourth schedule to this Act.

No marriage shall be registered under this section unless conditions (1), (3) and (4) of section two were complied with; and no such marriage shall be registered under this section if, during its continuance, either party has contracted a subsequent marriage.

Penalty for signing declarations or certificates containing false statements.

21. Every person making, signing or attesting any declaration or certificate prescribed by this Act, containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section one hundred and ninety-nine of the Indian Penal Code.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 4).

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To a Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the District.

I hereby give you notice that a marriage under Act III of 1872, is intended to be had, within three calendar months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say) :—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Age.	Dwelling place.	Length of residence.
A B	*Unmarried. Widower.*	*Landowner.*	*Of full age.*	.....	*23 days.*
C D	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	.....	.....

Witness my hand, this day of 187 .

(*Signed*) *A. B.*

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 10).

Declaration to be made by the Bridegroom.

I, *A B*, hereby declare as follows:—

1. I am at the present time unmarried :

2. I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion.

3. I have completed my age of eighteen years :

4. I am not related to *C D* [*the bride*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal :

[*And when the bridegroom has not completed his age of twenty-one years :*

5. The consent of my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*] has been given to a marriage between myself and *C D*, and has not been revoked.]

6. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

(*Signed*) *A B* (*the bridegroom*).

Declaration to be made by the Bride :—

I, *C D*, hereby declare as follows :—

1. I am at the present time unmarried :

2. I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion.

3. I have completed my age of fourteen years :

4. I am not related to *A B* [*the bridegroom*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal.

[*And when the bride has not completed her age of twenty-one years, unless she is a widow :*

5. The consent of *M N* my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*], has been given to a marriage between myself and *A B*, and has not been revoked.]

6. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D* :

G H, *I J*, *K L*, (*three witnesses*).

[*And when the bridegroom or bride has not completed the age of twenty-one years, except in the case of a widow :*

Signed in my presence and with my consent by the above *A B* and *C D* :

M N, the father [*or* guardian] of the abovenamed *A B* [*or C D, as the case may be.*]

(Countersigned) *E F*,

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the District of

Dated the day of 18 .

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 13).

Registrar's Certificate.

I, *E F*, certify that, on the of 18 appeared before me *A B* and *C D*, each of whom in my presence and in the presence of

three credible witnesses, whose names are signed hereunder, made the declarations required by Act III of 1872, and that a marriage under the said Act was solemnized between them in my presence.

(Signed) *E F,*

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 *for the District of*

(Signed) *A B,*
C D,

G H,
I J, } (*three witnesses*).
K L,

Dated the day of 18 .

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 20).

Declaration to be made by the Husband.

I, *A B,* hereby declare as follows:—

1. I was married to *C D* at (*place*), on or about (*date*) in the presence of (*two witnesses*):

2. I was, at the time of my marriage to my wife, *C D,* unmarried:

3. I did not at such time profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion:

4. I have not contracted any subsequent marriage:

5. I am not related to *C D* [*the wife*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal:

[*And when the bridegroom had not completed his age of twenty-one years:*

6. The consent of my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*], had been given to a marriage between myself and *C D,* and had not been revoked.]

7. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

(*Signed*) *A B* (*the husband*).

Declaration to be made by the Wife:—

I, *C D,* hereby declare as follows:—

1. I was married to *A B* at (*place*), on or about (*date*) in the presence of (*two witnesses*):

2. I was, at the time of my marriage to my husband, *A B,* unmarried:

3. I did not at such time profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion:

4. I have not contracted any subsequent marriage:

5. I am not related to *A B* [*the husband*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal.

[*And when the bride had not, at the time of her marriage, completed her age of twenty-one years, unless she was then a widow:*

6. The consent of *M N* my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*] had at such time been given to a marriage between myself and *A B,* and had not been revoked.]

7. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D:*

G H,
I J, } (*two witnesses*).

(Countersigned) *E F,*

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 *for the District of*

Dated the day of 18 .

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 6 OF 1872.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments and orders of the Civil Courts.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law by which the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders of the Civil Courts throughout British India is regulated; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act shall be called "The Privy Councils Appeals Act, 1872:"

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not apply to suits tried by a High Court in any of the Presidency Towns in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction;

Commencement. and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. The several enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

3. If any person desires to prefer an appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any final judgment, decree, or order made on appeal or revision by any High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction in India under the law for the time being in force relating to appeals,

Admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council.

or from any final judgment, decree, or order made by a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, in any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds ten thousand rupees, or such amount as may be fixed as the limit for such appeals from time to time by the orders of Her Majesty in Council,

or in which such judgment, decree, or order involves directly or indirectly any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property the amount or value of which is not less than ten thousand rupees, or such other amount as aforesaid,

or from any other final judgment, decree, or order made either on appeal or otherwise when the High Court declares that the case is a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council,

and the application for the admission of the appeal is presented within six months from the date of the judgment, decree, or order appealed from,

the Court shall admit such appeal subject to such rules and orders as may be made from time to time by Her Majesty in Council in regard to the disposal of such appeals.

4. When the High Court or other Court as aforesaid has admitted any such appeal as is mentioned in the last preceding section, it shall forthwith cause notice of such appeal having been made to be given to the opposite party in the suit to which the appeal relates.

Notice to opposite party.

5. If application be made to that effect, the Court may either direct the judgment or order against which an appeal has been preferred to be enforced, sufficient security being taken for the performance of such decree or order as Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal; or it may direct, on like security being given, that no injunction for the enforcement of the judgment or order shall be issued pending the result of the appeal, or that if any such injunction has been issued, its execution shall, so far as may be practicable, be suspended.

Court may direct enforcement of judgment appealed against or stay injunction pending result of appeal.

6. In either case, the Court shall require the appellant to give security for the payment of such costs as it may think likely to be incurred by the appeal within such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the judgment or order appealed from, as to it may seem fit.

Appellant to give security for costs.

7. Any person who desires to prefer an appeal to Her Majesty in either of the cases hereinbefore mentioned, may present a petition to the High Court or other Court as aforesaid for the purpose of obtaining security from the opposite party for staying execution of the judgment, decree or order against which he is about to appeal, within six months from the date of such judgment, decree or order.

Appellant may petition for security from opposite party for staying execution.

8. If at any time during the pendency of such appeal the security taken is from any cause shewn to be inadequate, the Court which has admitted such appeal may, on the application of the opposite party, require further security; and, may, in default of such further security being given, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, enforce the judgment, decree or order against which an appeal has been made as if no such security had been given; if the original security was given by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, compel him to deliver the property to which the appeal relates, and such property shall be dealt with according to the rules in force applicable to such case.

Court may require further security when that first given is insufficient.

9. In every appeal under this Act, the Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty in Council under the seal of the Court two correct copies of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders taken, held or made in the suit or case appealed so far as the same are relevant to the matters of appeal, together with a copy of the reasons recorded by such Court for or against the judgment, decree or order against which the appeal has been preferred. The expense of preparing the said copies and of translating so much of the original documents as are not in that language, shall be defrayed by the party prosecuting the appeal; and the amount required to cover such expense shall be deposited by the appellant within the period allowed for furnishing security for the costs of the appeal;

Court to transmit to Queen in Council certified copies of all proceedings.

Deposit of costs by appellant.

Until such deposit is made, the appeal shall not be admitted.

No appeal until deposit made.

10. The orders or decrees of Her Majesty in Council when duly certified shall be enforced and executed subject to the directions of the High Court or other Court as aforesaid, by the Judge by whom the suit was originally tried in the manner and according to the rules and laws applicable to the execution of original orders or decrees made by such Judge.

Execution of decrees of Queen in Council.

11. Any person who desires to enforce or obtain the execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as aforesaid, shall present a petition to the Court which made the first decree or order appealed from, and the said petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed.

Petition for execution to Court which made decree appealed against.

12. An appeal shall lie from any decree or order made by such last mentioned Court relating to the enforcement or execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as hereinbefore mentioned, in

Appeal from order of such Court relating to enforcement of decree in appeal.

the same manner and subject to the same rules as an appeal from a decree or order made upon a petition for the enforcement or execution of the decree or order first appealed from.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. and year of enactment.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation XVI of 1797.	A Regulation respecting Appeals from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to his Most Excellent Majesty and his Most Honourable Privy Council.	The whole.
V of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to try Appeals from the Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company; and for extending the Jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut over the said Provinces, and all the Civil Courts established therein.	The whole.
Madras Regulation VIII of 1818.	A Regulation prescribing the Rules under which Appeals may be preferred to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council, from the Decisions of the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Fort Saint George.	The whole.
Bombay Regulation IV of 1827.	A Regulation prescribing the Forms of Proceeding of the Courts of Law in Civil Suits and Appeals, and Rules for the Trial of the same.	Section 100.
Act II of 1844.	An Act respecting the Expenses of preparing Copies of Proceedings in Appeals.	The whole.
Act XXV of 1852.	An Act for the execution of decrees made in appeal by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of the Zillah and City Judges in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much as is not repealed.
Act II of 1863	An Act to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain Judgments and Orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to the admission and transmission of appeals from the judgments and orders of the Civil Courts in India to Her Majesty in Council is distributed over the following enactments, namely—

Bengal Regulation XVI of 1797 and Regulation V of 1803 ... } In force in the Regulation territories.
Madras Regulation VIII of 1818 } In force in the Regulation territories.
Bombay Regulation IV of 1827, Section 100 ... ... } In force in the Regulation territories.
Act II of 1844 ... ... } In force in the Regulation territories.
Act XXV of 1852 ... } In force in the Regulation territories.
And Act II of 1863 ... In force in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

The chief object of the Bill is to reduce into one Act the provisions of these several enactments, with such alterations of a purely verbal character or of arrangement as are incidental to the work of consolidation.

In consequence of the recent alteration of the law relating to appeals in Oudh—an alteration which is likely to be extended soon to British Burma—it has become necessary also to provide for the admission of appeals from the decrees and orders of Courts of final jurisdiction under the law for the time being in force relating to appeals, as the existing rules of procedure in respect of the admission of appeals to the Privy Council apply only to appeals from the decrees or orders of the Courts of highest civil jurisdiction.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 8th March 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 19th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 7 OF 1872.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the redemption and foreclosure of mortgages in the territories in which the Bengal Regulations are directly or indirectly in force; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Mortgage Procedure Act, 1872;"

Extent. Commencement. It extends to the territories subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, respectively, and to Oudh and the Central Provinces; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed. 2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Mortgagor of landed property desiring to redeem it, may deposit amount of debt within year after due date. 3. Any person who has, by conditional sale or otherwise, mortgaged any landed property, and is desirous of redeeming the same, may deposit the amount due on account of principal and interest (if any) in respect of such mortgage in the chief Civil Court of the district in which the mortgaged land is situated, at any time within one year from the latest date fixed for the re-payment of the loan.

The Court shall receive such deposit and cause a written notice of the same to be delivered to the mortgagee.

Notice of deposit to mortgagee.

The deposit so made shall be deemed to preserve to the mortgagor the right of redeeming his property, and if the land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the mortgagor shall be entitled to recover possession subject to such adjustment of accounts as may be required under the terms of the mortgage.

Effect of deposit.

4. When any person in whose favour a deed of mortgage and conditional sale of landed property has been executed is desirous of foreclosing the mortgage and rendering the sale absolute, he may, on or after the expiration of the period stipulated for the repayment of the consideration for which the mortgage was executed, institute a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

Mortgagee desiring foreclosure may bring suit.

5. If the Court makes a decree of foreclosure in such suit, the foreclosure shall be conditional on the non-payment by the mortgagor of such amount as the Court finds to be due by him to the mortgagee, within one year from the date on which the mortgagor received notice of the institution of the suit.

Condition to attach to decree for foreclosure.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The procedure relating to the preservation of the right of redemption of mortgaged property and to foreclosure in force in the Bengal Presidency is prescribed by the Bengal Regulations I of 1798, XXXIV of 1803 and XVII of 1806.

The object of the proposed legislation is (*1st*) to consolidate the law by which this procedure is regulated; and, (*2nd*), to amend the procedure by assimilating it in a certain measure to the English law on this subject.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 18*th March* 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th March 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act) was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and beg to recommend the following alterations:—

Petition from certain Muhammadans of Calcutta and its suburbs, dated 9th November 1870.
Memorial from certain ship-owners of Bombay.
Opinion of the Advocate General, Bengal, dated 12th November 1870.
Endorsement, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 34, dated 14th July 1871, forwarding telegrams from Home Department, Nos. 5095 and 5124, dated 23rd and 22nd November 1870.
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Home Department, No. 5615, dated 20th December 1870.
From Advocate General, Calcutta, dated 9th January 1871.
Circular from Home Department, Nos. 733 to 736, dated 7th January 1871.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 113, dated 19th April 1871, and enclosures.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1541, dated 13th June 1871, and enclosure.
From Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 612, dated 28th February 1871, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 540-6, dated 27th February 1871.
Note by Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, dated 5th December 1871.
From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 177, dated 18th December 1871, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2, dated 5th January 1872.
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 163, dated 13th January 1872, and enclosures
Demi official letter from Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, dated 10th January 1872, forwarding Resolution of the Government of Bombay (General Department), No. 52, dated 15th January 1872, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 234, dated 18th January 1872, and enclosure.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 424, dated 26th January 1872, and enclosures.
Telegram from Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 425, dated 26th January 1872.
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 771, dated 15th February 1872, forwarding letter from Chamber of Commerce, dated 7th February 1872.

2. We consider that the scope of chapter II of the Bill might, with advantage, be enlarged, so as to include—

1st, all sea-going vessels, without distinction, except ships-of-war or transports;

2nd, all sea-going vessels which may depart from any port or place in British India or in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty to any port or place whatever, whether in the Red Sea or elsewhere, and whether owned by or commanded by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty or by others.

3. We propose to alter the definition of "Native Passenger Ship" so as to mean vessels carrying more than sixty Native passengers, and to provide that servants in attendance

on their masters are not to be counted as Native passengers. By this alteration, we consider we shall meet any objection which the Peninsular and Oriental, the British India and other large and well regulated Steam Navigation Companies might otherwise reasonably offer to being brought under the provisions of the Act.

4. We propose that the quantity of stored water shall not, even when the vessel is provided with a serviceable condenser, be less than at the rate of four gallons per head per week.

5. With a view to the case of ships owned by persons other than British subjects, we have provided that, when a Convention between the Indian and Turkish Governments has been entered into, to the effect that all Masters of Native Passenger Ships leaving a Turkish for an Indian port, shall execute a bond binding them to touch at Aden and get a clean bill of health from that place, the Master of any such vessel arriving without such clean bill of health, shall be liable forthwith to pay the full penalty of the bond.

6. We recommend that the Bill as thus amended be passed.

F. S. CHAPMAN.

J. F. STEPHEN.

R. STEWART.

J. R. BULLEN SMITH.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 5th March 1872.

A Bill to amend Act XII of 1870 *(the Native Passenger Ships Act).*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of sec. 2, Act XII of 1870.

1. Instead of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:

Extent of Act.

"2. This Act extends to British India and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Act not to apply to Ships-of-War, &c.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State."

Amendment of sec. 4.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

"Native Passenger Ship."

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than sixty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section.',

Addition to section 12.

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumtsances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space to be appropriated to passengers in the between decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

Addition to section 21.

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorised in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage, for every passenger on board."

Addition after section 26.

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Penalty on Master of Turkish Ship bound from Turkish to Indian port entering latter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention.

26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Governor General of India in Council and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for

any port or place in British India, whether it be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred, and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

6. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 1st February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1872.

An Act to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Establishment of reserve fund.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta Municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the Trustees under this Act, and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 13th February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1872.

An Act to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend so much of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, as provides for the registering and licensing of jute warehouses; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the organization and maintenance of a Fire-brigade; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of the town of Calcutta, and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and also to the Municipality of Howrah. And it shall commence and take effect, except in the Municipality of Howrah, immediately upon the passing thereof. In the said Municipality it shall commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Interpretation.

2. The words mentioned in this section shall for the purposes of this Act have the meanings herein assigned to them, except when from the context a contrary intention appears.

"Jute." "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively "Jute" and "Cotton" which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment.

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Insurance Company."

"Insurance Company" means any Association or person who may carry on the business of fire insurance, whether such Association be incorporated or not, and the agent or agents of such Association or person.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Jute Warehouse."

"Jute Warehouse" means any warehouse, store, depôt, yard, godown or other place used for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

Repeal of Sections.

3. From and after the 31st July next after the passing of this Act, sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any registration made, or, any act or offence done or committed, or any penalty or liability incurred under the said sections.

PART II.

JUTE WAREHOUSES.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No jute warehouse, existing at the date of the commencement of this Act within the limits of its operation, shall be used after the 31st July next following such date for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license under this Act for such use.

Existing warehouses to be inspected and reported on.

5. As soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Justices at a special meeting shall appoint from their own number a special committee, consisting of seven members, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Justices, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect, and report on every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta. And the special Committee shall report before the 15th day of the said month of July to the Justices whether a license can be granted to all or any such warehouses without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof respectively. No jute warehouse shall be reported upon by the special committee until it shall have been visited by a quorum of not less than three members of the special committee. The Justices at a special meeting may award such fee as they may think fit to each member of the special committee, not being a salaried member of the corporation of Justices.

Licenses for existing warehouses.

6. On receiving the report of the committee it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license for any jute warehouse mentioned in the said report. Provided that if in the opinion of the Justices the said jute warehouse may be rendered fit for use without risk to life or property in the neighbourhood thereof the Justices shall certify to the owner and occupier thereof the conditions and restrictions under which the said jute warehouse may in their opinion be so rendered fit for use, and upon the said owner or occupier complying with the terms of such conditions and restrictions to the satisfaction of the Justices at a special meeting they shall grant to him a license in respect thereof. Every license granted under this section shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee to be imposed and paid in manner as in the next succeeding section is directed, and to such other of the conditions mentioned therein as the Justices may think fit.

Licenses for new warehouses.

7. Any person proposing to establish a new jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, and

it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, *viz.* :—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored or screwed, or pressed or combed or dried, save within a building, the walls of which shall be of burnt bricks or of stone or of iron, and all the roof of which, including the beams on which such roof rests, shall be of iron, or of masonry or of tiles;

(2.) That such jute warehouse and the buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates which can be securely closed;

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection;

(5.) That the engines and furnaces used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices;

(6.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, *viz.* :—

Rupees	...	1,000
"	...	750
"	...	500
"	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time being assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its occupier or owner.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.

Appointment of inspecting officers.

8. The Justices shall appoint suitable officers for the inspection of jute warehouses within the town of Calcutta; and it shall be lawful for any officer so appointed, and for any superintendent or inspector of police within the said town, to enter at any time into any jute warehouse, where jute or cotton may be kept, and to inspect the same.

Breach of conditions.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel, or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit, the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license has been granted shall appear to them to have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have the same powers as Justices.

10. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used or proposed to be established or used out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Part, and by every section thereof upon the Justices, or the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners, or the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting respectively within whose jurisdiction such jute warehouse is situated. The annual fee in respect of any license for a jute warehouse granted by the said Municipal Commissioners may be at the rate of Rs. 150, or at any one of the rates mentioned in section 7, clause 6.

Penalties.

Penalty for not taking out license.

11. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July without a license under this Act use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such jute warehouse as aforesaid.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

12. Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such jute warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

13. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July use a jute warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Justices or Municipal Commissioners shall have refused or cancelled a license in respect thereof, or during the time for which such license shall have been suspended, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such jute warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty for introducing fire, &c.

14. Whoever in contravention of the license shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches or shall smoke therein, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

PART III.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

Organization of fire-brigade.

15. Within six months from the date of the passing of this Act the Justices shall organize and thereafter maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

All existing public fire-engines, with the establishments and buildings thereto belonging, except

those belonging to the Military Department or to the Port Commissioners incorporated under Act V of 1870, shall be transferred to the fire-brigade to be established under this Act. The Justices shall have power to appoint and remove any members or officers of the fire-brigade; and they shall furnish the fire-brigade with all such steam or other fire-engines, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements, as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force, or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties.

Power to frame Bye-laws.

16. The Justices at a special meeting may frame bye-laws in respect of the following subjects:—

(1.) Giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

(2.) Awarding gratuities by way of a gross sum or annual payment to be from time to time awarded to any member of the fire-brigade or other person specially deserving of reward.

(3.) For the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the force; not being members of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Force.

(4.) For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

(5.) Imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these bye-laws.

(6.) And generally for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

17. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove any persons whose presence shall interfere with the due operation of the brigade; and generally, he may take any measures which may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property; and he shall have power by himself or by his men to break into or through or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible; and he may also cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred. He may also call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank. The chief officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have for the time being the like powers as the chief officer himself possesses under this section.

Police officers to render assistance.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

Inquiry into origin of fire.

18. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the suburbs the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire and shall make a report thereon to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said Magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts.

LICENSES AND PENALTIES.

License for using fire-works.

19. No person shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which license a fee of ten rupees shall be payable.

License for sale or manufacture thereof.

20. No person shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee of ten Rupees shall be payable in advance.

Penalty for using without license.

21. Whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for selling, &c.

22. Whoever shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to withdraw license.

23. The Commissioner may at his discretion, and after thirty days' notice, withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under this Act.

Liability of Householders.

24. In the event of any rockets being let off, or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, the occupier, or owner, or person under whose immediate control the said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

PART IV.

EXPENSES AND FUNDS.

Application of fund.

25. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall apply the moneys derived from the fees and penalties levied under this Act within their respective jurisdictions in payment of all expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the inspection and superintendence of jute warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof. In the case of Calcutta and the suburbs, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of an account in the books of the Justices to be called the fire-brigade account.

Contribution by Insurance Companies.

26. Every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall pay annually to the Justices, by way of contribution towards the expenses of the said fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every ten thousand rupees on the gross amount insured by it in respect of such property. All sums paid to the Justices under this section shall be credited to the fire-brigade fund. The said payments shall be made quarterly in advance, on such dates as the Justices may appoint: and arrears on account of these payments shall be realizable as if they were arrears of rates due to the Justices, and all the provisions of Act VI of 1863 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council) and of any Act amending the same shall be applicable so far as the circumstances will permit to the recovery of moneys due under this section.

Insurance Companies to make returns.

27. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be contributed by every such Insurance Company as aforesaid, every Insurance Company insuring property from fire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall, on the 30th day of June 1872, and on every succeeding 30th day of June, or on such other days as the Justices may appoint, make a return to the said Justices, in such form as they may require, of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property within the said town and suburbs. At the foot of every such return shall be appended a certificate by the Secretary or chief officer or manager of such Insurance Company in Calcutta, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the return contains a true and faithful account of the sums insured by the Company to which he belongs in respect of such property. Such Secretary or chief officer or manager shall allow either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary to the Justices to inspect at any time during the hours of business any books and papers that will enable him to ascertain the correctness of the return; and every Secretary or chief officer or manager as aforesaid failing to comply with the requisition of this section in respect of such inspection shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence. The Justices on receiving the report of such inspection may alter the return accordingly.

The return made in the June of one year, or such return as altered on inspection by the Justices, shall be the basis of the contributions for the year beginning on the first day of January next succeeding.

Penalty for not making a return.

28. If any Insurance Company makes default in making such returns to the Justices as are required by this Act, the said Company or Secretary or chief officer or manager thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it is so in default.

Proportions of contribution towards payment of expenses of fire-brigade.

29. The cost of all establishments and plant hired or purchased, and of all other charges under Part III of this Act, shall be paid from the fire-brigade fund. The full amount of such charges over and above the moneys which may accrue to the fire-brigade fund under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, shall be contributed by the Justices, and by the Commissioners of the suburbs, in the following proportions, namely,—by the Justices, seven-tenths; by the said Commissioners, three-tenths. At the end of each quarter of a year, the Justices shall certify to the said Commissioners the total cost of the fire-brigade for such year, the money which may have accrued under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, and the precise sum which must be paid by each body charged with the cost of the Calcutta fire-brigade under this Act. On the receipt of such certificate, the said Commissioners shall pay the sum certified against them by the Justices: provided that in no case shall the three-tenths payable by the said Commissioners in any year after the first year of the establishment of the fire-brigade exceed the sum of ten thousand rupees.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to Act.

30. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the recommendation of the Justices passed by resolution, to declare that any other fibre or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of Part II of this Act. When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addi ion to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of Part II wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Submission of reports.

31. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st July next, showing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the jute warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted. Such reports shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. And

thereafter the Justices and Municipal Commissioners shall make a like report once a year at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

Power to arrest.

32. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section 14 or section 24 of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer to be by the Justices or the Municipal Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions thereunto appointed, and by such officer or any person by him thereunto authorized, or by any officer of police, forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence shall have been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

33. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Summary jurisdiction.

34. Whenever any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence under this Act before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may forthwith hear and summarily determine the charge of such offence. Any thing made punishable by this Act shall be deemed to be an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and without the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall be dealt with, save as herein otherwise provided, under the provisions of chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Construction of Act.

35. This Act so far as it relates to the town of Calcutta shall be read with, and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863, and the subsequent Acts amending the same; and so far as it relates to the suburbs of Calcutta, or to the Municipality of Howrah, it shall be read with and taken as part of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the subsequent Acts amending the same.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts :—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;
the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district." "Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer." "Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality." "Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House." "House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place." "Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land." "Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar." "Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road." "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner." "Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made. the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners, may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners; and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Payment on account of Police.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Estimates to be published.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATH.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any out-house, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners.

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person, to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Name of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ... ... Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar. Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	50

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight. Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	25
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ... ... Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ... ... Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ... Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	25

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III. Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk .. Every Poddar or Money-changer ... Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	12

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III... ... ... Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	4

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and, in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on then relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

IN respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Assi. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report therein in one month:—

A Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS there are at present endowments granted in money or in land for certain educational and charitable purposes, in respect of which either no person has been originally nominated a trustee, or there is now no trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their due appropriation and management; It is enacted as follows:—

Vesting of endowment.

1. All moneys or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as hereinafter provided.

Appointment of trustees.

2. For every district in respect of which any such endowments have been made whereof at the time of the passing of this Act or thereafter there shall not be any trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment, the said Lieutenant-Governor shall nominate trustees in whom such endowments shall vest; provided that the chief executive officer of such district shall be nominated as one of the trustees in respect of such endowments. Such trustees shall have in all respects the same powers and responsibilities in relation thereto as if they had been appointed by the donor thereof under the instrument of endowment, and where there is no instrument of endowment, they shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Appropriation of endowments.

3. It shall be the duty of such trustees to take order that all endowments so vested in them as aforesaid shall be duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the respective donors thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained, and to invest the same in Government securities, and to apply the yearly proceeds or income thereof to the purposes aforesaid, subject in all respects to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor; provided that the trustees may, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, devote any portion of the capital sum or value of the said funds to any especial object for the furtherance of the above-mentioned purposes.

Suits in court.

4. Any person interested in the purposes, to which any endowment, not being for a purely religious purpose, may have been intended may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, issue before the civil court the trustee, manager, or superintendent by whom such endowment may be administered, or any trustee appointed under this Act, for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may decree damages and costs against such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may also direct the removal of such trustee, manager, or superintendent. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under this section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Provided that any trustee, nominated under this Act, shall not be liable for damages on account of any act done or omitted by him *bonâ fide* for the furtherance of the objects of the trust; and provided also that any costs which may be awarded against any trustee as aforesaid in a suit instituted under this section may, if the said trustee be found to have acted *bonâ fide*, be defrayed from the endowment vested in such trustee under this Act.

New trustees.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time nominate and appoint a new trustee or trustees for any endowment which by virtue of this Act has been vested as aforesaid, and also may at any time remove any trustee so appointed as aforesaid.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN some districts of Bengal there are certain educational and charitable endowments for which there are no properly constituted trustees. The present Bill is introduced to enable the Government to appoint standing trustees, who shall be responsible for the care of such endowments.

C. BERNARD.

The 2nd March 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 661R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th March 1872.—Munshi Iswari Prasad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

The 22nd March 1872.—Mr. Aratoon Catchick Mackertich, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Dacca Division, is posted to Sylhet.

The 23rd March 1872.—Assistant-Surgeon William Gormley May to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, during

the absence, on leave, of Assistant-Surgeon Thomas William Sheppard, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Bancoorah, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. Edward Maxwell Reily to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Mymensing, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Mymensing.

Captain Edward Walker Samuells, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, First Grade, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833 in the District of Hazareebaugh, and in Pergunnah Toree, in Lohardugga.

The 26th March 1872.—Mr. Charles Edward Crawford Merington, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Chooadangah, in Nuddea.

Mr. John White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Barrh, in Patna. This cancels the orders of the 19th instant appointing Babu Gopal Chandra Das to the charge of that Sub-division.

Babu Dhanes Chandra Ray, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is posted temporarily to Shahabad.

Mr. William Kemble to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, in Purneah, but to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. John Burney Worgan, or until further orders.

Babu Dwárkanath Rai, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Rajshahye Division, is posted to Bograh.

Babu Jagat Chundra Ganguli to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Midnapore.

Mr. Charles Crawford Wood to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Chittagong.

Mr. Robert Pogson to officiate as Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Chittagong, during the absence of Mr. Charles Crawford Wood, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 11th March 1872.—Babu Kaliprasanna Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bagirhaut, for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 18th March 1872.—Babu Syama Charan Chatturji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jehanabad, for two months, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 20th March 1872.—Mr. John Whitmore, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengali by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next.

The 23rd March 1872.—Babu Purnananda Baruah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Goalparah, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 5th September 1871.

The 26th March 1872.—Moulvi Azharul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, for three months, under Section 18, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd March 1872.—Babu Gunganand Mukhurji, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th ultimo is cancelled.

The 26th March 1872.—In continuation of the Notification dated the 5th instant, it is hereby notified that the following gentleman has exhibited sufficient familiarity with the subjects in which it was requisite for him to pass to render him eligible for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service, the Police, and the Commission of the Non-Regulation Provinces :—

Babu Trailokya Nath Sen, B.A.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st March 1872.—Khetranath Mitra, Head Clerk of the Registrar's Office, Cuttack, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust while in Government Service, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with fine, has been dismissed from the Government Service, and is hereby declared to be disqualified to serve Government in any capacity whatever.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1358.—Fort William, the 19th March 1872.—*Public.—Notification.*—The services of Mr. W. M. Souttar, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Fort William, the 20th March 1872.—The following letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Comptroller-General, No. 2118, dated Fort William, the 22nd March 1872, is published for general information :—

In reply to your letter No. 6769, dated the 2nd instant, I am desired to state that although under Section 13 of Act XXIII. of 1870, the fourth and eighth of a rupee are legal tenders for fractions of a rupee, even if the coins have lost more than two per cent in weight by reasonable wear, yet such coins are to be dealt with strictly according to the provisions of Section 16 of the Act when presented to an Officer authorized to act under that section.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

No. 2135.—The 22nd March 1872.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification No. 2004, dated 4th July 1871 (of which a copy is hereto appended), shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees' Act VII. of 1870 came into force :—

In exercise of the power vested in him by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under the said Act, Schedule I, Article 11, in respect of probate of wills, or letters of administration in so far as such wills or letters of administration, relate to

property, which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 290.—*Fort William, the* 19*th March* 1872.—The following extract from the contract between Her Majesty's Post-Master-General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, dated 6th August 1870, is published for general information.—

Extract Para. 37.—"In all cases where an Officer in the Civil, Naval or Military Service of Her Majesty who may not be entitled to a passage at the public expense, shall require a passage on board any of the vessels employed in the performance of this contract, the Company shall be bound, when they have room, to provide a passage for such Officer in preference to private passengers, and shall charge no higher rate for such passage than is chargeable for an ordinary passenger."

2. Officers desiring to be provided with such passages should apply to the General Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 294 *of* 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. G. May, in medical charge of the 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 19*th March* 1872.—The following amended Notification is published for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the following orders connected with the departmental examinations of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Subordinate Executive Service, the Non-Regulation Commission, Police, &c.

1. Natives of Hindustan serving in Behar and Hazareebaugh shall not be required to pass in Bengali, but it will be optional with them to do so, and those who do pass will be eligible for service and promotion in Bengal as well as in Behar.

2. Officers other than natives of Hindustan will not be required to pass in Hindustani, but may do so, and will then be eligible for service and promotion in Behar and Hazareebaugh, as well as in Bengal.

3. These exemptions are not applicable to officers in the Police, who must pass in both Bengali and Hindustani as now, unless specially exempted.

4. Covenanted Civil Servants must always pass in Bengali, and those who have not passed in Hindustani will have no claim to increased powers or to the full pay of Rs. 500, and cannot have powers or promotion in a Hindustani district, although the higher powers may be conferred on them in a Bengali district if the public service requires it.

5. These relaxations of the existing rules are experimentally introduced, and it may be found necessary to revert to the present requirements that all officers should qualify in both the vernacular languages.

6. It should be understood that officers of all departments who have hitherto been required to pass the examinations are still required to pass them as modified by these rules.

7. The next examination will be held about the end of May, and the exact date will be notified hereafter.

The following Rules which have been laid down for the next examination are published for general information :—

LANGUAGE EXAMINATION.

(1.) For Covenanted and other officers alike one paper shall be prepared in each of the test languages, the first half of which shall be in an easier style than the rest. Of the total number of marks assigned to the whole paper, 50 shall be allotted to the first portion, and 50 to the second. To pass for the Lower Standard, 25 marks at least in the first part must be obtained, and to pass for the Higher Standard, 50 on the whole; of which 25 must be obtained in the second part.

(2.) Covenanted Civil Servants will be required to pass by the Lower Standard in languages only.

EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(3.) All other officers will be required to pass for the Lower Standard—

I.—In a paper confined to Criminal Codes, which shall be prepared specially for this standard and for which the use of books will be allowed;

II.—In part of the general paper of Local Laws, &c., as described below, which is to be answered without books.

(4.) All examinees will be required to pass for the Higher Standard in two papers containing questions on Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, (Revenue and Criminal).

One of these papers, which is to be answered without the use of books, will be so arranged as to serve as a test for officers by both standards; it will contain a certain number of questions, to the first half of which 100 marks will be assigned and to the last half 120; 50 marks obtained in the first half of the questions will pass officers for the Lower Standard, and a total of 120 will pass for the Higher Standard, provided that at least 60 of those 120 be obtained in the latter half of the questions.

The other paper, for which the use of books will be allowed, will be confined to the examination for the Higher Standard.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, in which the examination will be without the aid of Books.

Regulations I, VIII, and XLVIII of 1793, and XII of 1817.

Regulations I and II of 1819.

Regulation VIII of 1819.

Regulations VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833.

Acts IX of 1847, XXXI of 1858, and IV (B.C.) of 1868.

Act XI of 1859.

Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868 and VIII (B.C.) of 1869.
Acts XXI of 1856* and XXIII of 1860.*
Act V of 1861.
Act VIII of 1871.*
Bengal Council Act X of 1871.*
The Municipal Act in force for Lower Bengal.†

In which the examination will be with the aid of books.

All the Acts of Parliament‡ relating to India, Acts of the Government of India, Bengal Regulations, and Bengal Acts; Circulars of Bengal Government, the High Court, and the Board of Revenue, of the Inspectors-General of Police, Jails, and Registration.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 444J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th March, 1872.—Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell is appointed under Section 3, Act X. of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition under the provisions of Parts III and IV of that Act in Howrah.

The 19th March 1872.—Mr. William Cornell, M.A., to officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, Dacca, and Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1872.—Mr. Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, in the Fourth Grade, during the absence, on special duty, of Captain William Brereton Birch, or until further orders.

Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M.D., Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bhaugulpore, to officiate, in addition to his present duties, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Benjamin LeMesurier to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Jamalpore.

The 21st March 1872.—Mr. John George Charles to officiate as a Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. William Cornell, or until further orders. Mr. Charles is also appointed under Section 4, Act II. of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The 22nd March 1872.—Babu Brajendra Kumar Sil, B.L., to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Moorshedabad, and Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Moorshedabad and the Cantonment of Berhampore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Norottum Mallik, or until further orders.

Babu Pramathanath Mukhurji to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Syed Moazzim Husain, or until further orders.

Moulvi Abdool Azeez to officiate temporarily as Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Sonebursa, in Bhaugulpore.

The 26th March 1872.—Captain William Nesbitt Wroughton is vested with powers under Section 20, Act XXII. of 1864, to try breaches of the rules and regulations made under Section 17 of the Act in the Cantonment of Dorundah.

Mr. John Arthur Hopkins, B.L., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, in the First Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Parry Davis, or until further orders.

Babu Dinanath Das to officiate as Moonsiff of Gurbettah, in Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Cardozo, or until further orders.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Raj Krishna Mukhurji to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Chupra, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. R. McLeod, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Lord Henry Ulick Browne to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Moulvi Ahmadullah to officiate as Moonsiff of Bamannarrah, in East Burdwan, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Anantaram Ghosh, or until further orders.

Babu Kailas Chandra Mozumdar to officiate as Moonsiff of Gungarampore, in Dinagepore, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Pramathanath Mukhurji, or until further orders.

Babu Nilmadhab Shamanta, B.L., to officiate as Sudder Moonsiff of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Brejendra Kumar Sil, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, under Section 4, Act II of 1869:—

Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy.
Kumar Narendra Krishna Bahadur.
Mr. H. C. Marindin.
Babu Dwarkanath Biswas.
Dr. F. N. Macnamara.
Sahibzadah Prince Muhammed.
Dr. J. Ewart.
Babu Gour Das Basak.
Dr. W. K. Waller.
Wahidzuddin.
Mr. Thomas W. Brookes.
Nakhadah Hasan Ibrahim Bin Jowhar.
Mr. L. Broughton.
" F. D. Chauntrell.
Babu Grish Chandra Das.
Mr. G. Graham, C.S.
Babu Kanai Lal De.
Mr. W. T. Apcar.
" B Newman.
Babu Dwarkanath Mallik.
Mr. J. A. Parker.
" C. J. Wilkinson.
Babu Madhab Krishna Set.
Mr. J. W. Lowe.
" C. Shanks.
Babu Hari Mohan Ray.

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* As to the laws which are marked thus* a knowledge of the principles and general scheme of the law will be sufficient. Acquaintance with the executive details and other particulars will not be required.

† As the existing Municipal Acts are about to be reconsidered, no questions will be set on Municipal Acts at the next examination.

‡ As it is doubtful whether the Acts of Parliament are now readily accessible to officers in the mofussil, no questions will be set on them before the second examination of 1872, by which time officers can provide themselves with a collection of these Acts.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 20th March 1872.—Mr. Arthur Blair, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, for seven days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The 21st March 1872.—Mr. R. L. Martin, Inspector of Schools, South-West Division, for one month, from the 1st instant, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 22nd March 1872.—Moulvi Syed Moazzim Husain, Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, for three months, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Surgeon William Edward Allen, F.R.C.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, for one month, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 26th March 1872.—Mr. Edward B. Baker, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for three months, from the 15th April next, under Section 18, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code.

Dr. R. McLeod, Medical Officer of Chupra, for one month, under Section 18, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Arthur Blair, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, for twenty months, on Medical Certificate, under Section 7, Chapter III. of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th March 1872.—Mr. W. E. Cantopher, Head Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th September 1871 is cancelled.

The 23rd March 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Joseph Graham of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1872.—The Judge of the Sealdah and Howrah Small Cause Courts will, from the 1st of April next, be relieved of the charge of the latter Court. The Judge of the Hooghly and Serampore Small Cause Courts will be also Judge of the Howrah Small Cause Court from the above date.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1872.—Mr. Henry Slater Thompson, First Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, and Babu Jagobundu Banurji, the Second Subordinate Judge of that district, are severally vested under Section 29 of Act VI of 1871, within the local limits of the present Hooghly Small Cause Court, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Small Cause Court for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 500.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 533.—Fort William, the 18th March 1872.—*Judicial.—Notifications.*—The Hon'ble Elphinstone Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 29th ultimo of the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 123, dated the 25th January last.

No. 539.—Leave of absence on private affairs for six months is granted to Mr. J. Graham, Advocate-General, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 541.—Appointment.—Mr. H. S. Cunningham to officiate as Advocate-General during the absence of Mr. Graham, or until further orders.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entituled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Sutticare as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	,, Jumoonee ...	
	,, Chetowleah ...	
	,, Kankjole ...	
	,, Bahadurpore ...	
	,, Akbernuggur ...	
	,, Inayutnuggur ...	
	,, Mukraen ...	
	,, Sooltangunge ...	
	,, Umber ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	,, Sooltanabad ...	
	,, Godda ...	
	,, Umloo Mooteah	
	,, Pussye ...	
	,, Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muneehuree ...	
	,, Belputta ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	,, Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	,, Mohumdabad ...	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molissur as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah.	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the abovementioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Khederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 117.

The 22nd March 1872.

Transfer.—Conductor W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, from the Ramghur to the First Presidency Division.

No. 118.

Notifications.—Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, Fourth Grade, re-joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on return from sick leave on the 1st March 1872, before noon.

No. 119.

The 26th March 1872.

Messrs. F. Bond and W. Barnfather, Executive Engineers, First and Second Grades, Public Works Department, Bengal, have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duties.

No. 120.

Private J. Scollard, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Dinapore Division, is remanded to Military duty, with effect from the 9th March 1872.

No. 121.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Bindoo Lall Mitter, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Cuttack Division, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under Section III of Supplement F. to Civil Leave Code.

No. 122.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 171 of the 21st March 1872.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, in connection with revised arrangements for the audit of the accounts of Guaranteed Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1872 :—

* * * *

To be Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the rank of Deputy Controller.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., Deputy Controller, Bengal.

* * * *

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 69.

The 20th March 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. J. Pew, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, from the Baroon Division to the Patna Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 9th March 1872.

No. 70.

Posting.—Mr. H. Herd, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, to the Sasseram Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 14th March 1872.

No. 71.

Mr. E. J. Oneill, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, joined the Byturnee Division on the forenoon of the 28th February 1872.

No. 72.

The 22nd March 1872.

Private W. Byrne, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, joined the Arrah Division on the forenoon of the 16th March 1872.

No. 73.

The 23rd March 1872.

Leave.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, S.C., Executive Engineer, First Grade, and Officiating Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is allowed preparatory leave for thirty days prior to proceeding to Europe on furlough for two years.

No. 74.

Leave.—Mr. R. A. Oldham, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Sections 12 and 14, Chapter IV. of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 75.

The 26th March 1872.

Posting.—Baboo Nobin Beharry Ghose, Overseer, Third Grade, to the Orissa Circle.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Order by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS.

The 12th March 1872.—Baboo Gopee Nath Mattay, from Jumoiee to Sudder Station of Bhaugulpore.

The 15th March 1872.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, from Paneeghur, in Zillah Burdwan, to Chooadangah, in Zillahs Nuddea.

Baboo Joygopal Bose, from Chooadanagh, in Zillah Nuddea, to Paneghur, in Zillah East Burdwan.

By order, &c.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT,
The 21st March 1872.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR MR. LEONARD CHARLES ABBOTT has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN.,
The 11th March 1872.

Notification.

BABOO RAMAKHOY CHATTERJEE has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 1st March 1872.

Notification.

BABOO RUNGO LALL BANERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Hooghly Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 14th March 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NUNDKISSORE DASS has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

ORISSA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 8th March 1872.

Notification.

MR. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER R. LEA has been placed in charge of the Durrung Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Governor General's Agent, N. E. F, and Commissioner of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 4th March 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO MADHAB CHUNDER MAITRO has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills from other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
CAMP BUGWAH,
The 14th March 1872.

Notice.

BABOO RUTTON LALL GHOSH, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Tipperah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HANKEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG,
The 16th March 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st Feb. 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	
Chingleput ...	Madra ...	297,486	
	Ennore ...	179,646	
	Covelong ...	...	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ...	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	...	
	Katmavady ...	...	
Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin ...	...	
	Total ...	577,132	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. F. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 20th February 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the 15th March 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Fourth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৫ মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৪ আপ্রিল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৫ মার্চ।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Notice.

No. 197C.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Coal Pitch for the Opium Chests of the Behar Agency of the season 1871-72.

The tenders will be received in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue up to noon of the 2nd April next, all particulars as to time and place of delivery, as well as the quantity, description, and quality of the article being obtainable by personal application at the said Office.

The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will have to enter into an engagement, and, as security for its fulfilment, to deposit with the Board such amount as they may think proper to demand.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st March 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 140C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium ...	... 2,000
Benares ditto ...	... 1,575
Total Chests	... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th April respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 8th April 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th April 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 6th May 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	16,000	12,600	28,600

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BD. OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1872.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the wastage allowance on cargoes of salt imported from Europe in steamers *viâ* the Suez canal has been fixed at five per cent.

The terms of this notification will be enforce from 1st August 1872.

By order of the Member in charge of Salt.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 21st March 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Names of Vessels.	Marks or address.	Number of Packages.	Consignees.
1872.				
April 2nd...	British India ...	P ...	1 Jar (empty) ...	P. J. Waite & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	S L, 580-587; S S 684-696.	1 Parcel ...	Ewing & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[P] ...	1 Hogshead (broken)	P. J. Waite & Co.
ditto ...	Excelsior ...	No mark ...	1 Winch ...	Order.
ditto ...	Sir Henry Lawrence	[B. S. and Co.] ...	5 Cases (empty) ...	B. Smyth & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	B K D ...	1 Case ...	Order.
ditto ...	Bellona ..	[D] G S, 13-28 ...	1 Parcel ...	Gopaul Chunder Sein.
ditto ..	City of Hankow ...	[Y] ...	1 Case (empty) ...	Andrew Yule & Co.
ditto ...	Singapore ...	[P] ...	2 Barrels (broken) ...	Order.
ditto ...	Yorkshire ...	A O ...	1 Piece Sandal wood...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[C. and Co., +] ...	1 Case ...	G. Arbuthnot & Co.
ditto ...	River Clyde ...	No mark ...	1 Cask ...	Order.
ditto ...	Iron King ...	ditto ...	1 Keg (broken) ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ..	W. H. & Co. ...	1 Keg (broken &empty)	W. H. Harton & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark, supposed to be marked S	14 (broken) pieces of marble.)	Robert & Charriol.
ditto ...	DeRuyter ...	Messrs. Thomas Skinner	2 Parcels ...	J. Skinner & Co.
ditto ...	Knight Commander .	[M J] ...	1 Parcel ...	Meer Juggoo.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark, supposed to be marked A.	2 Broken pieces of Spelter.	Order.
ditto ...	British Prince ...	[R N] A. B. & Co. ...	1 Case ...	W. H. Fitze & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[24] L C J, 6-10 ...	5 Cases ... / 2 Casks ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[84] D ...	1 Case ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Gainsborough ...	Y Z, 3-9 ...	1 Parcel ...	Rentiers & Co.
ditto ...	Orchis ...	Ker, Dods & Co. ...	1 ditto ...	Ker, Dods & Co.
ditto ...	Scotland ...	[M] G W D R, 1-50, Messrs. Gordon Woodroofe & Co.	1 Case ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[J F C P H] 1025-9...	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[A C N] ...	1 Keg ...	G. Wyllie & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No. mark, supposed to be B B.	1 Cask ...	Order.
ditto ...	Jason ...	Cooly Store ...	1 Bale ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[L S] 54-64 ...	1 Parcel ...	Stuart Mackenzie & Co.
ditto ...	Patna ...	No mark, supposed to be [X].	10 Drums (empty) ...	Ahmutty & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[M R] ...	1 Parcel ...	Magon Ram.
ditto ...	Candahar ...	[F R T Y] ...	1 Parcel ..	Mohendronath Dutt
ditto ...	Olga ...	[D N M] ...	1 Box ...	Manick Chand & Hoocoom Chand.
ditto ..	Carlisle ...	Stores ..	2 Cases (empty) ...	Order.
ditto ..	Mecca ...	S U N, 8-19 Dwarkanauth Dutt & Co.	1 Parcel ...	D. Dutt & Kally Prosono & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	L M] 171-80 ..	1 Parcel ...	Order.
ditto ...	Durham ...	No mark, supposed to be [S M & Co.]	2 Casks ...	Mohindronath Dutt.
ditto ...	Lady Melville ...	[W K C] ...	1 Case (broken) ...	Order.
ditto ...	Ditto ...	[R B R] T R ...	1 Bundle ...	R. B. Rodda & Co.
ditto ...	Durley ...	G] 2022-33, Messrs. G. Arbuthnot & Co.	1 Parcel ...	Messrs. G. Arbuthnot & Co.
ditto ..	Akola ...	Jules Mumm ...	1 Case ..	Order.
ditto ...	Virago ...	[N S] ...	1 Case ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	C D & Co., B 865 ...	1 Case ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Henry IV ...	Deaker ...	1 Trunk ..	Wattenbach, Heilgers & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[M M] 693 ..	1 Case ..	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[C B C] 2205-89 ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto.

Date of Sale.	Names of Vessels.	Mark, or address.	Number of Packages.	Consignees.
1872. April 2nd...	Henry IV ...	[G] I R 2709-15, Messrs. G. Arbuthnot & Co.	1 Parcel ...	G. Arbuthnot & Co.
ditto ...	Arcot ...	[H] ...	1 Cask (broken) ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[C] ...	1 Cask ...	ditto.
ditto ..	ditto ...	[W C & Co., X] ...	1 Case (empty) ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	A P 1600-9 ...	1 Parcel ...	A. Simpson & Co.
ditto ...	City of Cambridge ..	[R W] ...	1 Case ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark ...	2 Bags ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[G T M] Messrs. T. Morrison & Co.	1 Parcel ...	Messrs. T. Morrison & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[J M] ...	1 Cask ...	Order.
ditto ...	Killarney ...	[C C] Ker, Dods & Co. Calcutta.	1 Parcel ...	Ker, Dods & Co.
ditto ...	Rydal Hall ...	[C C] Ker, Dods & Co.	1 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ..	[W F] ..	1 ditto ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[T A B R] ..	1 ditto ...	Bullock Brothers.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[C Y] C ...	1 Cask ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark ...	2 Iron pipes ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Serius ...	G M C ...	1 Case ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[A C] ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Timsah ...	[H G H D] ...	1 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ..	Viceroy ...	No mark ...	1 Cane chair ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark, supposed to be [J H]	1 Cask ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[H] 548-557	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Sulina ..	[C. C. & Co.] 712-993, 994-1013.	2 Parcels ...	Colvin, Cowie & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[M B] C. C & Co., 281-469, 470-99.	2 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ..	[18] ...	1 Cask ...	Order.
ditto ..	Emble Hope ...	[L S] 304-28 ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Petersburgh ..	No mark ...	1 Bag ...	ditto.
ditto ..	Singapore ..	[G H] B T 125-134 ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[J F C P H] 1070-1103, Messrs. C. H. Knight & Co.	1 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto .	Asiatic ...	G T M] 114-173 ...	1 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ..	British India ...	No mark ...	22 Bars of iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Star of Scotia ...	ditto ...	25 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ..	ditto ...	No mark, supposed to be B.	1 Bundle hoop iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Lord of the Isle ...	No mark ...	11 Bars of iron ..	ditto.
ditto ..	Sir Henry Lawrence	ditto, supposed to be [S. & Co., N]	1 Bar of iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Peter Stuart ...	No mark, supposed to be X X.	1 Bundle of iron ...	Kally Prosono Sein.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark ...	1 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	8 Bars & 1 piece of iron	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	7 half pieces ditto ..	ditto.
ditto ..	British Prince ...	ditto, supposed to be R A	4 Bundles of iron ...	Anstruther & Co.
ditto ..	Tantallon Castle ...	No mark ...	7 Pieces flat iron ..	Order.
ditto ...	Carlisle ...	S H ...	6 Bundles rod iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	J. B. & Co. ...	1 Piece sheet iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	City of Athens ...	No mark ...	32 Bars of iron ...	ditto.
ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	4 Small pieces of iron	ditto.
ditto ...	British Envoy ...	E ...	1 Bundle sheet iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	E ...	12 Bars of iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Buckinghamshire ...	No mark ...	16 Bars & 1 piece of iron.	ditto.
ditto ..	Excelsior ...	ditto ...	1 Bar square iron ..	ditto.
ditto .	Kingston ...	ditto ...	1 Bundle of iron ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Ellen Stuart, ...	S ...	1 Bundle sheet iron ..	ditto.
ditto ..	Singapore ..	No mark ...	1 Piece sheet iron ..	ditto.
ditto ..	Hereford ...	ditto ...	6 Bars of iron .	ditto.
ditto ..	Timsah	X ...	20 Broken pieces and chips of spelter.	Order.
ditto ...	City of Athens ...	D. & Co. ...	1 Small Box ...	ditto.

Date of Sale.	Names of Vessels.	Marks or address.	Number of Packages.	Consignees.
1872.				
April 2nd...	City of Attens ...	[H] ...	1 Cake and 3 broken pieces of spelter.	Kelly & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	W S ...	3 Broken pieces and 3 chips of spelter.	
ditto ...	Sussex ...	L M 4, 1-95 ..	1 Parcel ...	J. N. Fleming & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[R B] ...	1 Cake and 1 broken piece of spelter.	Order.
ditto ...	Kingston ...	F M ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Tweed ...	[C. C. & Co. M B Messrs. Colvin Cowie & Co., C. C. & Co.	ditto ..	Colvin, Cowie & Co.
ditto ...	Winestead ...	Elephant ...	1 Case ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[M] D L ...	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Ellen Stuart ...	M ..	3 Cases ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Excelsior ...	[D S] G M C, care of Rev. C. V. French, Lahore, North-West Provinces.	1 Case ...	ditto.
ditto ..	ditto ...	[D E 524] B. B. & Co.	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	City of Poonah ...	Mrs, Hughes, passenger	1 Bedstead ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Excelsior ...	U. H. & Co. 48-55 ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	City of Poonah ...	R S O ...	1 Cask ...	James Anderson.
ditto ...	ditto ...	W S ...	1 Case (empty) ...	W. Smith.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[M] ...	1 Cask (empty) ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[P] J W ..	1 Parcel ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[P W] 24-25 ...	1 ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[H] C 195-204 ...	1 Box ...	Ullman, Hurschhorn and Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[H] F L 574-613, Messrs. Shaw Jamison & Co., Calcutta.	1 Parcel ...	Shaw Jamison & Co.
ditto ...	Viceroy ...	Colvin, Cowie & Co. ...	1 ditto ...	Colvin, Cowie & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[M B] C. C. & Co. ...	1 ditto ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[D] K C, 3389-98 ...	1 ditto ...	Ker, Dods & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	Ralli Mavrojani ...	1 ditto ...	Ralli Mavrojani.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[N] 8622 ..	1 Case ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[P] S. & Co., 634-39...	6 Cases ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	[P] R. C. & Co., 968, 971, & 0.	3 Cases ...	Robert Campbell.
ditto ...	ditto ...	William Ross, Madras	1 Parcel ...	Order.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark, supposed to be [C]	1 Case ...	ditto.
ditto ...	ditto ...	No mark ...	1 ditto ...	ditto.
March 30th	Meinam ...	Mr. R. Taylor, Oak Lodge, Dalhousie Hill *viâ* Loodianah, Punjab, India.	1 Box.	
ditto ...	Oriental ...	[G. A. & Co.] C. L. & Co.	1 Case.	
ditto ...	Meinam ...	R ...	1 Bag.	
ditto ...	ditto ...	J E ...	1 Bag.	
ditto ...	Hindoostan ...	No mark ...	1 Bundle.	
ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	2 Boxes.	
ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	1 Bag.	
ditto ...	Burmah ...	C B C ...	1 Parcel.	
ditto ...	ditto ...	[S. S. & Co.] ...	1 Keg.	
April 6th...	Deccan ...	M Y ...	27 Cases.	
March 30th	Unknown ...	[P] C ...	1 Cask.	
April 6th...	Misser ...	No mark ...	A quantity of old rope. 14 Empty tins. A quantity of old blocks.	
April 30th	China ...	C P J ...	8 Packages.	
ditto ..	Delhi ...	[G. W. W. & Co.] 347-348.	2 Cases.	

Date of Sale.	Name of Vessels.	Marks or address.	Number of Packages.	Consignees.
1872.				
April 30th	Delhi ...	Craigie Esq. ...	1 Case.	
ditto ...	ditto ...	R. G. Craighe, Esq. ...	1 Case.	
April 20th	Asia ...	S S ...	1 Robbin.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 26th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

1872.

May 22nd	Nagpore	...C Calcutta	... 6 Cases.
ditto ...	ditto	...[X.]	...32 ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 26th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Notification under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

THE Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from Colvin's Ghât on the North to Chandpaul Ghât on the South, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situated between Tolly's Nullah on the South and Ahereetollah Ghât on the North, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf or at the wharf extending from Ahereetollah Ghât on the North to Juggurnauth Ghât on the South, or at the wharf between No. 6 Jetty on the North and Colvin's Ghât on the South, or at the wharf between the Mint premises on the North and Mullick's Ghât on the South.

The above order shall not be held to apply, until further notification, to inland steamers or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, meat, and market produce; such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

(True copy,)

G. H. SIMMONS,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1872.

(1152—3)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Mar. 12th ...	18 Cases, addressed	... Smith & Co. ...	Jeanie Douglas.
„ 12th ...	24 Casks, T C	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Joseph Bourne ...	Thomas Wilson.
„ 14th ...	1 Parcel, [L S]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	1 Parcel, [S K M]	... Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	1 Case, addressed	... H. M. Norris ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	3 Cases, [75] A. B. & Co.	... Order ...	Royal Alexander.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, [46] A. B. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	6 Packages, [D] N C	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	9 Jars empty, F or no mark	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	16 Cases, [H E] C & B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	59 Flat Bars, [D]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Colonel C. E. Lance ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	6 Cases, M H & M E	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	5 Cases, N C D	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	2 Cases, [S N H]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, [S N H]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	7 Cases, S E & S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	2 Bundles, [X]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	4 Cases, [15 E D J	... „ ...	Star of Scotia.
„ 19th ...	2 Cases, [G M M I] A. B & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, [J N 11]	... Ahmuty & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	3 Packages, [R N] A. B. & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	1 Case, [B]	... „ ...	Azaba.
„ 16th ...	3 Cases, addressed	... Band President, 10th Bengal N. I.	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	2 Kegs empty, [C] S C	... T. E. Thompson ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Colonel Farington ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	1 Case, G. W. W. & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	1 Case, [4910] H G B	... Mrs. Berens ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	1 Sample, I E C	.. Order ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	25 Cases, [K A] A. B. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ..	20 Cases, [M I M Y] A B	.. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	3 Casks, [R C H S]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	3 Packages, [S]	... Dr. G. King ...	Ditto.
„ 16th ...	1 Sample, [S] C	... Order ...	Ditto,
„ 16th ...	1 Case, addressed	... George Playfair, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Cask, C. & Co., G	... Order ...	City of Cambridge.
„ 7th ...	1 Case, H. B. & Co., D	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Case, K B C B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Officer Commanding Left Wing, 45th Regiment.	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	10 Bales & 1 sample, [P] S B	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	7 Cases, [R R]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	2 Cases, addressed	... R. N Trouson ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	25 Iron strainers (no mark)	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Mr. J. Pollock ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Plate Iron, E, or no mark	... J. Elliot & Co. ...	Jeanie Douglas.
„ 19th ...	1 Cask, [K N] A B	... Order ...	Star of Scotia.
„ 19th ...	5 Cases, M F O	... Kutterdeen ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	30 Packages, N C D	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 19th ...	2 Cases, O & R. R. Co., Ld.	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th March 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1165—1)

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4538	A/83 42366	50	Debandronath Dey.
4552	A/90 59336	100	Heraloll Seal.
4553	A/84 27157	100	Mohes Chunder Paul.
	,, 27158	100	
	,, 27159	100	
4554	A/90 41868	100	Heraloll Nundy.
	,, 41127	100	
	,, 41126	100	
	,, 41125	100	
	,, 35065	100	
	A/83 40271	50	
	A/80 31901	10	
	A/97 18458	10	
4555	A/85 69228	500	Rossomoy Ghose.
4556	A/83 64298	50	Kalachund Mondole.
	,, 66294	50	
	,, 65776	50	
	A/90 65812	100	
	,, 65813	100	
4570	A/86 92923	1,000	Bhugwan Doss Agurwalla.
4575	A/99 44565	20	Messrs. J. Davies & Co.
	,, 00792	20	
	,, 28692	20	
	,, 42136	20	
	A/81 23391	20	
	A/98 71229	10	
4576	A/84 95178	100	Roy Norendronath Chowdry.
4580	A/85 76684	500	Kissen Ram.
	A/83 59286	50	
4581	A/83 59653	50	Praunauth Roy Chow-dry.
	,, 59654	50	
	,, 59657	50	
	,, 78847	50	
4588	A/80 04062	10	Tara Dutt.
4590	A/86 81810	1,000	Kadernath Mitter
	A/90 66051	100	
	,, 67307	100	
	,, 44996	100	
4591	A/84 39546	100	Bindrabun Ravetee-pershad.
	,, 34367	100	
	,, 50942	100	
4592	A/83 33938	50	J. D. White.
4593	A/95 99801		
	,, 99804		
	,, 99805		
	,, 99802		
	A/41 95507		
	A/68 04227		
	,, 42226		
	,, 04224		

Notes wholly lost or destzoyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4593	A/95 18456		Gunesh Chunder Roy.
	,, 99576		
	A/96 00112		
	A/68 04226		
	A/62 46118		
	A/79 19530		
	A/62 50355		
	A/95 41221		
	A/77 14677		
	A/68 04219		
	,, 39174	10 ea.	
	A/97 27514		
	,, 27517		
	,, 27515		
	,, 27516		
	,, 27513		
	,, 27545		
	,, 27510		
	,, 26132		
	,, 26133		
	,, 26134		
	,, 26135		
	,, 26136		
	A/98 65021		
	A/97 26118		
	,, 26119		
	A/98 65839		
	,, 65838		
	,, 65879		
	A/93 40370	20 ea.	
	,, 40436		
	,, 40435		
	,, 40434		
	A/94 46858		
	,, 75750		
	A/94 75757		
	,, 75758		
	,, 75759		
	,, 75760		
	,, 13490		
	,, 75718		
	,, 77199		
	,, 75753		
	,, 75744		
	A/93 06819		
	A/83 05325	50 ea.	
	,, 09695		
	,, 20720		
	,, 11033		
	,, 45268		
	,, 54713		
	,, 53973		
	,, 54784		
	A/57 95927		
	A/90 12763	100	
4600	A/9 66876	100	J. Cornelius.
4602	A/90 41760	100	The Post-Master General, N. W. P.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4539	A/96 40349	10	Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co.
4540	A/80 61177	10	Mr. J. Toonee.
4541	A/50 28827	10	Messrs. Bennett and Co.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4542	A/57 95741	50	Luckhmeechund Rakhickha.
	A/83 18926	50	
4544	A/57 85512	50	Mirza Ibrahim Beg.
4546	A/94 57926	20	Ismail Khan.
4547	A/57 78151	50	Rundhaie Lal.
4549	A/96 16857	10	Benudbehary Sing.
4550	A/98 44887	10	Nobinchund Bural.
4551	A/93 92999	20	Bistoo Doss Ghose.
	A/6 85938	10	
4557	A/93 80835	20	Dwarkanath Bhunjo.
	A/97 91100	10	
	A/98 24632	10	
4558	A/80 91015	10	Briznath Sing.
4562	A/97 51066	10	Hurronath Seal.
4564	A/84 34298	100	Pitumber Shaha.
4567	A/69 63913	10	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co.
	A/93 37019	20	
	A/83 56301	50	
	,, 56302	50	
4568	A/90 31971	100	J. Gibbon.
4569	A/83 63597	50	Doorgadoss Doss and Woomachurn Doss.
4571	A/93 77284	20 each.	Messrs. James Anderson & Co.
	,, 39028		
	A/94 69484		
	,, 11426		
4582	A/82 03042	20	Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty.
	,, 76252	20	
4583	A/95 93304	10	Juggobundhoo Goopto.
4585	A/87 41857	20	Hajee Hossein Ali.
4586	A/93 82517	20	A. J. Oldham.
4589	A/48 64734	10	C. T. Davies.
4594	A/90 00021	100	Aubus Ally.
4596	A/97 49899	10	F. Lemarchand.
4597	A/84 99324	100	Basakharam Hurdial.
4601	A/90 01374	100	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
	,, 01373	100	
	,, 01372	100	

Wrongly joined.

4574	A/93 81902	20	J. P. Hicks Lyne.
	A/78 75564		
4577	A/93 51072	20	Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers & Co.
	,, 51071		
	A/71 87155	20	
	,, 87147		
4578	A/79 03518	10	Tameezuddeen, Ahamud.
	A/96 61290		
4579	A/96 95255	10	Kallypuddo Chuckerbutty.
	,, 95399		
4584	A/51 18877	10	Hurkuru Doss, Ramchurn Doss.
	A/67 14935		
4587	A/95 09946	10	Messrs. P. S. D'Rozario & Co.
	,, 79694		
4595	A/94 10160	20	Gonesh Chunder Paul.
	,, 10159		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th March 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 P.M.	31st Mar.	*Madras.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 29th March 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 28th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1872.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 22nd March 1872.

Adie, F. C.
Adels, E. J.
Barnes, Mrs. E.
Barnard, G.
Baird, A.
Braton, Mr.
Bennet, J.
Band, W.
Brett, N. C.
Brown, E.
C. N. Dutt.
Clarke, D.
Cocks, E.
Cockedy, J. T.
Camlie, Mr.
Campbell, R. L.
Chateler, C. J.
Curran, J.
Castello, M. G.
Curran, Mrs. J.
Dumas, S.
DeSilva, Mrs. R.
Durnet, T. F.
Dearsey, S. D.
D'Costa, Mr. E.
Dey, Dhole and Co.
D'Cruz, J.
Davidson, Mrs.
Doran, P. J.
Edmunds, H. A. and Co.
Evangelish, D.
Eglinton, J. F. A.
Fry, R.
Fales, J. J.
Fox, J. C.
Freckelton, Mrs. L.
Frost, Mrs.
Gopal Chunder Roy.
Gomes, B. H.
Grant, J. W.
Hamilton, Mr.
Hanbury, Lt. C.
Hunter, Capt. R.
Harris, J. S.
Hanley, G.
Hamilton, J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Hoff, J. R.
John,—, Esq.
Jardine, W.
Knell, T.
Kyole, E. M.
Levinge, Mrs. C.
Levinia Miss.
Lee, J. P.
Leighton, J.
Leeson, G. J. R.
Loughman, T. W. C.
Leevie, Miss.
Leader, Dr. T.
Marks, Mrs. A. J.
Mascurine. H.
Marshall, C. H.
Moopline, Mrs. M.
Murray, Dr. J.
Miller, H. W.
McPhail, J. W.
Nicholson, Mrs. Jane.
O'Donnell, H.
Phillips, T. L.
Parker, C. R. G.
Pirie, E.
Roderick, J.
Ritchie, T. R.
Rutherford,——Esq.
Smith, S. F. A.
Smith, C. S.
Smith, Rev S.
Schaffter, Signor G.
Smith, Mrs. M.
Simson, Mrs. H.
Stewart, Capt. R. C.
Scott, D.
Strover, E. W.
The Manager, Victoria Press.
The Secy., Calcutta Hunt.
Thompson, J. H.
Thomson, Capt.
Thomson, Col. M.
Williamson, J. G.
Willson, S.
Wills, E.
Watlien, F.
Walls, E. B.
Young, Miss E. V.
Yate, S.
Youngs, Mr. G. B.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-master of Calcutta.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Radhakissen Sett, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 11th day of March instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

W. F. Watson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Raj Chunder Shaw, who lately carried on trade and business of wine merchant at No. 93, New China Bazar, in Calcutta, under the style and firm of Otool and Co., and Rajchunder Shaw and Co., an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI, Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 18th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gillanders & Chunder, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Sewchurn Ram and Dabeeloll, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 23rd day of March instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Carruthers & Dignam, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th March 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjad
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. Clarke,
Deputy Commissioner.

Depy. Commr.'s Office, Luckimpore,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situated in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. Clarke,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

Debroogurh Dy. Commr.'s Office,
The 3rd February 1872.

Lot 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West—Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolli, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd May of 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. S. Clarke,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr's. Office, Luckimpore,
The 1st February 1872.

1. Lot.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryotts' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryotts' cultivated lands.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 20TH MARCH 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days :—

On Good Friday, the 29th, and Saturday, the 30th instant, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON.
(1156—1) *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Notice

Is hereby given that Elephant Poongs, Traps, and Ghurs, situate in this district, will be sold by public auction on the 1st of May 1872 at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Luckimpore, Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
LUCKIMPORE, *Depy. Commissioner.*
The 15th March 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the undermentioned lime quarries, situated in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, for three years, commencing from the 1st April 1872 and ending with the 31st March 1875 A.D., will be put up to public auction on the 30th March 1872, at 12 A.M., at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Shillong, at the upset price mentioned opposite the mehals. The rent payable half-yearly in advance. Further particulars regarding lime quarries can be obtained by application to the undersigned :—

No.	Name of quarries.	Where situated.	Upset price
			Rs. As.
1	Patharea Cherra ...	Phawul in Khasi Hills	6,015 0
2	Romsemdemreski ...	Maharam in ditto ...	795 0
3	Nokorea Cherra ...	Malaichamok in ditto	500 0
4	Oolhmee Cherra ..	Jynteah Hills ..	5,000 0
5	Leemussoochu ...	Ditto ...	805 0
6	Mooralee Cherra ...	Ditto ...	206 0
7	Nongtholong ...	Ditto ...	1,006 0
8	Roopnath	Ditto ...	1,506 0
9	Choon Cherra, Lelting Cherra, and Rowye.	Ditto ...	14,500 0

J. B. SHADWELL,
Extra Asst. Commr., in charge.
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
The 26th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that certain effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. G. W. Ferris, a British born subject, who died intestate at Soory, are under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same.

E. C. CRASTER,
BEERBHOOM, *Offg. Judge.*
The 15th March 1872. (1145—3)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the estate of the late MR. E. ROSMOND, who held the post of Inspector in the Sarun Police, and who died intestate on the 24th January 1872, have been placed in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

A. HOPE,
SARUN, *Judge.*
The 24th February 1872. (1122—4)

Administrator General's Office.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said Estates are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

Estate, Solaimoon Shumaoon Devek Cohen, late a Jewish Inhabitant of Ezra Street in the Town of Calcutta.

Estate, Mrs. Eliza Ann Christiana, formerly of the Town of Calcutta, wife of Henry Lewis Christiana.

Estate, William Henry Leslie, late of the Town of Calcutta.

Estate, Miss Mary Guiguard, late a Teacher of the Cuttack Female Orphanage.

Estate, Francis Dempster Hawkins, late a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.
4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1872. (1157—1)

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, at noon precisely.

STEEL, MCINTOSH AND CO.,
CALCUTTA, *Agents and Secretaries.*
The 23rd March 1872. (1159—3)

Durrung Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Fifteenth Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 4, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, at noon, to receive the Directors' report and accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1871, to declare a dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENE, KILBURN AND CO.,
Secretaries.
The 20th March 1872. (1154—1)

Notice.

MR. JAMES DRUMMOND MAXWELL, and also MR. ROBERT MCDONALD ROSS and MR. HUGH WALKER TULLOCH, are authorized to sign our firm from this date.

J. NICOL FLEMING AND CO.
CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1872. (1144—3)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 29th February 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,000	1,47,59,900	1,20,65,300	1,29,57,900	14,500	34,30,700	8,77,000	2,57,62,700	...	79,84,400	4,12,44,200	20,60,000	33,11,000	36,62,000	13,41,42,634
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.22,500	...	.....	.....	.....	...	75,500	2,44,600	.....	.....	.....	3,42,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1872 ...	...	... .	.....	... ..	1,500	19,300	8,000	1,59,800	...	36,100	.....	2,02,000	...	.....	5,35,600	.....	70,000	10,000	9,72,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	7,700	55,000	24,500	1,78,000	...	14,800	... ..	18,88,100	...	... ..	4,54,500	.....	.....	.....	26,22,600
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,62,200	1,48,34,200	1,20,97,800	1,33,18,200	14,500	34,81,600	8,77,000	2,77,52,800	...	80,59,900	4,25,08,900	20,60,000	33,81,000	36,72,000	13,80,80,134
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	... ..	.....	.....	8,300	70,600	39,700	9,17,500	...	33,500	... ..	50,000	...	15,93,800	5,83,000	25,000	... ..	2,000	33,23,400
Balance on 15th March 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,900	1,47,63,600	1,20,58,100	1,21,00,700	14,500	34,48,100	8,77,000	2,77,02,800	...	64,66,100	4,19,25,900	20,35,000	33,81,000	36,70,000	13,47,56,734

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1872—Enfaced from India 1,322 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,283 lakhs.
From 16th Jan. 1872 to 31st „ 1872 ditto ditto 27 „ ditto ditto ... 31 „
From 1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb. „ ditto ditto 10 „ ditto ditto ... 12 „
From 16th „ „ to 29th „ „ ditto ditto 13 „ ditto ditto .. 29 „
From 1st Mar. „ to 15th Mar „ ditto ditto 39 „ ditto ditto ... 33 „

1,411 — 1,388 lakhs.
1,388

Balance against India ... 23 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th March 1872.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1153—1)

INSOLVENT COURT.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE.

Pursuant to Act No. XXVII. of 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of no claim being established to the unclaimed dividends hereundermentioned within twelve months from this date, such dividends will be distributed amongst such of the creditors of the undermentioned Insolvent Estates as have established their claims against such estate :—

ESTATE OF DOORGAPERSAUD GOOLZAREEMULL.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 7½ per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bunnachund Premraj of Burra Bazar, Cloth Merchant ...	999	12	0	74	15	8
Beenraj Ramanund of ditto, ditto ...	21	0	0	1	9	0
Baboololl Chowdry of Sulkeah, Garrewan	19	0	0	1	6	9
Beharryloll Hirraloll of Pugiaputty, Cloth Merchant ...	11	0	0	0	13	2
Bolaky Sing Gopauldoss of ditto, ditto ...	299	0	0	22	6	9
Bhoyrub Khettry of Punchanuntollah, Duloll ...	1,251	0	0	93	13	2
Bisseshurnauth Paray of Jugget Sett's Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	190	15	0	14	5	4
Choutmull Golaubchund of Monohur Doss's Kuttra, ditto ...	39	13	0	2	15	9
Choutmull Chooneeloll of Pugiaputty, Shop-keeper ...	500	0	0	37	8	0
Cassinauth Dutt at Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company ...	9	3	0	0	10	0
Dutaram Gourie Dutt of Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	32	0	0	2	6	4
Deen Dyall Naraindoss of Rajah's Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	2,346	10	6	176	0	0
Fergusson and Company, Nolitmohun Doss, Banian ...	339	8	0	25	7	5
Goramull Gocoolchund of Rajah's Kuttra, Cloth Merchant ...	1,245	6	0	93	6	9
Gopaulchund Hemchund of Pugiaputty, ditto ...	100	0	0	7	8	0
Jogedhum Khettry of Meerbohur's Ghaut, ditto ...	136	5	0	10	3	7
Indarchund Choanroop of Pugiaputty, ditto ...	394	7	0	29	9	3
Jadubchunder Paul and Callycoomar Mullick of Pugiaputty, Cloth Merchants	6	6	0	0	7	10
Konnoyloll Radakissen of Mirzapore, North-Western Provinces ...	922	0	0	69	2	5
Luckichund Pretundoss of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	21	0	0	1	9	2
Moujy Ram Kheksydoss of ditto, ditto ...	17	15	0	1	5	6
Mabydut Koondunmull of ditto, ditto ...	21	0	0	1	9	2
Mohunloll Konnoylall of ditto, ditto ...	15	10	0	1	2	9
Nobin Napis at Messrs. Robert Watson and Company's ...	37	14	0	2	13	4
Nathoram Ramkissen of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	51	0	0	3	13	2
Nanoo Mull of ditto, ditto ...	25	0	0	1	14	0
Noonkurum Woodychund of ditto, ditto ...	143	12	0	10	12	6
Nobingopal of ditto, Stationer ...	21	0	0	1	9	2
Patterson and Company, Gobinchunder Dutt of Calcutta, Merchant and Banian	688	12	0	51	10	6
Ramnarain Nohurmull of Burra Bazar, Shop-keeper ...	102	4	0	7	10	9
Reeobchund Heerololl of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	130	14	0	9	13	1
Ramsoroop Soorjeeprosad of Calcutta, Shroff ...	867	13	9	65	1	5
Sunker Lall Balmokund of Calcutta, Cloth Merchant ...	756	4	0	56	11	6
Salim Sing Boijnath of ditto, ditto ...	44	6	0	3	5	5
Saoojyram Bood Sing of ditto, ditto ...	144	15	9	10	14	0
Takoor Joalopersaud Gungapersaud of Muttra, Shroffs ...	1,00[illegible]1	9	3	75	1	10
Ummurchurn Ramnarain of Calcutta	1[illegible]1	0	0	[illegible]	13	2

ESTATE OF KESSREECHUND AND ISSREECHUND.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 5½ per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Amoluckchund Koorloll of Agra, Trader	29	8	3	1	9	11
Ajoodhapersaud Tirbeddy of Mirzapore, Mahajun	106	9	8	5	13	9
Amudally Khan, Nizamutally Khan of Mirzapore, Mahajuns ...	49	13	0	2	11	10
Balgovind Sreekissen Doss of Chunargur, Trader ...	5,644	7	9	310	7	2
Bulloram Doss, Brujorutton Doss of Mirzapore, Merchants ...	4,413	13	3	242	12	2
Bulloram Doss, Bindabun Doss of ditto, ditto ...	273	14	3	15	1	1
Baneepersaud Gobindpersaud of ditto, ditto ...	27	12	6	1	8	5
Bhogoman Doss Mohunloll of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	14	4	6	0	12	7
Brijomohun Doss Dabeepersaud of Mirzapore, Merchant ...	76	8	3	4	3	4
Bekhareedoss Coojobeharee of ditto, ditto ...	4,104	0	0	225	11	6
Buddreedoss Sewdyall Jhungyloll of ditto, ditto ...	2,258	13	0	123	3	9
Callooram Sheer Sing of Mirzapore, Merchant ...	809	8	3	44	8	5
Choteeloll Gobindpersaud of ditto, ditto	2,581	8	0	141	15	9
Dilsook Roy of Mirzapore, Merchant	28	8	9	1	9	2

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 5½ per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Geapersaud Kissenpersaud of Chunargur, Trader ...	15	6	0	0	13	6
Hurnarain Mukoonloll of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	98	8	3	5	6	9
Jubhamull Sirsaha of Mirzapore, Trader ...	1,621	0	3	89	2	5
Jebutsaha Saneearam of Mirzapore, Merchant ...	1,628	7	0	89	6	0
Jebeutsaha Kasseram Progoram of Mirzapore, Trader ...	29	12	0	1	10	2
Jecharam Nundololl of Mirzapore, Trader ...	3,121	2	0	171	10	7
Koonjeloll Bissessur Doss of Patna, Trader ...	35	4	0	1	15	0
Kutwaroololl Sunruttonloll of Mirzapore, Merchants ...	5,507	3	3	302	14	4
Koonjebeharry Baneemadhub of ditto, ditto ...	1,508	3	0	82	15	2
Mohachand Punnaloll of Agra, Trader ...	25	4	0	1	6	2
Mokundoss Chunduck of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	28	4	0	1	8	10
Mohunt Persuram Geer, Ghasi Mehmo Gheer, and Mohunt Aman Gheer of Mirzapore, Mahajuns ...	3,217	9	0	176	15	5
Muddopersaud Ramnarain of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	23	13	6	1	4	11
Mohunt Naulpoory, Rajenderpoory, and Manpoory of Mirzapore, Mahajuns ...	6,433	5	3	353	13	4
Nunny Boho, widow of Jhaugloll of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	950	2	6	52	4	1
Naick Menmoor Guness Doss of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	62	8	0	3	7	0
Pertaubmull Jugmun Doss of Mirzapore, Mahujun ...	29	0	0	1	9	6
Poorunchand Sreemull of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	18	1	6	0	15	11
Perroomul Ramrick of Mirzapore, Mahajun ...	2,264	1	0	124	8	5
Rajchund Nursingdoss of Mirzapore, Trader ...	13	14	6	0	12	3
Rampersaud Ramanund ditto, ditto ...	65	10	0	3	9	9
Rampersaud Jankepersaud ditto, ditto ...	3,122	15	0	171	12	2
Ramsaha Muttra Doss ditto, ditto ...	3,874	8	0	213	1	7
Rogoonauth Doss Ameermull ditto, ditto ...	1,075	10	0	59	2	7
Ramjun Sewbux ditto, ditto ...	5,449	11	0	299	11	8
Sewment Roy Kalooram ditto, ditto ...	11	11	3	0	10	4
Sookram Ramchund ditto, ditto ...	26	3	3	1	7	1
Sewram Ramkissen diito, ditto ...	623	13	9	34	4	11
Sungumloll Mewaloll ditto, ditto ...	1,210	12	6	66	9	5
Saligram Bhugwan Doss ditto, ditto ...	2,262	12	0	124	7	2
Tecaram Lutchmunpersaud ditto, ditto ...	28	9	0	1	8	0

ESTATE OF SEEKURCHUND BUSRAJ.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 10 per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bhuggowan Doss Dhurmchund of Burra Bazar, Merchant ...	162	9	0	16	4	0
Bissessur Parray ditto, ditto ...	13	12	0	1	6	0
Dowlut Ramkissen Doss ditto, ditto ...	200	0	0	20	0	2
Goramul Gokoolchund ditto, ditto ...	255	12	0	25	9	0
Goburdhone Doss, Ramjee Doss ditto, ditto ...	30	10	0	3	1	0
Joychund Bissumchund ditto, ditto ...	56	4	0	5	10	0
Kostoorchund Bagrie ditto, ditto ...	120	0	0	12	0	0
Mahamood Saha of Coomartolly, Money Lender ...	450	0	0	45	0	0
Pannaloll, Kettsee Doss of Burra Bazar, Merchants ...	137	8	0	13	12	0
Tarachund Saraoogee ditto, ditto ...	125	0	0	12	8	0

ESTATE OF ROBERT BURKINYOUNG.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st divident at 1¼ per cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Guddadhur Paulit (firm of Bindabun Shahoo) Calcutta, Merchant ...	3,125	0	0	54	11	0
Kistodoss Paul and Company of China Bazar, Calcutta ...	149	8	0	2	9	11
Mirtonjoy Day of Burra Bazar, Calcutta ...	1,368	0	0	23	15	2
North-Western Bank (J. O'B.) Tandy, Manager ...	11,235	9	3	196	10	0
Praunkisto Chowdry of Burra Bazar, Calcutta ...	1,641	0	0	28	11	6
Reliance Marine Insurance Society (Apcar and Company), Secretaries ...	325	0	0	5	11	0
Ramloll Chowdry of Burra Bazar, Calcutta ...	455	0	0	7	15	5
Saunders, H., Shoe-maker, Wimpoll Street, London ...	80	0	0	1	6	5
Stevenson, R. B., of Calcutta ...	150	0	0	2	10	0
Wedloke, Mr. Solicitor, King's Bench Walk, London ...	350	0	0	6	2	0

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1872.

(1142—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of this Court in suit No. 313 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Sumbhoonauth Mullick is plaintiff and Unnodapersaud Chatterjee is defendant, and bearing date the twenty-sixth June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the following properties, that is to say:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that undivided moiety or half part or share of him the said defendant of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation six cottahs ten chittacks and twenty-five feet, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 5, (formerly No 4,) Wooraparah Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and. butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the north by the dwelling-house and premises of Woomes Chunder Ghose; on the south partly by a private lane leading from Wooraparah Lane and by the dwelling-house and premises of Nobocoomar Goor; on the east by the dwelling-house and premises of Kartick Ghose; and on the west by the house and premises of Doorgachurn Ghose.

LOT NO. 2.

The like share of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground, containing by estimation twelve cottahs and twenty-one feet, more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 15, (formerly No. 10,) Goomgur Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the east by the tenanted house of Goopeenauth Ghose; on the west by public road; on the north by the tenanted land of Gunga Dhur Chunder; and on the south by the tenanted house and premises of Moonshee Duder Juma.

LOT NO. 3.

The like share of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seven cottahs and twelve feet, situate, lying, and being No. 25, (formerly No. 44,) Mullungah Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the north by Obhoy Holdars Lane and the dwelling-house of Sumbhoonath Chatterjee; on the south partly by the tenanted house and premises of Ramdhone Doss, partly by a narrow lane, and partly by the dwelling-house of Puddomoney Dossee; on the east by the dwelling-house and premises of Juggomohun Doss; and on the west by a public road and W. B. Bampton's garden house.

An abstract of the title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the office of Messrs. Beeby and Rutter, Solicitors for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 16th March 1872. (1162—2)

Abel Penn Simkins, deceased.
Statutory notice to creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, being Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that all creditors other than those who have already sent in claims, and other persons having any demands upon or against the estate of Abel Penn Simkins, late of Calcutta, who died at Calcutta aforesaid on or about the twenty-second day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted to Alfred Edmund Harriss, of Calcutta, Solicitor and the duly constituted Attorney of Abel Joshua Higginbotham, one of the executors named in and appointed by the will of the said deceased by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its testamentary and intestate jurisdiction on the 23rd day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned at their Office situate at No. 6, Hastings Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said administrato will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Abel Penn Simkins, deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the said administrator has then had notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this twenty-third day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERTSON, ORR, HARRISS, & FRANCIS,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
6, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.* (1163—2)

Notice

Is hereby given that the partnership which has for some time past been carried on by Alexander Lawrie, Cunningham Hudson, James Gordon Stewart, and Henry John Simpson, at Calcutta under the style or firm of "Balmer, Lawrie and Co.," and at Liverpool under the style or firm of "Simpson, Lawrie and Co.," has been dissolved as from the 31st day of December 1871. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received, and the liabilities of the said partnership will be discharged by the said Alexander Lawrie, Cunningham Hudson, and Henry John Simpson, who will carry on business at Calcutta under the same style of "Balmer, Lawrie and Co.," and at Liverpool under the same style of "Simpson, Lawrie and Co." As witness our hands the 14th day of March 1872.

ALEX. LAWRIE.
CUNNINGHAM HUDSON,
by his constituted Attorney,
ALEX. LAWRIE.
J. GORDON STEWART.
H. J. SIMPSON.

Witness,
SYLVR DIGNAM,
Solr., Calcutta. (1164—1)

Dulcherra Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Mission Row, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' report, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

YOUNG, GRAY & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 9th March 1872. (1137—2)

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE seventeenth half-yearly ordinary General meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, at noon of Wednesday, the 27th instant, to receive the Directors' report, pass the accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Agents.

3, CHURCH LANE,
The 15th March 1872. (1146—2)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar o the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court in suit No. 327 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Sonatun Doss and others are plaintiffs, and Doorga Churn Dutt is defendant, dated the twenty-ninth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the following property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eight cottahs ten and half chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being on the south side of the Nauth's Bagaun Street, in Hautkhollah, in the town of Calcutta, and being No. 1 in the said street, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the east by the land of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor; on the west by a public road called the Strand; on the north by the public road called Nauth's Bagaun Street; and on the south by the Bazar of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor.

An abstract of the title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained from the office of Messieurs Beeby and Rutter, Solicitors for the plaintiffs.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872. (1161—2)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Seventeenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., precisely, to receive the Directors' report, pass the accounts, declare a further dividend, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1872. (1140—3)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, in suit No. 978 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, wherein Khoop Chund is plaintiff, and Rogonauth Roy is defendant, dated eleventh February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the following properties, that is to say:—

All that two-storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with out-offices and buildings, with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same are erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Raneegunge, in the district of Burdwan, bounded on the south by the Government road; on the west by the land and premises of one Bycaunt; and on the east by the Government road.

Also all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the three shops and two rooms erected on part thereof, situate and being at Raneegunge aforesaid, and bounded on the south and west by the Government road; on the north by land now or late belonging to Soodiram.

Also all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow and building erected on part thereof, and containing by estimation one biggah more or less, situate and being at Raneegunge aforesaid, and bounded on the east by land now or late belonging to one Ramnarain Baboo.

An abstract of the title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Office of Messieurs Beeby and Rutter, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.
The 21st March 1872. (1160—2)

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

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Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 19th March 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,38,456	1	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 3,72,19,337 14 5	5,68,64,796	8	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	Rs. 1,96,45,458 9 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		1,95,41,420	8	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,71,349	8	5
Sundries		9,16,282	13	11
		10,18,32,305	8	11

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities		88,42,233	4	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		72,74,717	10	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...		1,59,29,860	1	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,92,88,406	13	1
Dead Stock		11,89,105	13	1
Stamps		13,198	15	0
Balances with other Banks		6,44,876	7	4
Sundries		1,45,029	13	8
		5,33,27,428	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,46,87,873 10 9	4,85,04,876	11	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,38,17,000 0 7			
		10,18,32,305	8	11

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 21st March 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1155—1)

TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 639 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Foolchund Johurry is plaintiff, and Nundolall Mitter is defendant, dated the twentieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say :—

All that undivided moiety or half part or share of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or godown, together with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation ten cottahs and eleven chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at, and numbered 71, formerly 22, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say : on the North, by the land of Juttadharee Haldar, Radhanauth Haldar, and Sreemutty Biddoomookey Dossee ; on the South, partly by the portion of the Postah purchased by Rajah Sitanauth Bose in trust for Nundolall Mitter and Hemchunder Mitter ; on the East, by the public road called Clive Street ; and on the West, by the land of Russickloll Dey.

An abstract of the title may be seen, and further particulars may be had, at the office of Baboo Debender Chunder Dutt, attorney for the plaintiff, 8, Hare Street, on any day before the sale, and the said abstract will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 9th March 1872. (1141—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 690 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein Bhoyro Doss, of Burtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, Hindoo inhabitant and jeweller is plaintiff, and Damodur Doss Burmono, of Burrabazar, in the town of Calcutta, Hindoo infant, sole heir and legal representative of Konnoyloll Burmon, deceased, is defendant, on and, bearing date the twenty-third day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the sixth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say :—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, land, hereditaments, and premises, numbered fourteen, containing by estimation one cottah thirteen chittacks and fifteen feet, situate, lying, and being at Baustollah, in Burrabazar, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say), on the west side thereof by a lane there leading at Baustollah Street ; on the east side thereof by the house and premises of Durponarain Surnokar ; on the north side thereof by the house and premises of Kanto Mitter ; and on the south side thereof by the house and premises of the late Sibchurn Loll Baurah.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of Messieurs Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff abovenamed, No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 6th March 1872. (1158-2)

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 27, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.. ...	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 27, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 27, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1278 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 1-0.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chundra Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 50,287-13-7, and Police Rs. 568-14-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 23,743-5-8, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17-0.—Dehi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santaram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 92-1-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors, Kader Nath Ghose and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 6,054-3-8, and Police Rs. 73-11-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 832-10-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62-0.—Dehi Buxipore; recorded proprietors, Hurrimohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 653-15-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 240-0.—Dehi Huri Sankura; recorded proprietors, Mohamaya Chowdhurani and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,935-3-7¾. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 48-6-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 304-0.—Turuf Khoirhuda; recorded proprietors, Nobokisto Chowdhury and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 539-10-5½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 9-12-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371-0.—Dehi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 695-8-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2179.—Chur Samnagur; recorded proprietor, Mr. J. B. Mackintosh; sudder jumma Rs. 523-9-8, and road fund Rs. 5-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 27-2-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3227.—Dehi Pukuria; recorded proprietors, Nobokishen Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 799-13-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-0-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3231.—Dehi Shasta; recorded proprietors, Jeban Nessa Bibi and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 553-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-12-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd February 1872.

C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	Remarks.
				Rs. As. P.	
30	1st Class, permanently-settled.	Bhedia, 4 annas share; Pergunnah Monohurshahi.	Hirra Lall Baboo, Doorganaran Banerjea, Khodeza Bibi herself, and as guardian of minor Abdool Odood, Kedar Nath Mookerjea, and Brojo Mohun Ghose.	2,676 6 5	Out of the total amount of Government revenue separate accounts have been opened for Rs. 143-9-1, on account of Brojo Mohun Ghose, and for Rs. 307-6-11 in favor of Kedar Nauth Mookerjee; no arrears have occurred on their portions of the sudder jumma. The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
62	Ditto	Pulshona, Pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Umbicca Churn Chundro, Kassi Nath Chundro, Lokenath Chundro, Rukkini Bulluv Chundro, Kallydas Chundro, and Hurro Mohun Chundro.	7,400 11 11	The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 12th day of January 1872.
		Chakran lands appertaining to the above mehal bearing Touji No. 16.	Ditto	44 8 2	
78	Ditto ...	Nizampore and others, Pergunnah Shomershahi.	*Issur* Radhamadan Mohun Jea *Sewal* Gopikristo Bose, and Poornoo Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	Ditto.
158	Ditto ...	Shoomuddoogoree, Pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundro Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	Ditto.
174	Ditto ...	Gowarrah, Pergunnah Mamdanipore.	Kristodeb Bhattacherjea	727 14 7	Ditto.
5537	Ditto ...	Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Chowmoohah	Ram Gobindo Roy ...	508 0 10	Ditto.

R. PORCH,
For Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 28th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Temporarily-settled Estate.

Mehal Bhowaneedpore oorf Ramdeoree, Pergunnah Mulkee, Towjee No. 1406; sudder jumma Rs. 20,907. The maliks and lessees are Nirput Singh, Dhowl Singh, Kooldeep Singh, Ram Sahoy Singh, Bhekhee Singh, Khooder Singh, and others. The estate is to be sold, with the exception of the shares of Bhekee Singh and others, and Khooder Singh, aggregating 4 annas 15 gundas 2 cowrees, for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI. of 1859 for Rs. 6,486-2, being arrears of land revenue due from the estate up to the 12th January 1872.

MONGHYR,
The 26th February 1872.

T. GRANT, *Dy. Collector in charge, for Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضع هو که حسب دفعه ٦ ایکٹ ١٠ سنه ١٨٥٩ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومة الذیل ضلع مونگر مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روے دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ١٢ چنورے سنه ١٨٧٢ ع واجب الوصول هي بروز پنجشنبه ٢٨ مارچ سنه ١٨٧٢ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام مین رکها جایگا *

نمبر توزیع	محال
نمبر ١٤٠٦ توزیع	بهوانندپور عرف رامدیوري پرگنه ملکے بندوبستے معدي جسکا صدر جمع مبلغ ٢٠٩٦٧ و جسکے خانه مالگذار مین نام نرپت سنگهه و دهول سنگهه و کلدیپ سنگهه و رام سهاے سنگهه و بهکے سنگهه و کهودر سنگهه و غیره مالکان بندوبستداران مندرج هی باستسناے موازي ١٥ انه ٢ گنڈه که حصه بهکے سنگهه و موازي ٢ انه ٢ کوڑي حصه کهودر سنگهه جمله ١٥ انه ٤ گنڈه ٢ کوڑي باقي حصه ٤ انه ١١ گنڈه ١٨ کوڑي نرپت سنگهه دهول سنگهه و غیره اجمالے بعلت مبلغ ٦٤٨٦-٢ باقه مالگذاري سرکار نیلام هوگا فقط *

بي: گرانٹ
ڈپوٹي کلکٹر ان-چارج

تحریر فتاریخ ٢٤ فبروري ١٨٧٢ ع

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—March 27, 1872.

No. 13 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT. *separately. on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Papers relating to the Bengal Provincial Budget for the year 1872-73.

23rd March 1872.

1. STATEMENT A.—Showing the available funds and the assignments for the year 1872-73.
2. STATEMENT B.—Comparing the assignments for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 and explaining differences.
3. STATEMENT C.—Showing the estimated net cost of each head of provincial service for the year 1872-73, including buildings.
4. Police budget orders.
5. Resolution regarding reductions of charge for Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
6. Jail budget orders.
7. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute on Jail buildings.
8. Education budget preliminary orders
9. Ditto final orders.
10. Medical budget orders.
11. Printing budget orders.
12. Local establishments, resolution regarding.
13. Local revenues made over to districts, ditto ditto.

STATE

Showing the funds available and the proposed assignments for

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Expected savings for the year ending 31st March 1872.	Permanent assignment from imperial revenues.	Expected receipts from provincial departments during the year 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police	.....	.....	5,81,000
Jails	.....	.....	7,00,000
Registration	.....	.....	3,85,000
	3,25,000		
Education	.....		3,75,000
		1,18,82,000	
Medical	.....	.....	50,000
Printing	.....	.....	21,000
Local Establishments ...	.....	.....	.....
Public Works	4,75,000		1,60,000
Total ...	8,00,000	1,18,82,000	22,72,000

MENT A.

each of the Bengal Provincial Services during the year 1872-73.

Total sum available for the year 1872-73.	Assignments for the year 1872-73.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	
.....	53,51,700	Most of the Police receipts are contributions from rural Municipalities for Police duties.
.....	18,24,000	The Jail charges include cost of manufactures, which is recouped from receipts.
.....	3,36,000	The excess of receipts in this department is held available for improvements after providing necessary buildings.
.....	23,29,600	The fees at the Medical College have been transferred from *Education* to *Medical*, thereby diminishing the receipts of the former and increasing those of the latter department.
1,49,54,000		
.....	10,00,000	
.....	3,13,000	The expenditure of the year 1871-72 for printing has somewhat exceeded the grant made for that year.
.....	2,00,000	See resolution annexed.
.....	34,27,400	There have been some exceptional savings in this department in 1871-72. Certain public works receipts have been made provincial since the last statement, the imperial grant being diminished in proportion.
1,49,54,000	1,47,81,700	Remains available for necessities arising during the year, Rs. 1,72,300.

STATEMENT B.

Comparative Statement showing the gross assignments for each of the Bengal Provincial Services in the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Department.	Assignments.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	1871-72.	1872-73.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Police ...	54,75,000	53,51,700	.....	1,23,300	About half of the decrease is nominal, but there will be some saving in the Calcutta River Police and in Assam, and a reduction of Assistant Superintendents is in progress.
Jails ...	18,83,000	18,24,000	.....	59,000	There is some increase of establishments for central jails, but this is more than met by cheapness of provisions, which are more closely estimated for the ensuing year.
Registration ...	3,79,393	3,36,000	.....	43,393	Owing to a change in the law and system there has been a decrease both in receipts and expenditure.
Education ...	22,67,500	23,29,600	62,100	.....	The grant for 1871-72 is shown as ultimately corrected. The increase is in part due to progressive charges, over which the Government had no control.
Medical ...	10,34,000	10,00,000	.....	34,000	The decrease is owing to a a closer estimate for lock hospitals. The grant to hospitals and dispensaries in the interior is higher than last year
Printing ...	3,00,000	3,13,000	13,000	.....	Increase due to the estimate being more carefully prepared on basis of actual expenditure.
Local establishments.	.....	2,00,000	2,00,000	.....	This is a new charge.
Public Works...	34,32,039	34,27,400	.....	4,639	It has been found possible to effect an economy in repairs, and to devote a larger sum to new works.
Total ...	1,47,70,932	1,47,81,700	10,768	.....	Total increase almost nominal, but probably the estimates for 1872-73 are closer, and the savings on them may not be so large as in 1871-72.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the expected net cost of each of the Provincial Services of Bengal for the year 1872-73, *including Buildings.*

POLICE.

		Rs.
Grant as per Statement A		53,51,700
Add cost of police buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus 26 per cent. for establishment		8,300
Total		53,60,000
Deduct estimated receipts of the year		5,81,000
Net cost		47,79,000

JAILS.

Grant as per Statement A		18,24,000
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment		5,24,500
Total		23,48,500
Deduct receipts as per Statement A	7,00,000	
" expected profits hitherto credited to provincial works	*3,34,000	
		10,34,000
Net cost ...		13,14,500

* NOTE.—These profits, having hitherto been credited to the amalgamated road fund, do not appear in Statement A.

REGISTRATION.

Grant as per Statement A	3,36,000
Receipts	3,85,000
Net saving	†49,000

† NOTE.—The imperial assignment under the decentralization order of 1870 reckoned upon a surplus in the Registration Department of more than Rs. 60,000; so that the Registration Department is a loss to the provincial budget. No registration buildings have been provided for in the Public Works budget, but some may be required in the course of the year.

EDUCATION.

Grant as per Statement A	23,29,600
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in Public Works grant, with establishment	1,56,800
Total	24,86,400
Deduct receipts from fees and other sources ...	3,75,900
Net cost ...	21,10,500

MEDICAL.

	Rs.
Grant as per statement A.	10,00,000
Add cost of repair of buildings included in Public Works grant, with establishment	29,100
Total	10,29,100
Deduct receipts including Medical College fees and medicines sold	50,000
Net cost	9,79,100

PRINTING.

Grant as per statement A.	3,13,000
Deduct receipts from sales	21,000
Net cost	2,92,000

LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Grant as per statement A.	2,00,000

PUBLIC WORKS OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL.

Grant as per statement A.			34,27,400
Deduct receipts		1,60,000	
„ cost and establishment of works shown as departmental		7,18,700	
			8,78,700
Net cost of Public Works proper			25,48,700

POLICE BUDGET ORDERS.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1872.

READ—

Accountant-General's letter No. 615C, dated 11th December, forwarding the Bengal Police budget for the year 1872-73.

Accountant-General's supplementary letter No. 635C, dated 28th December.

Budget Committee's report, dated 26th December.

The police estimates for 1872-73 as passed by the several authorities are as follows:—

	Local or Police Departments.	Accountant-General.	Budget Committee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Police, Government contribution ...	1,07,300	1,07,300	1,07,300
River ditto, ditto share ...	34,300	34,300	9,900
Other Presidency Police	51,700	51,300	51,300
Suburban Police, Government contribution ...	1,00,700	1,00,700	1,00,700
Inspection, &c.	1,11,400	1,18,500	1,18,500
District force	42,62,400	42,25,600	42,12,600
Frontier „	1,44,700	1,39,700	1,39,700
Railway Police	28,600	28,600	28,600
Government contribution to Police in minor municipalities	37,700	37,700	37,700
Total ...	48,78,700	49,44,300	48,06,300

2. The reduction in the estimate for River Police is accepted for the reasons explained by the Committee. The alterations in the estimate for the District Police Force are explained in paragraphs 5—10 of the Committee's report. Regarding the point raised in paragraph 6, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in all provincial budgets a uniform system must be followed; either we must estimate for a full strength, or we must deduct a lump sum for expected savings. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it will be better to budget for full establishments in every case, unless they have been placed in abeyance by orders, and therefore will probably not be entertained in the year; the Government will of course reserve to itself the power of striking a lump sum off any estimate. But it would be best that all estimates submitted to Government should be framed to provide for the full strength of the establishment sanctioned and entertained. Casual savings from occasional vacancies, &c., should not be considered. There are generally demands during the year which must be met. And at any rate for purposes of comparison, it is better to follow the system hitherto adopted. In this view the lump sum of Rs. 50,000 for expected general savings which the Committee propose to strike out, must stand in the police estimates.

3. Under the present plan, as explained by the Committee (paragraph 8 of their report), a constable gets Rs. 4 a year clothing money, and makes up out of his own pocket whatever his uniform may cost above that sum. Under such a system it seems best that contributions by policemen towards their clothing should not appear in the budget at all. The Rs. 60,000 on account of recoveries from policemen for clothing may therefore be struck out of both sides of the budget.

4. In regard to paragraph 9 of the Budget Committee's report, separate orders will be issued. Inquiry will also be made as to whether Patna city cannot and ought not to pay for its own police.

5. The reduction in the cost of River Police by the transfer of three-fourths of the cost to the Port Commissioners, results in an actual saving of Rs. 21,830 only to the provincial budget, as the permanent assignment to Bengal has been reduced by Rs. 2,600, the difference between the amount of license fees of cargo boats and the *per contra* changes for survey and registry of boats.

6. The grant for District Police will stand at Rs. 42,12,600 + Rs. 50,000 —Rs. 60,000=Rs. 42,02,600, and the receipts will stand at Rs. 26,000 instead of Rs. 86,000, as proposed by the Committee. With these alterations the Committee's figures may be accepted for incorporation in the general budget; and the figures will stand as follows:—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Calcutta Police, Government contribution	1,07,300*
River ditto, ditto share	9,900
Other Presidency Police	51,300
Suburban Police, Government contribution	1,00,700
Inspection, &c.	1,18,500
District force	42,02,600
Frontier „	1,39,700
Railway Police	28,600
Government contribution to Police in minor municipalities	37,700
Total ...	47,96,300
Receipts	26,000

* NOTE —During the year 1871 the sum of Rs. 4,171-3-11 was over-paid by Government towards the contribution of the Calcutta Police; deducting this, the amount to be paid by the Government for 1872-73 will be reduced to Rs. 1,03,100.

REDUCTIONS OF CHARGE FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Fort William, the 20th March 1872.

1. THE Lieutenant-Governor considers that the demands which are now frequently made for Assistants to District Superintendents of Police are founded on the idea, which was till lately very prevalent, that the Police is to be a separate caste and service, and that no one but regular Assistant Superintendents can assist the District Superintendents. This mistake has already been pointed out on a former occasion, on which His Honor declared that it was not his intention that District Superintendents should have Assistants save in exceptionally heavy or difficult districts; that the inspectors are their assistants for most practical purposes; and that when a District Superintendent goes out into his district, an officer of the rank of inspector should have charge of the current duties of his office, and should submit reports of all important matters in the diaries, and information otherwise received, to the Magistrate as well as to the District Superintendent. Lately, indeed, His Honor had to remark on the impropriety of a native inspector opening a confidential English letter addressed to the District Superintendent; but it was at the same time pointed out that anything not intended to be seen by the District Superintendent's inferior, the inspector, should go to his superior in the same department, the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considers that Assistant Superintendents are, as a rule, unnecessary.

2. As to the other argument for their maintenance, viz. that there must be men training for the post of District Superintendent, His Honor is convinced that it is better they should not be a separate class, that they will be far more efficient and more reliable if they have some experience of the ordinary branches of civil employ. The Government of India, in directing the abolition of Assistant Superintendentships in Assam, expressed the same opinion, observing that "the training in judicial work which is desired for police officers might be obtained by appointing to District Superintendentships from among the Assistant Commissioners."

3. As at present advised, then, the Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to appoint any more new Assistant Superintendents, but to absorb those who are fit for it in the Subordinate Executive Service of the regulation and non-regulation provinces. If in any district, under exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to employ an officer as Assistant to the District Superintendent, an officer of the Subordinate Executive Service may be specially so employed, and for the appointment of District Superintendent either officers of the Subordinate Executive Service or junior Civilians will be eligible.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in this way the police will become a branch of the general administration, working in complete harmony with it, instead of being an entirely separate department. Money will also be saved, and, if necessary, it may be expended in increasing the efficiency of the Subordinate Executive Service, in connection with the scheme for its wider organization now before the Government.

JAIL BUDGET ORDERS.

Fort William, the 5th January 1872.

READ the following papers:—

Accountant-General's letter No. 571—C, dated 25th November last, forwarding the Jail Department budget for the year 1872-73.

Budget Committee's report thereon, dated 11th ultimo.

Further explanation by two members of the Budget Committee on points noted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 20th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—The first sub-division of charges in this budget is that of "Inspection, &c.;" for this head the estimate of Rs. 49,000 may stand.

2. Under the head of "Central Jails" the Committee's estimate of Rs. 3,25,000 is accepted. The alterations in the Accountant-General's figures are as follows:—

Superintendents—Rs. 57,000, instead of Rs. 54,600
Rations— ,, 1,75,000 ,, ,, 1,65,250
} On account of the expected development of the Bhaugulpore central jail.

Removing prisoners—Rs. 9,000, struck out of the estimate; because the cost of transporting prisoners has been taken by the Government of India, while the cost of moving them from one jail to another goes against contingencies.

Extra establishments—Rs. 2,000, instead of Rs. 3,200, as the larger sum will not be wanted.

3. Under the head of "District Jails" the Committee's estimate of Rs. 7,50,000 is accepted. The alterations in the Accountant-General's estimate are as follows:—

Extra and temporary establishments—Rs. 9,000, instead of Rs. 17,680, as the larger sum will not be wanted.

Rations—Rs. 4,00,000, instead of Rs. 4,35,695. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the total credit asked for on account of jail rations (Rs. 5,75,000 in all) is still large. But he will not now insist on further reduction, though the actuals of 1870-71 were only Rs. 5,35,000.

Clothing and bedding—Rs. 50,000, in place of Rs. 60,007, as the larger sum will not be wanted.

Cost of removing prisoners—Rs. 8,000, struck out as explained under the head of Central Jails.

Petty construction and repairs—Rs. 32,000, instead of Rs. 46,000, for reasons explained by the Committee.

4. Under the head of Manufactures, the estimate for

Commission to Jailors—can stand at Rs. 15,000, as explained by the Committee and by the Accountant-General.

Alipore Jail Press establishment, &c.—Must be entered at Rs. 70,000.

Purchase of manufacturing materials.—May stand at Rs. 5,90,000.

5. The estimate for receipts may be taken at
Rs. 7,92,000 *for gross proceeds of sale of jail manufactures.*

But the proceeds of the Alipore Jail Press must also be shown in the jail budget. Under recent orders the work done by this press is charged for at a fair price; the expenditure side of the jail budget includes large charges for packing and despatching forms, all of which charges are entered in the press department bills. The estimated receipts of the Alipore Press for 1872-73 are Rs. 2,05,000, which includes re-payments for packing and such like disbursements. With reference to the Committee's answer to question 7 in their report of the 20th December, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that Rs. 15,000 be estimated as receipts from the canal department at Dehree.

6. The totals of the jail budget now sanctioned will stand thus—

	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure—		
Jail	11,24,000	
Manufactures and press	6,78,000	
Total		18,02,000
Gross receipts—		
Sale of manufactures	7,92,000	
Press receipts	2,05,000	
Irrigation Department	15,000	10,12,000
Net cost ...		7,90,000

7. With reference to points which have arisen during the discussion of the budget, the Lieutenant-Governor records the following further remarks:—

Alipore Jail Press establishments.—The reduction herein effected is satisfactory for the present; but the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the Inspector-General and Dr. Lynch to effect further reduction as opportunity occurs, and as convicts become more fit for press work.

Profits made by jails in the interior.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Inspector-General will watch this matter most carefully. It seems that a great many jails earn very little indeed, while some (such as Jessore, Hooghly, and Rungpore) do very well.

Public Works required by the Jail Department.—The Government in the Public Works Department will settle what funds are available for central jail buildings during the year 1872-73. But with reference to Mr. Heeley's note at the end of the Committee's explanation of the 20th December, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that a sum of one lakh be notified to the Public Works Department, instead of Rs. 60,000, as the amount which will be required for district jails and lock-ups during the year.

MINUTE ON JAIL BUILDINGS.

After having seen a good many of our jails, I am more than ever convinced of the great difficulties which we have to encounter. It is evident that at some time or other a good deal of money has been spent on many of the jails, and substantial buildings still remain, showing that they were not bad jails in the old style and fashion, according to the lights of our predecessors. But partitions have been so universally cleared away, the enclosures have been so generally thrown into one, and all attempt at separation of prisoners in separate yards has been so completely abandoned, that, to introduce anything like the regular system prevailing in other provinces of India and other countries, we must begin again from the very beginning. A Bengal jail, visited in the evening, when the prisoners have done their work and are all at large in the common yard, is a complete liberty hall. One meets a murderer here, a State prisoner there, a prisoner under trial a little further on,—all wandering about in the freest and most unconstrained manner. One can hardly believe that this is a jail. And with such masses of prisoners all loose together, and the establishments and guards so weak as they are, I doubt whether we could attempt to introduce anything like discipline without fear of outbreaks; at any rate, the guards must be strengthened as soon as we begin to keep prisoners tighter.

The principal merit of the existing system seems to have been to render the prisoners so content that most of them have not been very anxious to run away. I am convinced that the very large commission allowed to the jailors has had a demoralizing effect in one sense, and led them to consider their charges as really manufacturing establishments, and prisoners as people to be encouraged and indulged so long as they keep the manufacture going. Nor have we the advantage of strict intra-mural confinement: it appears that extra-mural labor has been allowed whenever it is profitable. I find that the prisoners are constantly hired out to the municipality, to go about the town doing conservancy and odd jobs; sometimes they have even been hired to private persons. A stop should be put to these practices in all cases, except in those places where extra-mural employment of this kind may be specially sanctioned, *i.e.*, in some remote stations where labour is not to be had.

I could hardly have believed that prisoners under trial could be allowed to mix freely with the convicted prisoners: yet such seems to be the case in the majority of the jails of these provinces. Where there is an attempt to separate them, the common practice is to keep the under-trial and non-labouring

prisoners together. But I find that these non-labouring prisoners are for the most part men confined as notorious bad characters; that is to say, professional thieves, robbers, and forgers, whose character is so notorious that they are kept in jail in default of security. Other prisoners may be convicted of offences of every degree—some of great turpitude, some hardly involving moral turpitude; but these bad characters are the worst men to be found in the district, and with nothing to do they are certainly the worst companions for under-trial prisoners or for any other prisoners. It is absolutely necessary that immediate arrangements should be made to keep the under-trial prisoners entirely separate, and I have elsewhere directed that some cells should be made available to confine, when necessary, newly arrived prisoners in such a way that they may not have the opportunity of communicating with any others before they have been thoroughly examined.

I cannot gather that in working hours the convicted prisoners are classified with any reference whatever to their offences: they are only arranged with reference to their working capacities. At night they are necessarily locked up in separate barracks, and some attempt at classification sometimes is or may be made; but this is of little avail if they are all mixed up together throughout the day.

2. I have separately noticed what seems to me the want of discipline in the paid turnkeys, and the practice of making over the prisoners too exclusively to prison warders. I find too that some of the jailors live far from the the jails, and only come at working hours—a practice which cannot be permitted.

3. It is very difficult to remedy existing defects without proper buildings, and we are in this position, that we have, for purposes of separation and discipline, as it were destroyed the present jails, while the new central jails are in a rudimentary condition, very little advanced and progressing very slowly. I could wish that some of the old jails had been left as they were; but now that the partitions have been pulled down, seeing how great the jail mortality has always been, and how little we understand these things, I shrink from taking the responsibility of going back. On the other hand, the effective punishment of crime is of all questions the most difficult and unsolved. Sanitation is a subject on which we have not got beyond the stage of mere guess-work; the theories of to-day contradict those of yesterday, and will probably be contradicted by those of to-morrow. I must say that I do not like spending an entirely disproportionate amount of our limited provincial resources in the attempt to build, all over the country, jails constructed on the sanitary views of the day, and to provide at the expense of every thing else for a system of punishment of offenders which may not be very satisfactory after all. Already we are distracted, and our work kept back by finding that every new authority (and they are many in India) discovers that the plans of our central jails ought to be altered; while we are also told that they are being built at the wrong places, where no work can be found for the prisoners. Certainly they are all in the western, and none are in the central and eastern districts.

4. After fully and anxiously considering the whole matter, I think that upon the whole the best course will be to push on rapidly the central jails now in course of construction, to employ a large number of prisoners on those jails and on the canal works at Dehree, and to do what we can to make safe and capable of discipline the Alipore Jail, which is in fact a great central jail without any of the appliances of a central jail. Far too great masses of dangerous prisoners are now herded together at Alipore, and they are employed in large numbers in the mill and on other works entirely outside the walls. The arrangements proposed would withdraw a large number of prisoners from the ordinary jails, and I would then take advantage of the reduction of numbers to make the existing jails, or as many of them as are in any way tolerable, serve our purpose for the present as well as may be, instead of attempting to build new-fashioned jails all over the country at once. With reduced numbers we may at any rate provide separate wards for under-trial prisoners, and perhaps for one or two other classes whom it is desirable to keep separate.

5. To carry on the central jails rapidly, as well as to provide the number of prisoners who can be utilized and for whom there is accommodation of a sort at Dehree, will occupy almost as many prisoners as can be accommodated when the jails are completed, but very great care will be required in making the necessary arrangements. While none of these jails afford, and it will be long before they can afford, the means of separating the prisoners, the attempt to enforce order and discipline among the great gangs of men, who are to be collected in them, and who are most of them imprisoned for considerable terms, will require both firm and judicious treatment, and a sufficiently strong guard. Already there are symptoms that caution is necessary. There was an outbreak among the central jail prisoners at Bhaugulpore; there seems to have been a threatening at Dacca; and there was something more than a threatening in the great jail at Alipore. To-day a serious insubordination is reported from Sylhet. On the other hand, it was thought necessary to security to put most of the Bhaugulpore prisoners in irons. The Executive Engineer says that he now gets very good work out of them; but I understand that there has been a heavy mortality, which must be carefully inquired into.

6. I have already indicated generally to the Inspector-General the classes of prisoners who should be sent to the central jails and public works. The greatest possible care and vigilance must be exercised in this respect, so as to exclude weakly men on the one hand, and dangerous and troublesome characters on the other. None such should be allowed where great gangs are employed on out-door works, much of which must be outside the walls. I have had reason to fear that, while the commission system makes the jailors look on the prisoners as their workmen, it will require much vigilance to guard against the temptation to send away the worst and most useless men. I have separately ordered an inquiry into what appeared to be a shameful abuse—the sending totally unfit prisoners from a district jail to the central jail at Bhaugulpore, and I shall trust to the Inspector-General to be most careful that such abuses do not occur.

7. The Inspector-General of Jails will be requested to submit detailed proposals for carrying out the measures indicated in this minute; and the Financial and Public Works Departments of this Government will be moved to find the money and the means to carry on the works as quickly as possible. The Inspector-General of Police will also be directed to place himself in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, with a view to determine the guards which are necessary for security; and they will state whether it is necessary to apply for further aid from the military at the Alipore or at any other jail.

G. CAMPBELL.

24th November 1871.

EDUCATION BUDGET—PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

No. 78, dated Fort William, the 9th January 1872.

From—R. H. WILSON, ESQ., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to letter No. 627C, dated 18th December, from the Officiating Accountant-General, submitting with remarks the budget of the Educational Department for 1872-73, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor observes with surprise and dissatisfaction that you have in no degree adapted your budget to the declared policy of the Government.

2. Although for months past you have had positive instructions that the Berhampore College is to be reduced, you have entered the full establishment in the budget for the ensuing year.

3. You have raised your total demand for colleges from Rs. 4,89,717—the actual expenditure of 1870-71—and Rs. 5,50,450—the gross grant of 1871-72—to Rs. 6,05,706 for 1872-73; and you have done this without making the least provision for the new engineering and surveying classes which the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered.

4. Similarly, you have increased your demand for the higher class English schools from Rs. 2,61,561—the amount allowed in 1871-72—to Rs. 3,04,197 for 1872-73, again without any provision for the surveying classes which the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered.

5. You are doubtless well aware that the sums placed at the disposal of this Government from the general revenue are fixed and inelastic, and that except by supplementing our educational means by increased receipts or from local sources, our expenditure cannot be increased; and you have been very distinctly told that it is not the policy of the Government to devote a disproportionate amount of its funds to higher education. In the face of that declaration your proposal to increase the grants to the colleges and higher English schools, without any corresponding increase of receipts, is wholly unjustifiable.

6. It has been made clear to you that beyond the obligation to deal justly with the funds at its disposal, the Government is far from wishing to discourage English education. On the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor personally, considering the whole circumstances and present phase of the educational question in these provinces, is anxious in every way to encourage English. He has also shown himself most ready and willing to devote all the funds that he possibly can to the higher branches of education of a practical kind.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to deal tenderly with existing institutions, and would not cut them down in a sudden and injurious manner. He is also anxious not to raise the fees. At the same time he considers that the demand for English education is such that our higher schools and colleges, after having been fostered and reared by Government, should gradually become more and more self-supporting, and that funds should thus be set free for the promotion of education in the lower grades.

8. The cost to Government of each student instructed in English literature in our colleges is still enormously large, and must in some shape be reduced.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has instructed you to propose a moderate grant for each Government school, to be supplemented by the fees earned by each. This plan should have been adopted in preparing the budget, and must now be adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that prosperous municipalities will be willing to contribute something towards the schools in their limits, and that the schools situated in such places will year by year more nearly approach to self-support. I am therefore to request that you will carefully and industriously examine the circumstances of each of these schools, and show where reduction, instead of increase, of the Government grant, can be made without sudden shock and injury to the school. It has seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that the staff of masters in some schools is more than is indispensably necessary.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to remind you that the Government is entitled to look to you for active and energetic action to carry out its deliberate policy, and must receive the fullest assistance from you.

11. You are accordingly requested to revise your budget by the light of these remarks, and to adapt the allotments so that the demand for higher

education shall not exceed the scale shown in the following distribution of the total budget grant for education :—

	Grant 1871-72.	Grant 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence and inspection	3,57,000	Rs. 3,50,000
Government colleges	5,50,400	General ... ... 5,30,000 Surveying classes ... ... 20,000 Total ... 5,50,000
Higher English schools	2,65,500	General ... ... 2,30,000 Surveying classes ... ... 30,000 Total ... 2,60,000 Less the fees received in last year for which accounts are available.
All other Government schools	2,97,000	Rs. 2,97,000, less fees as above.
Grants-in-aid, ordinary...	5,10,000	Rs. 5,10,000
Ditto for patshalas	1,30,000	„ 1,80,000
Scholarships	1,28,000	„ 1,28,000
Miscellaneous	29,600	„ 29,600
Total	22,67,500	„ 23,04,600

12. Speaking roughly, the effect of this distribution will be to take about Rs. 50,000 from the Government grants for the ordinary branches of higher English education, and to add a like amount to the grant for the lowest schools or patshalas; while there will be for the ensuing year an additional expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 for the special surveying and engineering classes, which must be added to the budget for this once, but which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to save from the schools which gradually become more self-supportig and by other economies in the following year.

EDUCATION BUDGET—FINAL ORDERS.

Dated Fort William, the 8th March 1872.

READ again the undermentioned papers :—

Accountant-General's No. 627C, dated 18th December, submitting the educational budget for 1872-73.

Under-Secretary's Nos. 78 and 79, dated 9th January, conveying Government orders upon the budget.

Director of Public Instruction's No. 227, dated 23rd January, submitting explanation on the budget, and asking for further orders.

Accountant-General's No. 699C, dated 1st February, regarding certain *errata* to be corrected in his budget previously submitted.

Budget Committee's report on certain points in the educational budget, referred to the committee by Government orders of the 9th January.

Director of Public Instruction's No. 334, dated 1st February, submitting statements of the estimated expenditure at all the Government colleges.

Note.—a, b.—The list of *errata* submitted by the Accountant-General shows that the 1871-72 grant for Government colleges should be... ... ... Rs. 5,50,600
And the grant for Higher schools should be ... ... „ 2,73,000

The orders of the 9th January last directed that the educational grants for the coming were, as compared with the grants for the current year, to be as follows—

	Grant for 1871-72. Rs.	Grant for 1872-73. Rs.		Rs.
Superintendence and inspection...	3,57,000	3,50,000		
Government colleges ...	5,50,400*a*	5,50,000	General education ...	5,30,000
			Physical science classes...	20,000
Higher English schools ...	2,65,500*b*	2,60,000	General education ...	2,30,000
			Surveying classes ...	30,000
			Less fees received during last year.	
All other Government schools ...	2,97,000	2,97,000	Less fees as above.	
Grants-in-aid, ordinary ..	5,10,000	5,10,000		
Grants to patshalas (rural schools)	1,30,000	1,80,000		
Scholarships	1,28,000	1,28,000		
Miscellaneous	29,600	29,600		
Total ...	22,67,500	23,04,600		

2. The Director was instructed to revise his budget by the light of the remarks contained in the Government orders of the 9th January, so that the allotments to higher education should not exceed the above figures. He was also desired to expedite the submission of his plan for assigning a fixed Government grant to each higher class Government school, under the system sanctioned in Government orders, No. 25T, dated 28th October 1871. The Budget Committee were at the same time instructed to report upon the amount of fees received in Government schools, and to clear up any doubt about the way in which fees are credited at the Hooghly or other colleges.

3. The Budget Committee have reported that there will be no mistake about the grant for colleges so long as it is clearly understood that the colleges' grant is a *gross grant*, and that all fees and receipts are to be credited to Government. In regard to the fees received at Government schools, the Budget Committee report—

(1) That at higher class English schools the total expenditure of the year 1870-71 was as follows:—

	Rs.
From fees and fines	1,52,215
„ endowments and subscriptions	11,500
„ Government grant	1,33 000
Total ...	2,96,715

While a further sum of Rs. 8,000 is collected in "fees," being the surplus fees collected at the Hare and Hindoo schools.

(2) That at all other Government schools the fees realized in the year 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 39,700.

4. The Director's reply to the Government orders of January submits that he does not see his way to effecting any savings in Government colleges beyond—

Rs. 22,800, the salary of three professorships now vacant.
„ 3,000 to be saved on the salary of a retiring professor.
„ 3,000 to be saved by reductions in the Sanskrit College.

The Director, however, points out that there will, if these savings are effected, be no funds to pay for professors of physical science: he had looked (he adds) to getting the vacant professorships filled by physical science men. The Director reports that the total of the sanctioned net grants (over and above fee receipts) to Government higher schools is Rs. 1,47,927, and that he does not see his way to carrying on these institutions with a lower *net*

grant than Rs. 1,25,000. The *net* grants asked for by the several inspectors amount to Rs. 1,26,400, exclusive of the cost of surveying and physical science classes.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the report of the Budget Committee, that Rs. 1,33,000 was last year the net Government expenditure on higher class English schools (exclusive of collegiate schools); and he is prepared to grant towards these schools for the year 1872-73 the sum of Rs. 1,33,000 plus the total fee receipts. Out of this grant Rs. 1,03,000 will be a net grant for general education; Rs. 30,000 will be reserved for drawing, surveying and elementary science classes. Separate orders will issue directing that a scheme be drawn up for distributing the net grant of Rs. 1,03,000 among the several schools. The surplus fees of the Hindoo and Hare schools must for the present be credited to Government, though the Lieutenant-Governor will be willing to consider schemes for devoting a portion of the surplus to the improvement of these two schools or otherwise applying the money.

6. The grant for "other Government schools" will stand for the present at Rs. 2,57,000, net Government grant, *plus* Rs. 40,000 fee receipts. But the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly of opinion that some saving in the Normal school establishments is feasible, and he desires that the Director will be good enough to set himself to review the Normal school expenditure.

7 The grants for incorporation in the general provincial budget will remain at the sums shown in the first paragraph of this Resolution, excepting that the grants for "higher schools" will be taken thus—

	Rs.	
Higher schools—		
General education	1,03,000	plus Rs. 1,52,000 fees and fines.
Drawing, survey and elementary science classes ...	30,000	
Total gross grant	2,85,000	

The surplus fees, the endowments, and subscriptions, realized at these schools over and above the estimated sum of Rs. 1,52,000 will be at the disposal of the managers for expenditure within schools.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that a proportion of the scholarships' grant should be devoted to the encouragement of the practical art and science classes. He roughly distributes the scholarships' grant thus for the present—

General	Rs. 78,000
Drawing, surveying and elementary science	,, 50,000

But the details will be considered by a Committee appointed to deal with genera subjects in connection with the educational budget.

9. The total educational grant for the year 1872-73 will thus be Rs. 23,29,600, while the estimated receipts from school fees will be deducted from actual payments to schools. The school accounts will be adjusted at the end of each year, the gross grant being increased as fees increase.

10. The receipts side of the budget will be taken at Rs. 3,75,900, the sum shewn in the Accountant-General's estimate.

MEDICAL BUDGET ORDERS.

Fort William, the 15th December 1871.

READ—

Letter No. 569C, dated 24th November, from the Accountant General, submitting the provincial budget of the Medical Department for the year 1872-73.

Read also a report by the Budget Committee on the foregoing letter and its enclosure.

THE Lieutenant-Governor accepts the medical budget, as modified by the Committee, for both the receipts and the expenditure side. But as the Committee's estimates are founded upon the actuals of 1870-71, it is right that

some reserve should be provided in the budget to meet any fresh charges which the Government may see fit to authorize during the coming year. A sum of Rs. 15,000 should accordingly be added to the estimate. The sanctioned medical budget will then stand in round numbers thus:—

Receipts	Rs.	50,000
Expenditure	„	10,00,000

2. It is observed that the whole salary of the officer who occupies the post of Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and also the post of Second Assistant Surgeon to the General Hospital, has been transferred to the jail budget. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future years one-half of this officer's salary be charged to the Jail and one-half to the Medical Department.

PRINTING BUDGET ORDERS.

Budget Committee's Report on the Printing Budgets of Bengal, for the year 1872-73.

Present:

MR. DAMPIER.
„ MANGLES.
„ BERNARD.

THE Accountant-General's estimate for the coming year shows the following totals:—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Secretariat Press	65,900
Miscellaneous Department ..	11,960
Government publications ..	25,200
Official postage	5,000
Total ..	1,08,060

Receipts.

	Rs.
Government publications ..	20,000
Alipore Jail work for outsiders ..	2,000
Total ..	22,000

We have had before us a note from the Secretariat on its press receipts and charges. It appears that for the twelve months ending on the 30th November last the Bengal Press charges and receipts were as follows:

Charges.

	Rs.
Secretariat Establishment ..	58,500
„ contingencies ..	3,300
Calcutta Gazette Establishment ..	11,200
„ „ contingencies ..	1,000
Bengallee Gazette Establishment ..	7,700
„ „ contingencies ..	1,800
Cost of extra publications ..	8,000
Total ..	91,500

Receipts.

	Rs.
Calcutta Gazette sales, &c. ..	13,900
Bengalee Gazette ..	6,700

The Secretariat Press did Rs. 8,000 of work for Bengal Government offices, for which it received cash payments. It will receive such payments no longer; and it requires a grant of Rs. 3,000 above the Accountant-General's estimate to enable it to do all this extra work. Unless reduction is possible in other directions, and there is nothing to shew that it is so possible, we think this extra grant must be given.

3. We observe that a grant of Rs. 400 is asked for Bengal Civil List, but no receipts are estimated for the sale of this work. We are aware that sale is effected, and we estimate the receipts therefrom at Rs. 500. No receipts are estimated from the *Ooriya Gazette.*

4. The Bengal Secretariat budget may then stand thus:

Grants.	Rs.	*Receipts.*	Rs.
Secretariat Press	69,000	*Calcutta Gazette*	13,900
Calcutta Gazette	13,000	*Bengalee* „	6,700
Bengalee „	9,500	Civil List	500
Bengal Civil List	400		
Total ...	91,900	Total ...	21,100

5. The "charges" of the Alipore Jail Press may be struck out of the "printing" budget, for they have already, under Government orders, been included in the jail budget. But a sum of Rs. 2,05,000 must be shown on the expenditure side as "cost of printing done at the Alipore Jail." Credit has been taken for this sum in the jail budget: the money forms part of the Bengal permanent assignment; and if we did not show it as a disbursement under "printing," the provincial budget would be credited* with the sum twice over.

* The Committee note that in this paragraph they have assumed that the orders (resolution of 5th January 1872) on the jail budget distinctly lay down that the receipts and charges of the Alipore Jail Press are to be shown in the jail budget.

6. The estimate of printing to be done at private presses by Government officers comes to Rs. 11,960, which after all is a small sum for the whole province. We propose to accept this estimate with the single exception of Rs. 2,000 estimated for the Inspector-General of Police. We find that the "actuals" of 1870-71 show no expenditure under "printing" against this office; and no grant was made for the Inspector-General's printing during the current year. There seems no reason why the Inspector-General should not get his "form work" done at Alipore, and his book work or circular work done at the Secretariat, just as the Director of Public Instruction does. We would omit this item of Rs. 2,000 from the estimate.

7. The printing budget will then stand thus—

Charges.			Rs.
Bengal Secretariat			69,000
Miscellaneous Departments			10,000
Cost of work done at the Alipore Press			2,05,000
Government publications.			
Calcutta Gazette	Rs. 13,000		
Bengali „	„ 9,500		
Ooriya „	„ 1,100		
Civil List	„ 400		24,000
Official postage			5,000
Total ..			3,13,000
Receipts.			
Secretariat publications			21,100
Net cost ..			2,91,900

The "printing" grant for the current year was three lakhs, while the actuals for the year 1870-71 were Rs. 3,63,500. The main items of decrease on the actuals of 1870-71 are the reduction in the valuation of Alipore Jail work and the reduction of the grants to Government offices for printing work done at private presses. The current year's grant was a large reduction on the estimate as first submitted by the Accountant-General.

H. L. DAMPIER, H. A. MANGLES, } *Members.*
C. BERNARD, *Secretary.*

The 13th January 1872.

ACCEPTED.

20-1-72.

G. CAMPBELL.

LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 20th March 1872.

In the correspondence which ensued on the Board's Land Revenue Report for the year 1869-70, it was stated more or less broadly that district officers in Bengal, though fully as able and zealous as civil officers in other parts of India, did not, and, as matters stood, could not, know much about the internal affairs of their districts. The Lieutenant-Governor then expressed an intention of administering the Government of Bengal more actively, and that policy received the approval of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government in England. One cause of administrative weakness in Bengal was said to be the fact that few Magistrate-Collectors stayed long in the same district; the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that transfers of executive officers are now, and will continue to be, much rarer than heretofore. But His Honor has himself observed, and he has learned from experienced Commissioners and others, that Bengal district officers are at a very great disadvantage compared with similar officers elsewhere, from the absence of any local executive establishments corresponding to the talookdaree, tehsildaree, or mamlutdaree officials of other parts of India. Improvements in law and system have made it less possible, and perhaps less desirable, to employ the police in ordinary matters of district administration, and the Bengal Magistrate deprived of an executive police has no executive instruments at all.

2. The establishment of sub-divisional officers, and their multiplication during the last fifteen years, has done a good deal towards effective control; but the great addition has been to judicial rather than to administrative strength, the sub-divisional officers having no executive establishments. The transfer of rent suits to the civil courts, though it has given sub-divisional officers more time for administrative work, has at the same time deprived them of an important source of information regarding rural affairs, and has involved a decrease in the number of the Subordinate Executive Service. The sub-divisional officers of the more populous districts are still burdened with much judicial work, to which have been added treasury work and much office detail, so that they are not free to move about their sub-divisions; to acquaint themselves with the country and the people; to superintend the details of settlements and Government estates; to watch the working of municipalities; to investigate cases on the spot; to direct the road cess assessment; to attend to local works; and generally to carry on that active supervision and administration which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to see carried out. A tehsildar, who is in fact the sub-divisional officer of other parts of India on a smaller scale than in Bengal sub-divisions, has under his orders a naib, who is well paid and is available for all executive duties, and in some parts of India for petty judicial duties also. He has a canoongo, who is the link between the Government collectorate agency and the village proprietors and accountants; he has a departmental clerk (mohurir) for excise work, for local fund work, for educational and other business; and lastly, he has several inferior officers (chupprasees), whose business it is to carry out orders in the various departments. Aided by this staff, the tehsildar can do whatever the Government requires of him. He is not a mere collector of revenue: he is the agent of the executive Government in all departments. He sees to the assessment, collection, and proper expenditure of local rates; he looks after the excise; he effects petty settlements; he manages small sequestrated or wards' estates; he takes up land for public purposes, and arranges under the law for compensation; and he carries out all local works and repairs which do not require special engineering skill; he arranges supplies and carriage for the passage of troops; he obtains and furnishes the statistics which it is very important to procure as a help to guide our administration, as well as being interesting in themselves. For much of all this business a special agency has to be entertained and paid in Bengal as occasion may require; often it must be created in each particular case,—a system attended with much

loss in point of economy and efficiency. The work could probably be much better done by sub-divisional officers if only they had an executive establishment.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly desires, then, to give district officers in Bengal some executive establishment of the kind described above. He also feels that the first assessment of the road cess, and the ascertainment of landed tenures which it involves, will, for some time to come, necessitate much labor, and that the result will not only be useful for the immediate purpose, but beneficial to the country in many ways. He is unwilling to burden the cess too heavily on account of the expenses involved in the first years, and will be glad if he can supply a Government establishment capable of doing the work with moderate assistance.

4. Another very important object which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to attain by the arrangements about to be detailed is as follows. He has found the greatest difficulty in efficiently filling the present Subordinate Executive Service, because there is no school in which young men may be trained by experience, and in which their abilities may be tested before they are promoted to high office. Fitness for high administrative appointments is not so easily tested by examinations alone as legal capacity; and there is no such school for these appointments as the Bar affords for judicial appointments. Consequently it has been necessary to nominate to Deputy Magistracies and such like posts young men who have neither been trained to the work nor sufficiently tested. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Deputy Magistracy is a very high and highly paid appointment. Looking to the power exercised, and the position and influence of the appointment, and taking the comparative value of money, he thinks that it is an appointment at least corresponding to, and in fact in most cases considerably exceeding, the best County Court Judgeships and stipendiary Magistracies in England. Men of ripe experience and tried character are glad to accept these latter appointments; and it does not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be desirable that the corresponding appointments in India should be filled by youths fresh from college. In fact, he does not think that efficient officers can be thus secured. Some may turn out well after being trained at the public expense; others are not successful. As a Judge of the High Court, Mr. Campbell formed by no means a high opinion of the judicial qualification of the some of the Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and he is not sure that judicial deficiencies were always compensated by administrative activity and energy. The Lieutenant-Governor has now tried a system of examination, which shall test to some degree both mental and physical fitness, and he has just appointed ten new officers to the Subordinate Executive Service under this system. Still he cannot have, and has not, any complete assurance that they are already well-fitted for the post of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, or that they will eventually turn out to be so. The spread of education in Bengal has now resulted in a great supply of educated young men; the supply is in fact such that the market value of the best young men fresh from college is very far below that of a Deputy Magistracy. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor not at all desirable that a few of many candidates should be selected to fill places beyond their experience and their years, while the others are stranded without employment. He thinks it would be far better that a larger number should have the opportunity of entering the public service in a lower capacity, more nearly corresponding to that which the most educated youths of England and other countries are glad to fill, and that they should thence be promoted according to the practical capacity which they may show. It is therefore his wish to take advantage of the creation of appointments inferior to those held by the present gazetted members of the Subordinate Executive Service, in order to open such appointments to the best young men available; and he would make it the ordinary practice in future to promote to higher appointments from among those who have served efficiently in the lower grades. He would, in fact, institute a Native Civil Service on a wider basis than the present Subordinate

Executive Service, and would encourage capable native youths to enter it at the beginning. In England a salary of £100 or £120 commands any number of young men of the best education but without previous experience, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that in this country such young men might enter on Rs. 25 or 30 per mensem, with the prospect of promotion if they earn it.

5. The Subordinate Executive Service and inferior establishments have not been included in the scheme of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th December 1870, by which certain departments, with a proportionate assignment of funds, were made over to the local Governments, and there may be difficulty in so arranging the services that part shall be paid from imperial and part from provincial funds. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Government of India may perhaps consent to make over to this Government the funds assigned for the uncovenanted services, together with the estimated cost of the various special and occasional duties, for which temporary establishments are so often entertained in Bengal; and then he may be able to weld the whole into one Uncovenanted Civil Service. With this view the whole scheme will be submitted to the Government of India. Meantime the Lieutenant-Governor would try to establish an organized service, supplementary to the present Subordinate Executive Service, on the understanding that it will be the feeder of the higher grades of the service. To this end he has, by an economical distribution of the funds at his disposal, succeeded in making available a sum of two lakhs of rupees, which will be set aside in the ensuing budget arrangements for 1872-73 for local establishments, and with this sum he hopes to obtain a large instalment of the objects which he has in view.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes then to make the establishment now to be created subordinate to the present sub-divisional officers; a suitable establishment being also, when necessary, attached to the head-quarter divisions. He would have three grades of subordinate establishments, namely:—

First Class Sub-divisional Establishment.

	Rs.	
1 sub-deputy	150	per mensem.
1 canoongo and surveyor	50	"
4 chuprassees at Rs. 8 each	32	"
6 ditto at Rs. 6 each	36	"
Total ...	268	"

Second Class Sub-divisional Establishment.

	Rs.	
1 sub-deputy	100	per mensem.
1 junior canoongo and head measurer	25	"
2 chuprassees at Rs. 8 each	16	"
4 ditto at Rs. 6 each	25	"
Total ...	165	"

Third Class Sub-divisional Establishment.

1 canoongo and surveyor	50	"
2 chuprassees at Rs. 8 each	16	"
2 ditto at Rs. 6 each	12	"
Total ...	78	"

From the allotment of two lakhs, the Lieutenant-Governor might be able to provide, say—

		Rs.
33 1st class establishments, Rs. 268 × 33 × 12	=	1,06,128
33 2nd class establishments, " 165 × 33 × 12	=	65,340
34 3rd class establishments, " 78 × 34 × 12	=	30,624
100 sub-divisional establishments at a cost of about		2,02,092

The sub-deputies will at some sub-divisions be vested with small magisterial powers, and in all matters they will be executive assistants under the sub-divisional officers, and may be entrusted with the charge of treasuries and such like duties. The canoongo will be mainly charged with the supervision of the cess papers, while as surveyor he will not merely survey lands or roads, but will be employed to look after the execution of local works or projects, to superintend repairs, to conduct petty local inquiries, and to make himself generally useful in respect of all matters under the sub-divisional officer. In light sub-divisions but a small establishment will be required, and at head-quarter divisions, when the present Deputy Magistrates are active and efficient, a third class establishment will often suffice, with perhaps the addition of a few chainmen and such like inferior officers.

7. Candidates for, or persons appointed to, any of the grades above mentioned will have to pass in drawing, surveying, and certain engineering tests; meanwhile candidates who have passed such tests will be preferred. Details regarding the qualifications of candidates, and the arrangements for examination in the subjects just mentioned, will be notified hereafter, meantime something like the following scheme may be adopted:—

For the post of a junior canoongo and head measurer candidates must be either men of approved Government service of not less than three years standing, or young men who have passed the entrance examination, or a corresponding vernacular examination to be hereafter laid down as a temporary arrangement for Hindustanee candidates. Those who have obtained certificates as sub-overseers from the Engineering College, or passed a similar examination, will be preferred.

For the post of canoongo and surveyor a candidate must either have served and obtained credit in the lower grade just mentioned, or in other Government service of not less importance and pay, for three years at least; or he must have passed the first arts examination and qualified in surveying, &c., as above; or he must have obtained an overseer's certificate from the Engineering College or passed an examination in physical and practical science.

To the post of sub-deputy, men will ordinarily be promoted from the grade of canoongo and surveyor; but until an efficient staff has been organized, men who are qualified for, and have passed the examination lately prescribed for the Subordinate Executive Service, or who have obtained certificates as assistant engineers from the Engineering College, will be eligible. Deputy Magistrates and Collectors will generally be chosen from those who have rendered good service in this grade.

In all grades the possession of higher attainments than those specified will be duly considered.

No man should be appointed to a Rs. 8 chuprassee's place who cannot read and write the vernacular and assist in measurements.

All candidates for all appointments, high and low, must be able either to ride or to walk twelve miles at rapid pace.

8. Appointments to places on Rs. 25 per mensem and lower will be made by Collectors subject to the foregoing rules; rolls of persons nominated to the twenty-five rupee appointments being submitted for approval of Government. After such approval the person appointed, if young enough and sufficiently well educated to be fitted to rise to the higher appointments, will be enrolled as a probationer in the Native Civil Service, and after a year, on receipt of a favorable report, he may be confirmed in that service.

Appointments above Rs. 25, and not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem, will be made by the Commissioner on report from Collectors, subject to the foregoing rules, and to the submission of appointment rolls to Government. Sub-deputies will be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the division. No appointment of a candidate who is not eligible under the rules can be made without special sanction of Government.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the civil court ameens are not unfrequently a competent class of men; that many of them are thrown out of employment, now that judicial officers are required to do their own work more than formerly. It is not improbable that from this and other classes good men may be obtained to supply urgent vacancies, till young men otherwise well educated qualify in the special subjects required, in sufficient numbers. The Lieutenant-Governor has also noticed with surprise and regret the small proportion of natives of Behar or Hindustanees generally in the higher branches of the public service of these provinces. He looks on it as a great evil that in an administration which comprises so great and populous a province of Hindustan as Behar, besides some other Hindustanee-speaking districts, the Hindustanee race should be shut out of the service. Looking over the subordinate executive lists, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor as if the Kaits and other literate Hindoos of Behar were almost absolutely excluded. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it probable that many men of these classes are in service in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces. On the other hand, the completion of settlement operations in the Gangetic Doab may throw out of employment there many persons who are possessed of a knowledge of surveying and experience of settlement, such as we are now particularly in need of. For employment in Behar, men of that province and of the adjoining and allied provinces of Benares, who have served with credit in the North-Western or Central Provinces, may be considered to be eligible. Therefore, till a supply of candidates qualified under the rules is available, the Government reserves the right of appointing men whose character and qualifications are found to be generally of the description required, such as the classes above mentioned.

10. The scheme detailed in this resolution will be subject to modifications according to circumstances. The Lieutenant-Governor would hope that in course of time the local establishments may develope into a regular executive service filling very many high offices, that educated young men of good character may enter in the lower grades and work up to Deputy Collectorships and superior appointments, and that there may thus always be a supply of qualified trained candidates for the various posts of the subordinate executive service. If the plan succeeds, it will not hereafter be necessary to nominate to Deputy Collectorships untried men who have had no experience in executive work, and regarding whose fitness little or nothing is known.

LOCAL REVENUES MADE OVER TO DISTRICTS.

No. 1009.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Accounts, under date the 23rd February 1872.

Read the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department, Accounts, No 403 of the 20th January 1872, determining the rivers, canals, and roads which are in future to be maintained from Provincial Funds.

Read also the District Road Cess Act No. X of 1871.

Read again Notifications of this Government in the Revenue Department, dated respectively the 15th August and 5th September last, published at pages 1565 and 1671 of *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 16th August and 6th September 1871, putting in force the above-mentioned Act in certain districts.

Read also Circular of this Department, No. 4, dated the 12th ultimo, containing the views and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor relative to the future control and management of the Road and Ferry Funds in Bengal.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution first above mentioned orders have been issued as to the rivers, canals and roads which are in future to be maintained from Provincial Funds, and it has been ruled that all other rivers, canals and

roads, excepting irrigation canals, shall be maintained at the cost of Local or District Funds. In the case of the 16 districts marginally noted to which the provisions of Act No. X of 1871, the District Road Cess Act, have been applied in the Notifications quoted at the head of this Resolution, it is hoped that the road cess will soon furnish funds for the maintenance and improvement of district roads, rivers, and canals. It remains to constitute the several District Committees, and to fix the date from which the cesses shall take effect, and the cess years shall run under Section II of the Act. In the remaining districts of these provinces, to which the Act has not yet been extended, and in some of which the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Road and Ferry Fund Committees have fallen very much into disuse, His Honor is desirous that sufficient provision should be made by the appointment of Committees to manage the funds available from other sources and supervise the local works, and that the arrangement should be as far as possible assimilated to those under the District Road Cess Act.

Jessore	Presidency divison.
Nuddea	
24-Pergunnahs ...	
Dacca	Dacca. "
Furreedpore	
Hooghly, including Howrah	Burdwan "
Burdwan	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore "
Monghyr	
Moorshedabad ..	Rajshahye "
Rajshahye	
Pooree	Orissa "
Cuttack	
Balasore	
Tipperah	Chittagong "
Hazareebaugh ...	Chota Nagpore "

2. In order, therefore, to give effect to these views, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to constitute in each district a Committee, similar to that contemplated by Part V of the District Road Cess Act, of which the Magistrate and Collector of the district will be *ex-officio* Chairman.

3. In all matters relating to the outlay of funds, the transaction of business, and the maintenance and improvement of works, the powers and functions of Committees formed under this order will be similar to those of Committees formed under the District Road Cess Act.

4. In regard to the formation of District Road Funds, *vide* Section LXXXII, the keeping of accounts, Section LXXXVII, and the prescribing of forms and rules, all orders of Government issued under the District Road Cess Act will be held to be so far as is possible equally applicable to all Committees formed under these orders.

5. Towards meeting the necessary outlay of the Committees, whether formed under the District Road Cess Act, or under these orders, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following assignment of funds:—

1st—The unexpended balance on the 31st March 1872 of the assignment made under proceedings of this Government in the Public Works Department, No. 2651 of the 16th June 1871, sanctioning the Local Fund budget estimate of 1871-72.

2nd—The proceeds of all public ferries, other than those on provincial roads or within the limits of any Municipality; and all existing road cess collections which may be due on and after the 1st April 1872.

3rd—The proceeds of all tolls on roads, other than provincial roads or within the limits of any Municipality, which may be due on and after the 1st of April 1872, under Act VIII of 1851.

In the case of ferries between adjoining districts the proceeds will be divided; it will rest with the Commissioner of the division to regulate the amount which shall belong to each district.

6. No increase in the rates of toll to be levied, either at ferries or toll bars, shall be made, nor shall any increase in the number of toll bars be made, unless under the sanction of Government.

7. The Accountant-General, Bengal, will be instructed to close in his books from the 31st March 1872 the Amalgamated District Road Fund formed under the orders of this Government, No. 759, dated 30th April 1855, and to

issue the needful instructions to the treasury officer of each district, to open from the 1st April 1872 a deposit account to be called the "———District Road Account," to which will be paid in all sums accruing from the above sources and such other sources as may be available, and against which all payments will be made upon cheques drawn, as provided for in Section LXXXV of the District Road Cess Act. So soon as the road cess under the new Act shall be declared to be leviable in any district, the road cess collections otherwise made in the financial year then past will be paid over to the District Road Fund, as required by Section LXXXIII of the Act.

8. In respect to actual supervision and carrying on of works under the District Road Committee, as but few districts would be able to bear the cost of, or even to obtain, an efficient staff of Engineers, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to take the needful steps for reorganizing the Public Works Establishment of this province, so as to ensure that a "District Engineer" of the rank of an Executive Engineer, or an Assistant Engineer, shall be attached to each full-sized district, who will, together with the provincial work, undertake the executive supervision of all district road works under the general control of the District Road Committee, and under such special rules as may from time to time be issued in accordance with Section XCVII of the District Road Cess Act. The outlay on works carried out will be adjusted upon a monthly schedule of charges to be submitted to the Committee by the District Engineer, supported by all needful vouchers. Separate orders will be issued regarding the appointment of the Committees and the adjustment of the cost of establishments when replies are received to the Circular No. 4 of 12th ultimo, read above, of which a copy is annexed to this Resolution. Meantime it is to be understood that the assignment to the District Committees of ferry and other funds under this Resolution is subject to such charge against those funds on account of the Engineer Establishment as the Lieutenant-Governor may find it necessary to impose.

9. In making over to the several District Road Committees the unexpended portion of the assignment of the year 1871-72, together with road and ferry fund collections, as per paragraph 5 of this Resolution, it is expected that sufficient provision will be made for carrying on all needful works till the close of the rainy season of the current year, after which it is expected that in those districts where the District Road Cess Act of 1871 is in force, cess collections will be available. In those ordinary and tolerably rich districts where the Act has not yet been enforced, it must be considered whether the source of income made over under paragraph 5 of this Resolution will suffice for the present to carry on needful works. If not, the Commissioner should represent the matter in time, in order that the District Road Cess Act may be introduced as soon as possible.

10. If any of the above classes of districts have spent all their allotments of the current year, and are in urgent want of money to carry on to the rains works in actual progress, they may send up through the Commissioner of the division a statement showing—

1. Money assigned for 1871-72.
2. Total amount actually spent to date and balance.
3. Probable receipts from the sources of revenue now made over during the months of April, May, and June next.
4. Total available to end of June.
5. Works in hand, for which money is required, state of each work, and amount to be spent on each to the end of June.
6. Amount for which application is made for each work.

11. There will remain the poor districts, such as some of those of Chota Nagpore, to which the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to make special allotments so far as may be possible for the year 1872-73, on the receipt of special application.

12. As soon as possible after the formation of the several District Committees, or before the 1st July next at latest, an estimate of the income and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the ensuing year should be prepared as required by Section LXI, and dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in Section LXXI of the District Road Cess Act.

13. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to rule that all correspondence connected with the District Road Cess Act of 1871 shall, so far as it relates to the levying of cesses and the appointment of Committees, be conducted by Commissioners of divisions in communication with the General Branch of this Secretariat, and so far as it relates to the execution of works, the establishment to be employed thereon, the forms of accounts and the expenditure of funds, with the Public Works Branch of this Secretariat.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it might be very desirable that the works of large Municipalities which employ professional agency should be brought under the same system as the district works, and begs that the Municipalities may be consulted and their views reported.

Physical Science and Surveying in Bengal Colleges and Schools.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 26th March 1872.

THE Lieutenant-Governor desires to review what has been done and what is doing for the introduction of physical science and technical instruction classes into the schools and colleges of Bengal.

2. The Engineering College and the School of Art at Calcutta, also the chair of natural science at the Presidency College, have been in existence for some years, and their usefulness is increasing. The total outlay of public funds on these institutions, and the scholarships pertaining to them, is about Rs. 75,000 a year. During the past season arrangements were made, and very successfully carried out, for an extra and special class attached to the Engineering College, at which the special subjects now required for the public service were taught to pupils, of whom a large proportion have already by this channel obtained admission to the service. Arrangements have been made to continue this class with, it is hoped, increasing efficiency and success.

3. In the Education Budget for the year 1872-73, provision is made for the full cost of these institutions, and the Lieutenant-Governor has also set aside Rs. 20,000 for physical science and surveying in colleges, and Rs. 30,000 for drawing, surveying, and physical geography classes in schools. He has directed that out of the total grant of Rs. 1,28,000 for scholarships in Bengal, scholarships to the value of about Rs. 50,000 be assigned to students in the drawing, surveying, and elementary science classes. A committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Presidency College are members, is sitting to consider and report upon the best scheme for spending the Rs. 50,000 granted in the budget for science and survey classes, and also upon the distribution of scholarships to the value of Rs. 50,000 to students in these classes.

4. Meanwhile some arrangements have already been made; a teacher of surveying on Rs. 107 per mensem has been allowed to the Cuttack High School, and a competent native teacher from the Engineering College has already joined at Cuttack. Two scholarship-holders of the Engineering College have been appointed as teachers of drawing and surveying, on probation, at the Dacca and Patna Colleges; these men had served for nearly a year as apprentices on public works in or near Calcutta, and they are able to teach drawing and surveying, mensuration, and the use of building or road materials. They are under orders to join their appointments at once. A contingent grant of Rs. 800 has also

been made to each of these two colleges to cover the cost of instruments and expenses of the survey class during the next open season. It is hoped that similar arrangements will shortly be made at the Hooghly and other colleges.

5. It is under consideration whether arrangements can be made for teaching in the Presidency College the sciences now included in the alternative standard for university degrees, but it is apprehended that it will not be possible to establish at present a complete course of the kind in the other colleges unless some of the existing professors may be able to undertake the duty.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Engineering College at Calcutta can furnish a sufficient number of men who will accept moderate salaries, and will be able to teach drawing, surveying, and the use of building or road materials in our schools. All these Engineering College students are men who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and they will be able to teach either in English or in Bengalee. None of the Calcutta Engineering College men are Hindoostanees; though most of them can talk, and perhaps teach, in Hindoostanee. For vernacular survey classes in Behar, it may therefore be necessary to obtain teachers from the Roorkee College.

7. As soon as possible, or at any rate as soon as the Committee whose appointment has been referred to in the first paragraph of the Resolution make their report, arrangements will be made for sending teachers of drawing and surveying to the Hare School and to the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Gowhatty schools, and to such of the zillah schools as the Committee and the local officers may recommend. Meanwhile special rewards have been offered to induce masters at zillah schools to qualify as teachers in surveying and physical geography. Under this last head may be comprehended an elementary and popular knowledge of this globe, and of the things that grow or creatures that live upon it, such as is now taught under this designation in many European schools; and the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to introduce physical geography in this wide sense into our schools generally, as a first instalment of popular science.

8. For schools or classes in practical arts little has yet been done outside the School of Arts at Calcutta, and the Lieutenant-Governor has doubts whether the Calcutta school is not too much devoted to ornamental as distinguished from practical art. Apprentice classes have however been, or are being opened at the Dehree workshops on the Soane canal; a scheme for an industrial school of a practical kind is promised from Dacca, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that before the end of another year real schools of practical art will be in existence.

9. Meanwhile, until the number of scholarships assignable to physical science and survey scholars be finally settled and has had time to come into operation, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Director of Public Instruction will notify that any present holder of a junior-grade scholarship, who has passed the Entrance Examination, may elect to take the practical science course at the Presidency College, or any other college where such a school is established, without prejudice to the tenure of his scholarship. Such a scholarship-holder, unless he studies for the full Engineering College course, must continue to attend the English language, history, arithmetic or algebra, and mathematical classes up to the First Arts standard, but he need not attend the Sanskrit and logic or moral philosophy classes; and he therefore need not pass the First Arts examination, though the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that many will do so. But measures will be taken to ascertain his proficiency in the obligatory subjects. Similar rules will be applied to the holders of vernacular and minor scholarships at schools, and of senior scholarships by students who have passed the First Arts examination. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that early and full publicity be given to this order regarding the tenure of existing scholarships.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that the Committee referred to will finish their labors and submit their report with the least

possible delay. His Honor desires to have the schemes and questions now under discussion settled definitely as soon as possible, in correspondence with the scheme for the extension of the Subordinate Executive Service, which has just been promulgated. All candidates for that service are required to qualify in certain practical subjects, and it is most desirable that the opportunity of doing so should be afforded as promptly and widely as possible. It is hoped that classes for theoretical instruction and such practical teaching as can be given in a school-room, will be open at the several provincial centres at least before the commencement of the rainy season, and that the classes will be fit for instruction in field surveying by the commencement of the cold season, so that apt pupils may be in some degree fit for the public service by the early part of next year.

ORDERED.—That a copy of this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette;*

That copies be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for communication to the several Inspectors and Principals of Colleges;

That copies be forwarded to Commissioners of divisions, in continuation of the resolution regarding the new sub-divisional establishments, and with the request that they will submit as soon as possible their opinions as to the places at which practical classes may with advantage be opened.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Report on the state of the Salt Market for the 3rd quarter of 1871-72.

From T. B. LANE, ESQ., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 126C, Fort William, the 7th March 1872.)

A. MONEY, ESQ., C.B.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following Report on the state of the Salt Market for the 3rd quarter of 1871-72, comprising the months of October, November, and December last.

The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under review amounted to 19,96,900 maunds, against 24,66,916 maunds in the previous quarter and 19,81,678 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 64,89,925, against Rs. 80,17,477 and Rs. 64,40,453 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

2. On comparing the above figures with those given in paragraph 1 of the last quarter's Report, it will be seen that there is a difference of 43,960 in the total quantity consumed in that quarter as then stated and as now stated. The details of this total quantity were correctly given in the subsequent paragraphs, but in adding them together, by an oversight in this office, the clearances of sea-imported salt in Chittagong were omitted. This omission has now been rectified.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 875 maunds, as shown in the margin, giving a monthly average of 291 maunds 26 seers against 1,625 maunds in the preceding quarter. The entire quantity represents the [illegible] from the Hidgelee stocks.

	Mds.
October ...	475
November ...	400
December ...	...
Total ...	875

4. The sales of Government salt at Pooree amounted to 1,820 maunds, against 1,675 maunds in the preceding quarter and 4,630 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1870-71. The prescribed return for December, from which the sales of Government salt at Pooree are compiled, has not been received in this office up to date. In order, however, to prevent any further delay in the submission of this Report, the requisite information has been obtained from another return.

5. The quantity of Excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and 24-Pergunnahs during the quarter under review, from the stocks of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following statement I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.		BALASORE.			POOREE.		24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	MANUFACTURE OF		MANUFACTURE OF			MANUFACTURE OF		MANUFACTURE OF	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	25,913 15	46,827 29	3,942† 1	51,318† 21	1,22,031 11	1,46,101 3	32,179 5	.....	11,621 0
Manufactured during the quarter	11,860*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	37,773 15	46,827 29	3,942 1	51,318 21	1,22,031 11	1,46,101 3	32,179 5	.....	11,621 0
DEDUCT— Quantity sold during the quarter	4,720 0	793 0	1,115 0	7,671 0	17,466 0	28,887 0	.....	.....	6,500 0
Ditto wastage ...	205 15	.....	547 30	.....	255 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,925 15	793 0	1,662 30	7,671 0	17,721 25	28,887 0	.....	.....	6,500 0
Balance at close of quarter ...	32,848 0	46,034 29	2,279 11	43,647 21	1,04,309 26	1,17,214 3	32,179 5	.....	5,121 0

* These figures represent the quantity transferred from Pooree to Cuttack for sale as shown in the last Report. From this a quantity of mds. 1,220 has been sold during the quarter, and is included in the sales shown in the above statement against Cuttack.

† These are figures since revised in consequence of explanations furnished by the Collector.

It will be observed from the above that the total clearances or sales of Excise salt during the quarter amounted to 67,152 maunds, against 77,257 maunds in the previous quarter and 60,061 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

6. The subjoined statement II shows, comparatively, the total importation into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years:—

II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	3RD QUARTER OF 1869-70.		3RD QUARTER OF 1870-71.		3RD QUARTER OF 1871-72.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	9,18,585	13,98,412	15,67,319	13,20,922	17,04,298	15,21,189
Foreign Kurkutch ...	3,53,003	2,55,173	4,14,738	3,09,477	3,09,569	2,42,671
Indian ditto ...	1,47,142	1,99,444	2,17,140	1,97,098	2,768	1,02,057
Ceylon ditto ...	.....	3,250	.....	26,526	.....	4,116
Total ...	14,18,730	18,56,279	21,99,197	18,53,123	20,16,635	18,70,033

7. The following are the details of the Indian Kûrkutch salt shown above :—

III.

From whence imported.	3rd Quarter of 1869-70.		3rd Quarter of 1870-71.		3rd Quarter of 1871-72.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee	.....	.....	.....	1,749	.....	4,650
Bombay	1,18,602	1,52,438	1,55,100	1,33,806	2,768	35,453
Madras	28,464	46,170	40,200	59,593	.....	61,954
Ennore	.....	836	.....	1,950	.....	.....
Covelong	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuticorin	.....	.....	21,840	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,47,142	1,99,444	2,17,140	1,97,098	2,768	1,02,057

8. Table IV shows the total quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

IV.

Where stored.	3rd Quarter of 1870-71.	4th Quarter of 1870-71.	1st Quarter of 1871-72.	2nd Quarter of 1871-72.	3rd Quarter of 1871-72.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs	20,67,741	17,60,769	21,60,231	19,08,744	20,32,912
Ditto private golahs	48,400	24,225	2[illegible],017	7,847	.....
Ghoosery golahs	1,37,811	1,30,286	1,25,287	94,188	93,574
Seebpore golahs	69,282	57,076	38,073	5,385	4,318
Calcutta golahs	† 1,150	1,150	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Government golahs	† 2,14,496	1,75,081	1,22,832	76,287	1,30,188
Total ...	25,38,880	21,48,587	24,67,440*	20,92,451	22,61,292

* These figures represent the correct total. The figures given in the statement furnished with the Report for the first quarter of 1871-72 were inadvertently incorrectly given.

† These are corrected figures.

9. Statement V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, *viâ* the several salt-pass stations, into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years :—

V.

Period.	*Viâ* Ballikhal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gewa-khalee.	*Viâ* Kidder-pore.	*Viâ* Bullia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3rd Quarter of 1869-70 ...	4,55,869	1,15,840	86,051	92,714	8,35,166	3,35,570	12,329	16
Ditto 1870-71 ...	4,62,963	1,14,998	93,948	91,177	8,70,494	2,81,839	5,547	22
Ditto 1871-72 ...	5,82,327	1,34,109	1,03,055	1,05,580	6,79,348	3,42,248	2,283	10

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 16,077 maunds, against 14,891 maunds in the preceding quarter and 5,594 maunds 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of 1870-71.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

	Tons.
October	18,233
November	20,482
December	24,546
Total	63,261

No shipments have been reported for Chittagong.

11. The market prices per hundred maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter under report, as compared with those obtaining at the same period last year, are shown in statement VI:—

VI.

Description of Salt	Prices on 15th October.		Prices on 31st October.		Prices on 15th November.		Prices on 30th November.		Prices on 15th December.		Prices on 31st December.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	60	52	62	50	73	47	73	46	66	42	68	40
French Kurkutch ...	60	51	60	53	58	52	60	56	60	57	60	55
Jeddah ditto ...	74	64	70	64	73	67	74	67	73	67	73	69
Ceylon ditto ...	44	54	42	54	40	54	40	54	41	54	41	54
Scinde ditto ...	44	38	40	38	40	38	40	38	40	38	40	38
Bombay ditto ...	47	54	47	55	45	60	41	60	40	60	37	60
Madras ditto ...	48	51	46	52	44	56	41	56	43	56	46	56

12. In statement VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarters of 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

VII.

Months.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
October	8,03,862	6,76,250	7,45,508
November	7,56,950	6,53,962	6,88,088
December	7,48,760	6,53,962	6,36,188

13. Statement VIII shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and ship-board at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1870-71 respectively.

VIII.

Description of Salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Clearances.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	31,742	1,00,085	56,274	50,906
Madras Kurkutch	.....	.....	4,239	2.206
Bremen Pungah	.....	.....	.....	3,908
Foreign Ditto	.....	.....	406	.....
Total ...	31,742	1,00,085	60,919	57,020

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

Notices from the Netherlands India Naval Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub-marine telegraph cable across the Straits of Sunda is laid down from Anjer, along the west coast of Java to Java's 4th point, and thence in the direction North 54° West.

The direction of the cable from Anjer to the "4th point" is indicated by three white buoys, on which is painted in black the word "Kabel." They have on the top a small flag with the Dutch colours, and the word "Telegraaf" in the white.

A similar buoy is placed at Telok-Betong near the landing-place of the cable in 5 fathoms, and the direction of the shore-end is indicated by two white beacons.

It is therefore not allowed to anchor:

1°. on the west coast of Java:

a. between the line of the three white buoys and the coast.

b. between the bearings.

Light-house on "4th point" S. 40° E and S. 70° E.

(During the night this part of the horizon will be illuminated by a fixed bright dioptrical light with a range of visibility from a vessel's deck of 8 nautical miles. It is placed in the stone tower, from which the second order light of "Java's 4th point" is shewn); and

c. as long as two lights, one under the other, are seen on "Java's 4th point."

2°. at Telok-Betong:

a eastward of the line, marked by the two white beacons,

b. inside of the white buoy.

Any ship, having been compelled to drop the anchor where this is not allowed by this notice, must weigh it carefully and not set sail till it is certain that the cable has not been lifted up at the same time.

When this might be the case, the cable must be taken from the anchor and slipped with the greatest care, so that it can in no way be damaged.

The Vice-Admiral, Commander of the
Navy in Netherlands India;
in his absence,
The Senior Naval Officer,
VAN GOGH.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 11.

INFORMATION has been received that the English ship *China* struck on a shoal in Carimata Straits.

This shoal extends in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and is 1 mile long; the least water, twelve feet, is in Lat. 1° 1′ 15″ S, and Long. 108° 30′ East from Greenwich.

By this notice are affected—

Dutch chart:	Westkust Borneo.....	bl. II
	Java-zee.....	bl. I
	Nederlandsch-Oost-Indie..	bl. II

Admiralty chart; No. 2160.

English chart; China Sea (Southern part) by Wilson.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the
Naval Forces in N. I.,
O. A. UHLENBECK.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that the American whaler *Xantho* wrecked in latitude 6° 30′ South and 121° 17′ East from Greenwich on the reefs extending in S. S. E. direction from North Tiger Island towards Kalao Toea.

North Tiger Island is the most N. E.ly of a group of Coral Islands, lying East from the South end of Pulo Saleyer (Celebes) and called "Tiger Islands."

Many of them are covered with trees and brushwood, while some are merely patches dry at low water.

They are all surrounded by large reefs forming a large chain of patches and shoals to the South and S. S. E.

The commander of the Government steamer *Hertog Bernard* found by many observations the position of North Tiger Island to be in latitude 6° 21′ South and longitude 121° 3′ East from Greenwich.

The master of the *Xantho* reports a safe passage to the N. N. W., between "Kalao Toea" and "Postpaard Island," for ships coming from the South.

North Tiger Island is visible from a vessel's deck at a distance of 8 miles.

No anchorage was found.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.,
In his absence,
The Senior Naval Officer,
VAN GOGH.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 23rd March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ..	Mar. 23rd	.....	Good ...	Very good.	
2	Monghyr ...	" 23rd	.....	Dry and warm ...	Satisfactory. Spring crops promising and good.	
3	Purneah ...	" 22nd	.....	Seasonable ..	Promising.	
4	Rajmehal ...	" 24th	.....	Cooler than last report.	Fair crop of barley being reaped.	
5	Deoghur ...	" 24th	.....	Hot, but healthy	Satisfactory.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	" 23rd	.....	Dry and hot ..	Nothing on the ground.	
7	Godda ...	" 24th	.....	Strong westerly breeze, and very hot.	All crops off the ground. The mohwah, an important produce in these parts, promises very well	
8	Pakour ...	" 23rd	.....	Seasonable ..	Satisfactory.	
9	Jamtarra ...	" 23rd	.....	Very dry and fine	Nothing to report.	
10	Patna ...	" 23rd	.....	Fine ...	Rubbee crops are being reaped.	
11	Gya ...	" 23rd	.....	Dry and hot ..	The rubbee crops are being harvested.	
12	Chumparun ...	" 23rd	.....	Fair weather; dry west winds.	The rubbee crops have grown up well, and promise a rich harvest. The indigo seeds are being sown, and the moisture of the earth appears to be sufficient to invigorate its germination.	
13	Sarun ...	" 23rd	.....	Dry west winds; fair weather.	Wheat, barley, gram, and peas, &c., are being cut and thrashed, and promise an excellent outturn. Indigo is being sown. The early sowings have germinated well.	
14	Shahabad ...	" 23rd	.....	Fair, and temperature very much higher.	The greater part of the rubbee crop is now being gathered. Weather favorable.	
15	Tirhoot ...	" 23rd	.....	Fair and dry ...	Spring crops doing well.	
16	Rajshahye ...	" 22nd	.....	Hot days and cool nights.	Rubbee crops daily improving; mooree, khesaree, peas, and mustard, harvested.	
17	Bograh ...	" 23rd	.....	Hot and dry, but healthy.	Little on the ground. Rain wanted.	
18	Dinagepore ...	" 21st	.....	Weather clear and very hot.	There is very little cold weather crop grown in this district The want of rain in October has caused the mustard crop to be rather scanty. The price has risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7.	
	Maldah ...	" 23rd	.....	Fair temperature; warm. Nights still cool; maximum rise of thermometer during week 90. Barometer 29 750. Duration of wind, variable.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	" 23rd	0·00	Fair ..	The spring crop now being reaped, will, it is believed, be a full one.	
21	Pubna ...	" 23rd	.....	Seasonable ..	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	" 23rd	.....	Warm winds ..	Rain much wanted	
23	Burdwan ...	" 23rd	.....	Hot and dry ..	Spring crops favorable; rubbee crops of all sorts reaped; sugarcane has been reaped.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
24	Bancoorah ...	Mar. 22nd	.....	Hot ...	Good, as reported last week.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 23rd	.....	Hot during the day. Still tolerably cool at night and in the morning.	Spring crops being cut. Not more than twelve annas outturn.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 23rd	.....	Clear ...	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 23rd	0·0	Favorable ...	Prospects of crops satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 23rd	.....	Unusually hot ...	Cold weather crops good.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 23rd	.....	Hot ...	Cold weather crops all gathered. Indigo on the ground, fair.	Cholera prevalent in some parts of the district; but native doctors out, and medicine supplied at thannahs.
30	Jessore ...	„ 23rd	.....	Clear and fine through the week, except on the 20th and 21st, when it was a little cloudy. Mean height of barometer 29·824; mean temperature, 97·9 in the day. General direction of wind S. E. and N. W.	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 23rd	Nil.	Fair	Good.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 23rd	.....	Dry ...	Prospects of the crops continue good. Rain is much wanted now.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 22nd	.....	Hot ...	Good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 23rd	.....	Fair and hot. Health remarkably good during the week.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 23rd	.....	Hot ...	Good.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 16th	0·62	Very dry for this time of the year. More rain wanted.	Good.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 16th	0.58	Hot, and threatening to rain.	No crops. Tea season very late.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 16th	.....	Warm ...	Generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 15th	.....	Fair; getting hot	Good.	
40	Tipperah.					
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 16th	.....	Foggy and sunny	Prospects good.	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 23rd	.....	Hot		
43	Balasore ...	„ 23rd	A few drops on the 19th current.	Sultry ...	Good.	
				...	No crops on the ground.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 16th	.....	South-westerly winds: cloudy.	Great improvement this week in Sathpara and Paricood. Salt advances made by the private licensees to amount of Rs. 12,000. Population of these two tracts, 8,000 souls. About Rs. 12,000 more will probably be given in May. In Malud and Bajrakat, population 4,000 souls, relief works going on. Also Rs. 525, private sale subscriptions, sent lately from Pooree. All well in the rest of the district.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 23rd	.....	Cooler than last week. Slightly cloudy.	Prospects fair.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
46	Lohardugga ...	Mar. 23rd	.....	Dry and clear, (seasonable.)	Good.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 23rd	.....	Cloudy and cool	None on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 16th	.....	Unusually warm..	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 16th	0·75	Variable ...	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 16th	.....	Hot, with heavy atmosphere.	Good.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 16th	·86	Clear and cloudy	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 16th	0·11	Hot	Prospect of crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 16th	0·45	Fair weather during the week.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 16th	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 9th	0·60	Growing warm in the hills, almost suitable for the cutting of "jhums." Fine, healthy weather now in the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhums."	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 23rd	.....	Days rather hot, but seasonable.	Land being prepared for paddy.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 16th	.....	Misty and calm ...	Land for assoo crops being tilled: much inconvenience is being felt for want of rain.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 16th	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 23rd	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground in the plains. In the hills, wheat and barley are the only crops.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 16th	1·2	No rain this week	Good.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 4th to 10th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 11th to 17th March 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·40	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0·63	ditto.	
	False Point ...	1·70	Not received	2·40	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	Nil	ditto	0·77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	0·10	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore ...	0·30	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	2·70	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	0·22	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
	Pooree ...	Nil	ditto	0·15	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	0·33	Not received	0·40	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
Chota-Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0·05	Nil	1·30	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·03	ditto	1·28	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	0·02	Not received	1·52	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Puchumba ...	Nil	Nil	0·92	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	ditto	1·56	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	0·14	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	Nil	ditto	1·08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	Not received	1·35	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	Nil	0·42	17th Mar. 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Not received	2·89	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	2·75	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment	ditto	ditto	3·32	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	Not received	2·06	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Barh ...	ditto	ditto	2·16	ditto.	
	Gya ...	ditto	Nil	2·24	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	ditto	3·56	ditto.	
	Chumparun ...	ditto	Not received	0·51	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	2·50	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Sewan ...	ditto	Not received	1·21	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	Nil	2·30	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Seetamaree ...	ditto	Not received	1·25	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	3·52	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ...	ditto	Nil	2·92	17th Mar. 1872	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hajipore ...	ditto	Not received	3·12	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	Nil	2·67	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Buxar ...	ditto	Not received	2·86	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Sasseram ...	0·05	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Bhubooah ...	Nil	ditto	2·26	ditto ...	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Benares ...	ditto	Nil	1·95	17th Mar. 1872.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore ...	ditto	Not received	0·48	10th Mar. 1872	
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto ...	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	1·86	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	ditto	ditto	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	2·08	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Jamooie ...	ditto	Not received	1·57	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai ...	ditto	Nil	3·05	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Deoghur ...	ditto	ditto	2·34	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0·06	ditto	1·96	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Purneah ...	Nil	ditto	1·84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	ditto	1·42	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah ...	ditto	Nil	2·43	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	2·40	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	1·12	ditto.	
	Dinagepore ...	ditto	Not received	1·82	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Maldah ...	ditto	Nil	1·45	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Berhampore ...	0·14	Not received	2·99	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jungipore ...	0·03	Nil	3·17	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Laulbaugh ...	Not received	ditto	2·76	ditto ...	Not received 4th to 10th Mar.
	Jamooakandi ...	ditto	Not received	1·34	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Pubna ...	0·07	Nil	2·22	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Serajgunge ...	Nil	ditto	2·35	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	ditto	ditto	0·41	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Titalya ...	ditto	ditto	1·38	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	ditto	Nil	0·60	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Cutwa ...	0·01	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Culna ...	Nil	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0·96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	ditto	1·39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	2·55	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	4·20	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	Not received	2·78	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jehanabad ...	0·06	ditto	2·72	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	2·56	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	0·28	ditto	0·12	ditto.	
	Cooltaee { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	ditto	2·15	ditto.	
	Cooltaee { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·80	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	Nil	ditto	1·54	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	ditto	ditto	2·53	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 4th to 10th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 11th to 17th March. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Nil	Nil	1·83	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Ranaghat	ditto	Nil	1·77	7th Mar. 1872.	
	Meherpore	0·02	ditto	1·43	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	Nil	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Jessore	0·19	ditto	2·69	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	1·00	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	1·85	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	3·01	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	0·10	Nil	0·42	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Calcutta	0·21	ditto	3·25	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0·21	ditto	2·70	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0·21	Not received	2·39	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Barrackpore	0·08	Nil	3·11	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	0·18	ditto	2·48	ditto.	
	Baraset	0·50	ditto	2·81	ditto.	
	Satkherah	Nil	ditto	2·59	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	3·02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·35	ditto	1·74	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	0·50	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	0·86	ditto	2·19	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	Not received	Not received	1·65	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Perozepore	0·45	ditto	3·71	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Madaripore	0·00	Nil	4·27	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Furreedpore	Nil	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Mymensing	ditto	ditto	0·86	ditto ...	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamalpore	Not received	Not received	2·25	25th Feb. 1872	
	Atteah	Nil	Nil	1·24	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Kishoregunge	ditto	ditto	1·54	ditto.	
	Sylhet	ditto	0·62	1·65	ditto.	
	Cachar	0·30	0·56	3·76	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	0·20	Not received	3·04	10th Mar. 1872	
	Koyah	0·82	ditto	2·63	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·50	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1·58	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	0·01	Not received	1·06	10th Mar. 1872.	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·75	ditto.	
	Noakhally	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible] Mar. 1872.	
	Tipperah	1·15	ditto	2·96	ditto.	
	Brahmanbarian	Nil	Not received	1·46	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Akyab	ditto	Nil	0·10	17th Mar. 1872	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Bijni	ditto	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
	Goalparah	ditto	Not received	0·87	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Dhoobree	ditto	Nil	1·00	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	Not received	0·23	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	1·48	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·86	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Julpaiguri	Nil	Nil	0·96	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Boda	ditto	ditto	2·10	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	ditto	Not received	0·87	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	6·19	ditto.	
	Mungledoye	ditto	ditto	1·19	ditto.	
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	0·53	ditto.	
	Goalpara	ditto	ditto	2·25	ditto.	
	Seebsaugor	0·42	ditto	5.47	ditto.	
	Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	2·82	ditto.	
	Golaghat	0·12	ditto	3·54	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·01	ditto	2·76	ditto.	
	Kamroopha	1·03	ditto	5·24	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	7·36	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Sadiya	1·00	ditto	1·42	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Dibrugarh	0·05	ditto	1·11	ditto.	
	Jaipur	0·20	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
	Sibsagor	0·63	ditto	1·17	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1872.

K

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd March 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weath initial
	March											
Calcutta.	17th	10	29·909	29·927	83·0	79·0	83	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·783	29·801	94·0	75·0	38	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29·951	29·969	84·5	77·2	69	N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·821	29·839	92·5	72·0	33	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29·946	29·964	85·7	73·8	54	E S E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·791	29·809	91·7	71·5	32	S E	...	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29·857	29·875	84·1	78·4	77	S by W	...	...	C	
		16	29·702	29·720	92·4	77·0	47	S	...	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·838	29·856	84·6	78·0	71	S by W	...	..	.....	b
		16	29·725	29·743	93·7	74·5	36	S S W	...	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	29·943	29·961	84·6	78·5	74	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·815	29·833	93·0	75·0	40	S E	...	...	CK	
	23rd	10	29·958	29·976	84·6	78·0	71	W S W	...	...	C	
		16	29·782	29·800	95·0	74·2	33	S W	...	...	C	
Saugor Island.	17th	10	29·928	29·934	89	82	73	W	7·[illegible]*	...	N	m
		16	29·814	29·820	88	82	72	S S E	7·8*	...	KS	m
	18th	10	29·960	29·966	87	82	79	N W	1·6*	...	C	m
		16	29·830	29·836	90	81	66	S S E	9·2*	...	.....	m
	19th	10	29·949	29·955	86	78	68	N W	5·0*	...	N	m
		16	29·809	29·815	89	81	69	S	7·1*	...	.....	m
	20th	10	29·866	29·872	90	82	69	W	2·7*	...	CK	m
		16	29·724	29·730	90	80	63	S	9·2*	...	.....	b, m
	21st	10	29·855	29·861	90	81	66	S W	11·1*	...	K	m, scud
		16	29·756	29·762	89	82	73	S	[illegible]*	...	K	b, m
	22nd	10	29·958	29·964	86	82	83	E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·844	29·850	90	82	69	S	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	23rd	10	29·975	29·981	86	82	83	N	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·817	29·823	93	82	60	S	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chittagong.	17th	10	29·862	29·954	85	77	68	S S E	7·2*	...	K	[illegible]
		16	29·735	29·827	85	78	71	W S W	10·1*	...	.....	[illegible]
	18th	10	29·884	29·976	84	78	75	E S E	2·9*	...	K	[illegible]
		16	29·755	29·847	86	79	72	W S W	9·6*	...	.....	[illegible]
	19th	10	29·864	29·956	86	76	61	S	13·5*	...	.....	[illegible]
		16	29·723	29·815	87	77	61	W	9·0*	...	.....	[illegible]
	20th	10	29·801	29·894	82	75	70	N	4·7*	...	CK	[illegible]
		16	29·655	29·746	88	75	52	W	9·6*	...	.....	[illegible]
	21st	10	29·808	29·900	83	76	71	E	3·5*	...	.....	[illegible]
		16	29·725	29·817	87	78	65	S W	9·9*	...	.....	[illegible]
	22nd	10	29·907	29·999	85	78	71	S	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·765	29·857	86	78	68	W S W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	23rd	10	29·880	29·973	82	76	74	N N W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·725	29·817	87	79	68	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras.	16th	10	29·970	30·000	87	75	55	S by W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·856	29·886	86	72	48	S E by [illegible]	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	17th	10	29·972	30·002	87	71	42	S S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·853	29·883	85	73	54	S E by [illegible]	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	18th	10	29·958	29·988	84	73	56	S	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·845	29·875	84	73	56	S E by [illegible]	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	19th	10	29·952	29·982	84	72	53	S S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·816	29·846	86	72	48	S E by [illegible]	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	20th	10	29·924	29·954	85	73	54	S E by [illegible]	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·790	29·820	83	73	60	S E by [illegible]	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	21st	10	29·905	29·935	86	74	54	S by W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·787	29·817	84	74	60	S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	22nd	10	29·952	29·982	86	76	61	S S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·841	29·871	85	74	57	S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuttack.	16th	10	29·865	29·948	82	77	78	N	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·690	29·771	103	70	14	S	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	17th	10	29·833	29·916	82	77	78	N E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·712	29·793	95	78	44	E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	18th	10	29·850	29·932	83	78	78	N N E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·716	29·797	95	75	36	E S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	19th	10	29·850	29·932	83	77	75	N	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·693	29·774	97	78	40	E S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	20th	10	29·800	29·882	85	74	57	W S W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·625	29·706	96	77	39	G	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	21st	10	29·761	29·843	85	75	60	N N W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·638	29·719	95	76	38	S S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	22nd	10	29·873	29·956	81	77	82	N E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·738	29·819	93	74	37	E N E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	23rd	10	29·870	29·952	83	78	78	E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·715	29·796	97	87	65	E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akyab.	17th	10	29·949	29·971	81	76	78	N W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·821	29·843	84	76	67	S W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	18th	1	29·949	29·971	82	76	74	S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·828	29·850	84	76	67	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	19th	10	29·934	29·956	86	77	64	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·757	29·779	84	78	75	W N W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	20th	1	29·862	29·884	83	70	49	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·71.	29·739	85	77	68	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	21st	10	29·884	29·906	80	75	78	E S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·769	29·791	84	80	83	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	22nd	10	29·972	29·994	82	76	74	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·818	29·840	84	77	71	W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
	23rd	10	29·884	29·906	78	76	90	S S E	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
		16	29·786	29·807	85	79	75	W N W	[illegible]*	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	15th	29·787	95·5	73·6	144·6	84·1	75·2	69·0	0·62	S W & S	...	98·8	...	...	Clear. Foggy between 6 and 7 A.M.
	16th	836	93·0	78·0	137·0	84·8	78·9	75·1	·75	S S W	...	162·9	...	...	Stratoni and clear.
	17th	845	94·5	77·0	137·5	84·1	77·4	72·7	·70	S S W, W N W & W S W	...	105·0	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	18th	845	92·5	77·0	140·8	83·7	74·0	67·2	·59	W S W & W N W	...	105·6	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at 5 and 6 A.M.
	19th	837	91·7	76.6	136·3	83·5	74·0	67·3	·59	S S W & Variable	...	110·8	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	20th	834	92·4	78·3	137·0	84·0	77·0	72·1	·68	S S W & S by W	...	75·7	...	...	Stratoni and clear.
	21st	784	93·7	77.5	141·0	83·9	76·2	70·8	·66	S S W & S by W	...	98·0	...	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy at 6 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	° 21·9
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	95·5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·16
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	3·25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	2·35

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th March 1872, on 1,289 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	121,225	1,59,072 3 5	14,581 13 0	725,188 30	3,80,122 15 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	124 4 5	11 7 10	.....	296 15 6	[illegible]		
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	901,768	13,88,677 0 11	127,295 7 11	5,805,376 10	41,51,237 4 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,022,993	15,47,749 9 4	141,877 0 11	7,530,565 0	45,31,360 8 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,789	1,55,175 12 7	14,224 8 1	587,932 0	3,94,289 13 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	121 4 6	11 2 4	.....	284 11 5	[illegible]		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,047,606½	15,78,963 13 11	144,738 7 1	8,611,312 30	38,90,658 9 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,255	16,581 12 6	1,519 19 11	69,839 30	19,044 15 1	1,745 15 8	3,265 15 3
Or per mile of railway	.....	74 5 9	6 16 4	.....	85 6 5	7 16 7	[illegible]
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	46,872	1,47,294 7 1	13,501 19 10	654,578 10	1,85,992 15 6	17,049 7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Total for 10 weeks ...	52,127	1,63,876 3 7	15,021 19 9	724,418 0	2,05,037 14 4	18,795 [illegible]	[illegible]
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,347	10,675 1 3	978 13 0	53,023 30	15,807 7 10	1,449 [illegible]	[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	47 13 11	4 7 9	.....	70 14 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46,787½	1,76,090 1 2	16,141 11 10	498,873 20	1,45,306 10 [illegible]	15,[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th March 1872, on 144½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	28,527¾	19,447 5 3	1,782 13 5	154,339 4	35,469 9 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	182	124 4 3	11 7 10	986 0	226 10 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	290,901¾	1,90,662 2 9	17,477 7 4	965,882 26¼	2,21,735 10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for 10 weeks ...	319,429	2,10,109 8 0	19,260 0 9	1,120,221 30¾	2,57,205 3 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,889¾	22,832 13 7	2,047 3 6	156,436 21	33,097 1 4	2,092 13 [illegible]	1,072 16 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	217	142 11 3	13 [illegible] 7	1,000 0	210 14 6	19 [illegible]	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	304,767	1,85,904 6 8	17,0[illegible] 4 7	1,187,959 13	2,44,643 9 11	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 9th March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,508½	1,135 14 6	113 11 9	18,132 20	677 15 6	67 16 [illegible]	15 [illegible] 8
Or per mile of railway	268	40 9 2	4 1 2	647 24	24 8 5	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 7
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	146,062½	21,412 15 9	2,141 6 0	299,968 30	9,321 0 9	[illegible]	[illegible] 1
Total for 23 weeks ...	153,571	22,548 14 3	2,254 17 9	318,101 10	9,999 0 3	999 [illegible] 9	[illegible]
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,408½	1,241 11 3	124 3 5	10,885 [illegible]	[illegible] 2 6		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264½	44 5 6	4 8 8	388 31	12 2 11		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	152,898	33,532 13 9	2,353 5 9	255,347 8	8,328 [illegible] 9		

Printed and published by EDWARD MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, [illegible] City of Calcutta.—March 27, 1872.